Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 25c up to 50 in. ARTHUR W. PITT, 291 West Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SARGENT HOME—Babies and children given special care in an ideal home. MRS. ALLINE S. PUTNEY, 297 Main St., Bridgewater, Mass. Tel. 337W.

BOOKBINDING

FINE BINDING, 330 E. 53rd St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

CORSETIERES

DRESSMAKING

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Dunn Employment Service

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNITURE WANTED

FUR STORAGE

GREETING CARDS

HAIRDRESSING

BEAUTY MAID A. WHITE

HELP WANTED—MEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES TO LET

INSURANCE

KEMP COMPANY SOLICITS
the opportunity to study scientifically your insurance problems.

MOTOR TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885

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OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE FURNITURE

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PRINTING

REAL ESTATE

DUXBURY
Massachusetts
Shore Front Estate

R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
8 Newbury St., Boston Ken. 2231

Slocum Bros., Realtors

HOMES!

PAYING GUESTS

Wildacre Inn
LEXINGTON, MASS.
A Quiet, Restful Place to Live a While or Permanently

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

WANTED
Property Management
CHARLES A. WOOD
Trustee—Property Agent
60 STATE ST., BOSTON

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS TO LET

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

SAWS

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STORES TO LET

SUMMER HOMES

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS

WEARING APPAREL

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

PATTERSON'S MARKET
The Largest, Finest and Most Complete FOOD STORE in Atlantic City

Phone 4-5115 Morris and Atlantic Aves.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued)

A New Blatt
Sewing Service
For a very little sum (35c) we will cut your dress or suit length according to your pattern (provided you have the materials here) and you have the privilege of using our Electric Sewing Machines to do the sewing. Sewing service is limited to 2 hours a day to any one customer.

Second Floor

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
713 Haddon Ave. Coll. 455

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
COAL—LUMBER—MILLWORK
MASON MATERIALS
HARDWARE—PAINT

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver
Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers

Easter Time
Remember your friend with a lovely card
Cott's
370 MAIN STREET

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

Let's MEET and EAT at Huber's
Open until 12:30 A. M.
MAIN STREET AT MUNN AVE.

Easter Specials
HATS—DRESSES
HOSIERY
ACCESSORIES
Lingerie Shop

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
CROSS' GARAGE

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
ENNA JETTICK SHOES

Ye Lloyd Cuttle
Ye "Golden Rule"
442 MAIN STREET

Chas. J. Hennecke
Florist
445 Central Avenue

Martha Hat Shop
Incorporated
MILLINERY
for the Miss and the Matron, at prices to suit every purse.
1 NO. HARRISON ST. Or. 3-6640

BUSSE
PAINT STORE
For Satisfaction Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
BENJAMIN MOORE
WALLHIDE PAINTS
14 WASHINGTON STREET

Mantong's
TEA ROOM SERVICE
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Pies, Cake, Pastry
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3880

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Gardner Electric Co.
G. E. Hot Point Refrigerators
Electric Wiring and Repairs
Radios and Radio Service
18 Washington Place Orange 3-8003

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
65 Harrison Street Orange 3-6666

STETSON HATS and CHENEY TIES at
Gilbert Hatter
446 MAIN STREET NEAR CLINTON STREET

Buy Your EASTER FROCK at
The GRACE MAY DRESS SHOPPE
and SAVE

ELIZABETH

Brownfield's Bakery
"Thank You"
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, for Your Patronage
318 MORRIS AVE., ELIZABETH, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

For Easter
Lilies, Hydrangeas, Azaleas, Genestas, Daisies, Assorted Plant Baskets, Corsages, All Varieties Cut Flowers
Flowers by WIRE
Art Flower Shop

Edith Kerr
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4645
D-R-E-S-S-E-S
Spring Coats for Immediate Wear

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave.

M. E. RIETMANN
Showing of Summer Knit Sportswear
SPECIAL SHETLAND FLOSS, 11c a Ball

STYLE SILK SHOP
Dress Fabrics—Curtains—Drapes
Interior Decorators

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue

Goin' Half Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

NEW EASTER FIXIN'S FOR MEN
HATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR HOSE, UNDERWEAR, ETC.
LEO GOTTLIEB
56 MONTICELLO AVENUE

S. Freedman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
For good ice cream and homemade candies—fresh daily.

SHERRY'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Now on Sale at FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTER

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIETZ, Prop.
Greetings to All Our Monitor Patrons
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
588 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road

LANDSCAPE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION
JOSEPH DEWEY PATTEN

ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Alexander Ferguson

Highgate Hall Coffee House Inc.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Easter Plants
WILSON'S SEEDS

TIERNEY'S JEWELERS
EASTER GIFTS

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

GEORGE'S MARKET
EASTER SUGGESTIONS

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

Grace M. Cunningham
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

BUNNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers
for all Occasions

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY

Embassy Beauty Shoppe

RIDGEFIELD PARK

CARR'S CLEAN COAL

Fine Assortment of Easter Potted Plants and Cut Flowers
HOLLYWOOD FLORIST

LINDSLEY'S HARDWARE
Lawnmowers—Paint
Screen Wire—Fencing

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL
ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL

The ROSE SHOP, Inc.

New Spring Styles in FROCKS ENSEMBLES SUITS COATS
Embassy Dress Shoppe

FLORSHEIM SHOES · RED CROSS SHOES
SONNENSCHEIN'S
"BETTER SHOES"

SPECIALS FOR EASTER
New Crosley Suits
$22.50
THE MORRIS SHOP

WEST ORANGE

Ford
OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.

PASSAIC

BURCKHARDT & VOIGT
Pure Candy Our Own Make

WESTFIELD

THE ART SHOP
Large variety of EASTER CARDS

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET

PLAINFIELD

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUMS
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

TEPPERS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

COAL
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

M. C. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND Other Dairy Products

RUTHERFORD

A Modern Beauty Salon for the fastidious woman

ROSE & ALFRED

Flowers of Distinction
Borscheck & Nott

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
333 SOUTH AVE.

SIEVERS BAKERY
SPECIAL HOT-CROSS BUNS

AMERICAN STORES CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL

Westfield Flower Growers

AT ONE TIME
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

LILIES FOR EASTER
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE APP BEAUTY PARLOR
823 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

HANDCRAFT
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors

BETHLEHEM

Goodenough's

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. L. ROBERT'S, Inc.
GLOVES HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ERIE, PA.

FOR QUALITY Call
Laurence
Cleaners and Dyers

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream

George A. Gorgas Drug Co.

JENKINTOWN

A. W. CAMPBELL
INSURANCE
AUTO, FIRE, BURGLARY, ETC.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS

DELCO HEAT
S. A. MEAD

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Mrs. Norman Jeffries
Flower Shop

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

MILLINERY
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

CARTER & JORDAN HOUSE & WINDOW CLEANING CO.
6421 Deary Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hiland 0570

Expert House Cleaning and Floor Refinishing. Work Done by Day or Job. Paint and Wall Paper Cleaning. Hardwood Floor Scraped, Shellacked, Waxed and Polished. White Washing.

MILK
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

SAYLOR'S
We are now taking orders for our decorated home-made coconut cream Easter Eggs
30c a lb., 55c 2 lbs., $1.25 5 lbs.
FOURTH and PENN STS. PHONE 6255

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

RUGS CLEANED
Shampooed and Repaired
WORK GUARANTEED
Save old carpets for Chenille Rugs
Reading Rug Co.
1940 Perkiomen Ave. Phone 27453

MASAM wallpapers
Reading, Harrisburg, Allentown, Lancaster, Pottsville, Williamsport
Cost No More

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

FLEETWING
GASOLINE—OIL
U. S. Tires
Automotive Service Inc.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Alleghany Avenue

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Office and Home
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Hot Cross Buns
HENRICH'S
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 North Washington Avenue

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

FLOWERS for Easter
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

TOYS GAMES
The Community Book Shop
Now located in Scranton Life Building
546 Spruce Street
STATIONERY BOOKS

SEWICKLEY

CAMPBELL'S
HABERDASHERY
MEN AND WOMEN
Complete Line of
MEN'S WASH PANTS
CHENEY CRAVATS
Latest Shades in
SPRING AND SUMMER LADIES' HOSIERY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

WALNUT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
"AMOCO GAS—the original special motor fuel."
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
FUEL OIL
DOE OIL BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Tel. SW. 600
WILSON COAL SUPPLY CO.

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES

MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY
CANDIES, ALWAYS FRESH
Whitman's and Page & Shaw's

ELECTRICIAN
WAYNE MOSTELLER
Grunow Radios and Refrigerators
PHONE 1568

UPPER DARBY

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

Blue Platter Tea Room
"Like mother's old fashioned cooking"
Luncheon Dinners
Catering to Parties
Plenty of Free Parking Space
MRS. FRANKLIN P. MEDFORD
6500 MARKET ST. BLVD. 3369-W

EASTER CARDS
TOYS AND NOVELTIES
Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
7028 WEST GARRETT ROAD
UPPER DARBY, PA.
OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

SHADES AWNINGS MATTRESSES
Have You Made a Visit to Our New Furniture Store?
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
John McMullen
438 CHURCH LANE, YEADON, PA.
"Atlas way the best way." Since 1900
Phone MADISON 2557

WILKINSBURG

HANDELSMAN'S MARKET
MONARCH PRODUCTS
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOODS STREET CHURCHILL 5174

CRONENWETH'S DRY CLEANERS
CLEANING ÷ DYEING ÷ REPAIRING
Hand Knit Suits Cleaned and Blocked
735 ROSS AVENUE, WILKINSBURG
420 LIBRARY STREET, BRADDOCK

CRONENWETH DRY CLEANERS
FOR QUALITY CLEANING
PE-0844-5 735 ROSS AVE.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

North Carolina

Raleigh—Sundays, April 21, 5:15 p. m., April 28, 4:15 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

Washington

Olympia—Wednesdays, April 20 and 27, 8 p. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

Following are new stations and changes in the schedule of The Christian Science Monitor Newscasts and is published as received. A complete list of these newscasts appears in the Monitor on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are distributed by the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:10 p. m., WFIL, 560kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

3.

The First Flowers

THE tourist who is heading south from New England in the first week of March will probably find his first flowers in Virginia. On a trip three years ago, as we followed U. S. 11, down through the Shenandoah Valley, we hailed our first daffodils and our first robin at Pulaski, Va. This year, at about the same time, but on U. S. 1, we found our first willow tree donning its new spring dress about four miles north of Richmond; and our first daffodils were awaiting us in the city. Forsythia in all its golden glory welcomed us to Petersburg, Va. So, on the second day out of Boston, the early March tourist finds spring!

Richmond was once the goal of the Northern forces; and in March, it still is. Here, by the way, Patrick Henry uttered his immortal "liberty or death" speech. Every schoolboy knows, of course, that a visit to the capital of the Confederacy will amply reward the student of American history.

At Petersburg, the motorist is besought to branch off U. S. 1 onto U. S. 301; but we were faithful to good old No. 1 until we reached Raleigh, N. C. Then we followed U. S. 401 down through Fayetteville, N. C.; Sumter, S. C., and Walterboro, and coasted into Savannah, Ga., on U. S. 17. This route is paved every inch of the way, and will save the Florida-bound motorist many a mile.

Americans who have thought of South Carolina as a slow-moving state, should travel this highway. Aside from three narrow bridges which await the driver shortly after he crosses the line from North Carolina, the road is a model of engineering progress. As a matter of fact, we had no trouble in driving the 210 miles from Fayetteville to Walterboro in barely over —— hours (deleted by censor, but anyone can multiply 2 by 2).

We often remarked, as we drove along, about the "culiud gen'men" plowing in pairs, some 15 furrows apart. Companionate plowing, of course, turns work into play. But we looked in vain for glass in the windows of their shanties. They are just square holes in the side of the house by day; and wooden doors are latched across them at night.

The entrance into Savannah will be a beautiful one about this time next year; the road is at present being improved and palm-lined. But there were azaleas to smile at us when we drove into the historic city.

—FEATURE EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Brevities

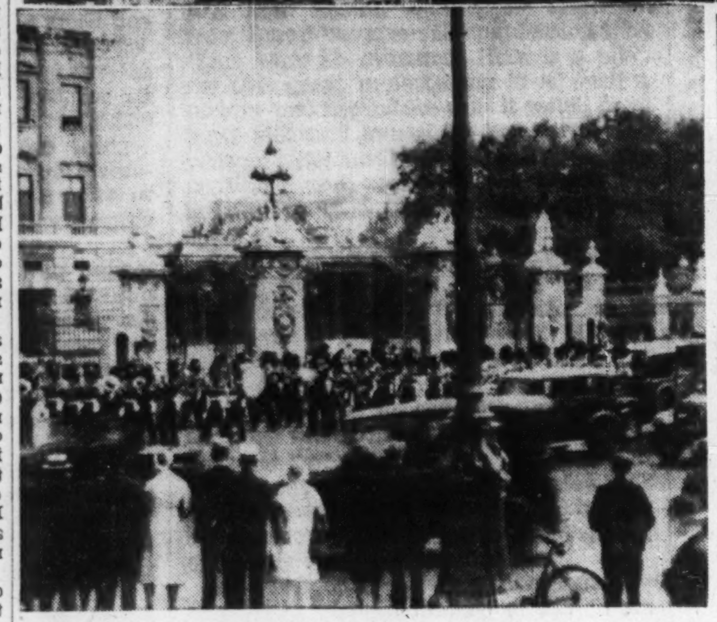
Punch: "I have always wondered why a high mountain-top should be considered the ideal place for yodeling," remarks a writer. Apparently he has never heard any yodeling.

Punch: A traveler says he once lived for three days on a tin of sardines. He must have been terribly cramped for room.

Atlanta Journal: In the good old days our congressmen viewed with alarm; now they alarm with views.

Daily Features

Monitor Camera Club Adds Its Note to the Jubilee Celebration



A Bird's-eye View of London—Where the Jubilee Year of the Reign Is Today's Chief Topic—Taken From the Top of Westminster Cathedral. At the bottom: Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace. Both Photographs Were Submitted by Ruth L. Lackman, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Quotation for Today

A FRIENDSHIP that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—ADDISON.

Moments Musical

No. 48

Erno von Dohnányi

ASKING for a few sheets of music paper for a Christmas present when under seven years of age, Dohnányi composed his first known composition. How many this child composed before, no one knows. Probably many, for he was an imaginative person from the earliest recollections of those who knew him. Instead of playing children's games, he would arrange the many dining and drawing room chairs as an orchestra and "play" orchestra. He was always the conductor, on the highest chair.

Dohnányi continues to be a conductor, a great conductor, and he has under his baton the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra. A few years ago he was engaged to conduct a series of concerts in Carnegie Hall, New York, with the National Symphony Orchestra, whose managerial offices were next to my studio in the then Chickering Hall on Fifty-seventh Street. One afternoon about 2 o'clock, the manager came in and said that if by 4 o'clock he could not guarantee the union the men's salaries, the concert would have to be put off, and this would be a most unfair reflection on Dohnányi. Some of the men had arrived. They said, "Can't we play for nothing if we want to? Under such a baton, we would gladly do it. He is such a great conductor, and we should consider it an honor." We all closed up shop and went out and actually "dug up" the funds. This concert was superb. No one in the audience knew the anguish of the afternoon. And the conductor never knew.

As a pianist, he is one of my favorites. I heard him many, many times in Vienna and Budapest, in sonata evenings with Carl Flesch, in chamber music with string quartettes, and in his own recitals. Who can surpass him in Schumann or Brahms? He is an interpreter—a fine musician even before he is a performer. There is so much substance and meaning to his art. It is so thoroughly scholarly and learned, but never dull or dry. No Hungarian could be that!

Dohnányi has never been the vogue in America. He doesn't go in for sensations. He presents his programs to those who have ears to hear and eyes to see. He plays for the love of music. While his pupil, Mischa Levitski, was giving a concert in Carnegie Hall, which seats several thousands, the master, Dohnányi, who guided him and taught him in the Hochschule in Berlin when he was a lad, was playing in Chickering Hall a block away, to a few hundred listeners. I was in the smaller hall, for I always go when Dohnányi plays.

I have played his compositions, notably the *Rhapsodie in F sharp minor*, for 10 years. I continue to get new and more beautiful effects from this composition, and people love to hear it again and again. The *Capriccio in F minor* is a credit to any program.

SONYA MICHELL

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Flowers wasting sweetness (H. N. K.)—The inquirer sends in the following extract from an article: "The English poet Gray wrote about flowers that waste their sweetness on the desert air." He adds: "I believe that Joseph Rodman Drake wrote this."

In the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Thomas Gray wrote:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

We do not find anything to indicate that Drake wrote similar lines.

Pelouber ("Reading Room")—The pronunciation of this name undoubtedly varies; but among the church and Sunday school workers who used to devour the divine's "select notes" on the Sunday school lessons, he was known as Peh-loo'-bet (e's short, oo as in food).

Humble (M. M. H.)—The *h* is now preferably sounded.

Till (Miss E. S.)—The inquirer says she has heard it argued that "till," in the familiar line, "Till the morning's beam," is a verb.

So have we; but as a preposition introducing an adverbial phrase of time, it requires less argument.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Woodcarving

ONE boy who liked to carve original designs in wood, one day took an old chopping bowl of his mother's and carved a border around the edge of the bowl, on the inside. Then he secured some wooden plates and carved the same design around them, also a big wooden spoon. When a neighbor saw this attractive salad set, she asked the boy to carve one for her. Now he finds that he can earn spending money in this work that is a joy to him.

MRS. E. F. L.

For the Scrapbook

Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.—Addison.

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above them.—*Washington Irving.*

The earth is our workshop; the Universe is our exercise ground; Life is our opportunity; let us get busy.—*Bruce Calvert.*

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as 'Rebellion'

AMONG the many different words employed in the Old Testament to express the various phases and futilities of what we generally describe as "sin" we find the Hebrew verb "pashá" which is used in its primary sense of "to rebel or revolt" in several passages, notably in II Kings 8:20, where we read that "Edom revolted from under the hand of Judah." As a rule, however, the King James translators give the rendering "transgress" for this particular verb as in I Kings 8:50 where Solomon, in his well-known intercessory prayer, admits that his people "have transgressed" against God.

As might be expected, the noun derived from the same Hebrew root, is usually (more than 80 times) rendered "transgression," though in Job 34:37 it received its primary meaning of "rebellion," and is translated "sin" in the famous dictum, "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper" (Prov. 28:13). The Hebrew root clearly suggests that evil doing is really revolt against the righteous rule of God.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mothers Understand Each Other's Problems, Even If One Is a Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ALTHOUGH the Queen of England was supposed to be having a quiet rest in the country in preparation for the arduous times ahead in connection with the celebrations of the Jubilee Year of the Reign, she found time to prove once more that she combines a sound practical common sense with warm motherly sympathy.

In the little magazine issued by a Mission whose work lies in one of the very poor quarters of London and to which Queen Mary annually donates two of the cot covers she knits, to be given to the two women showing the best knowledge of mothercraft, she read of the case of a poor mother with two little children. This woman lived in an upstairs apartment in a house where it was not permitted to leave the baby carriage downstairs in the hall. As she was too poor to purchase a folding baby carriage that could be easily carried up the stairs an appeal was made in the Mission magazine.

The Queen read this little story and, although nothing resembling such a situation can ever have remotely come within her own experience, she promptly understood the mother's problem, and wrote up at once to one of the officials at Buckingham Palace asking that a particular type of double-folding baby carriage she had recently seen at the British Industries Fair be purchased and sent to help the harassed mother.

Incidentally, it must be very cheering for those who work so hard to promote the success of such undertakings as industrial exhibitions to know that the Queen takes so very real an interest in everything she sees on her official visits, that she remembers among all the multitude of objects brought to her notice the very one that will meet a need she hears of months later!

In Lighter Vein

Second Best Thing

The editor of a poultry journal received a letter from a woman reader. It read: "How long should a hen remain on the eggs?"

The editor replied, "Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks."

Three weeks passed, and the editor again received a letter from the reader. "Thank you very much for your kind advice," it read. "The hen remained on the eggs for three weeks, and there were no chickens hatched, and, as I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."—*Christian Advocate.*

King's English

Discovering yet another mistake in his letters, the employer summoned his new typist.

"You came here with good testimonials, Miss Brown," he barked, "and do you mean to tell me you don't know the King's English?"

"Of course I know it," she replied, indignantly. "Otherwise he wouldn't be King, would he?"—*Birmingham Express.*

Down Hill

Heard in a Glasgow bus.

First Passenger: "I see Scott has got to Australia."

Second Passenger (plainly unimpressed)—"Uh."

First Passenger: "Yes, in two days and four hours. It's amazing."

Second Passenger: "Oh, I dunno. It's a' doon hill."—*Glasgow Express.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Gold Miners Are All Washed Up

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—A Mask of Waddles

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

That Financial Log Jam

THE Federal Government is to be congratulated on issuing the call for the refunding of the last of the Liberty bond issues floated in wartime. When the Treasury is in a position to raise money cheaply, it is wise to borrow more money, and, with the proceeds, pay off old loans which bear a provision allowing for retirement. The process makes for no diminution in the debt. But it lightens the interest burden, which is of main consideration to present-day taxpayers. In his radio address on Sunday, Secretary Morgenthau showed that, when the present refunding is over, about $100,000,000 will have been saved to the taxpayer by successive "refunding" of wartime debt.

Lump sums look more significant than interest rates. To save $100,000,000 on the budget for public debt payments is to save an obviously sizable sum of money. But the rate of interest which has been responsible for such a saving is more important from the standpoint of recovery. Most of the Libertys were raised for 4¼ per cent. Now the average rate for all government loans outstanding is only 2.86 per cent. The cut reflects two things: first, that there is a plethora of investment money; secondly, that, in spite of an unbalanced budget, the Government's credit stands extremely high.

Take the latter factor first. An unbalanced budget is generally regarded as the first sign of fiscal collapse. This newspaper has never held to that theory. For the ten years preceding the depression, the United States had a magnificent fiscal record, paying off the public debt at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year. In 1930 private investing began to fall off. It was common sense on the Government's part to fill in with public investment the hole in construction and other activities in the capital goods market served by private investment.

But the essence of a recovery movement is to promote private enterprise. Public spending is destined merely to offset a temporary lull in private spending. If this latter remains moribund, then public spending can have but one of two ends. Either it will create a dangerously inflationary situation or it will result in the socialistic spread of public enterprise. That is why Mr. Morgenthau is on the watch for signs that the cheap money era, from which the Treasury is profiting, is at the same time stimulating private enterprise. For the first time he descries a gleam of hope for private investment.

The figures, it is true, are not very big. But they are sufficiently impressive to encourage the hope that, as the Secretary puts it, "the financial log jam has been broken." In March corporate refunding exceeded $112,000,000, or nine times the amount refunded in March, 1933.

For this happy condition of things credit must be given to Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the SEC, as well as to the existence of cheap money. No administrator in Washington is doing a better job than he. He is trying to make the securities act work by simplifying the procedure whereby corporations apply to the investment public for new funds.

In view of the March record of refunding, perhaps the prospect of *new* investment applications is drawing nearer. That will be the real sign of the breaking of the financial log jam. Refunding, while improving a corporation's account by lightening its interest burden, is merely a bookkeeping item in connection with recovery. It is *new* money for the start of *new* enterprise that is of major significance.

Double Relief

THE collision near Washington between a school bus and a train has dramatized for the moment the need of eliminating railroad crossings in these high-speed United States. The Federal Government's offer of $200,000,000 of the $4,880,000,000 relief funds to pay for construction work to minimize the grade-crossing danger has been prompted in part by increasing public concern over an annual grade-crossing toll of 4500 human lives.

Such employment of relief funds supplies double relief—relief for out-of-job workers, and relief from a problem that has compelled attention ever since highway speeds came to depend on horsepower instead of on horses. Moreover, road construction is a preferred medium for disbursement of relief funds; 75 to 90 cents out of every dollar goes to labor.

The country has been slow to accept the grade crossing's challenge. It has been estimated that at the present rate of advance against this enemy of safety it will be long after the year 2000 that conditions which are even now dangerous will be remedied. The very number of crossings—some 200,000 still exist—indicates how formidable a job awaits highway developers.

The relief appropriation would go a good way toward removing the 30,000 crossings that are most dangerous. To avoid opening the federal relief chest to land speculators, the Government, would have states acquire the necessary property adjacent to grade crossings or railroad tracks. To avoid delays which might be caused by state laws requiring railroad companies to match state funds for construction work with funds from railroad treasuries, the Federal Government would assume financial responsibility for all actual construction costs.

Thus a real beginning is provided through the relief measure. The rate of progress must now depend on the alacrity with which states avail themselves of the opportunity to displace their worst grade crossings with underpasses or overpasses, or to eliminate them by relocating highway routes. Out of their single responsibility of getting the necessary land they can reap the double benefit of jobs for a large number of their unemployed and a considerable increase in the safety of their roads.

Friendly Foundations

IT WOULD be interesting to know whether Pan American Airways made any effort to come to an understanding with Japan over the new airway across the Pacific on which the first flight has now begun. Newspaper comment from Japan has given the impression that there were no overtures. This is a pity; for this great undertaking is of such a history-making nature that it would have been pleasant indeed to have seen the venture welcomed by Japan with the same cordiality as it welcomed the recent inauguration of a transatlantic telephone service.

There was no legal necessity, of course, for approaching Japan. Landing bases on this 8500-mile route from California to China are to be built at Hawaii, Midway Island, Wake, Guam, and Manila—all of them American soil. The company was therefore under no compunction to seek the good will of Japan. And the enterprise does not warrant any such suspicion and excitement as Tokyo has manifested. But with jingoes in both countries looking for an occasion, extra effort to avoid giving them any would seem called for.

Moreover, some day Pan American Airways may wish to include Japan in its itinerary. Japan is the nation with which the United States has most to do in the Pacific. It might have been well to lay the foundation ahead of time for a service which would include that country. And official Washington might at the same time have seized an opportunity for laying an even more important foundation—one of positive friendliness and frankness toward Japan.

Imperial Defense Still Vague

THE constitutional rights of the various parts of the British Empire, vague at the commencement of King George V's reign, are now, in this year of his jubilee, as clear as they need be. But there has been no similar clarification in regard to the duties of imperial defense. The responsibility which each dominion would accept in the event of foreign aggression is almost as doubtful now is in 1910.

But the system, undefined in 1914, stood the test of the great war. Canada, Australia and New Zealand instantly offered help, and soon sent contingents which proved invaluable in the field. Even South Africa, where a majority of the population consisted of Boers, defeated thirteen years before in the South African War, took its part in dealing with German forces on territory then German. The Indian Government promptly sent troops, first to Europe, afterward to Mesopotamia. Mr. David Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, wisely summoned representatives of India and the Dominions to special meetings of the War Cabinet.

The part voluntarily undertaken by the dominions in the war served to hasten rather than delay the assertion of their independent constitutional rights, now defined by the Statute of Westminster. Each is free to adopt its own policy in regard to foreign countries, though all are united by common interests symbolized in their common allegiance to the Crown. The Imperial Defense Committee (whose secretary has for many years also been the secretary of the British Cabinet) provides machinery for consultation in regard to military policy; but though each dominion is responsible for the maintenance of its own land and air defenses, the burden of providing for imperial defense as a whole falls on Great Britain.

That burden is growing. The growth is due in part to the uneasy politics of Europe, and the necessity of increasing the British Air Force as security against the increasing air armaments of Europe. But it is also due to uncertainties in the Far East occasioned by the aggressive imperialism of Japan. Security against that danger is not a matter which concerns Great Britain alone more than other members of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister and the Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa have said that South African military policy must be confined to internal defense and the local protection of forts. But this parochial view, which derives from an old conception of empire based on aggression, is likely to give way to a broader view of empire based on co-operation and collective responsibility. In the early years of the reign of King George the Empire asserted its unity by voluntary concerted action. In the middle period the formal ties have been weakened by consent. At this latter end of the quarter century the world looks to the British Empire for a new affirmation of solidarity which will make its united voice effective in the cause of peace.

The Story of a Queen
Book News of the Day

"MOTHER'S come 'ome," a policeman outside Buckingham Palace replied when a bystander asked why the flag was flying. Victoria, Queen-Empress, had journeyed down from her beloved Balmoral for the Diamond Jubilee. His simple answer was symbolical of what she stood for in the hearts of the peoples of an Empire, writes E. F. Benson in QUEEN VICTORIA (New York: Longmans Green. $3.50).

It was in 1897, and in the sixty years since her accession to the throne, she had won the affection of her subjects as girl-queen, lost it during years of self-pitying widowhood, regained it on her superb emergence from that period until her prestige was equal to and interwoven with that of the great and growing Empire of which she held the scepter.

Whether Mr. Benson meant to or not, he has written two biographies. During those twenty blissful years when the Prince Consort was at her side it was he, and not the Queen, who ruled her state. There is not a little that is pathetic in the life of this patient prince who, so effacingly, devoted an unusual intellect animated by lofty ideals to the constant service of his adopted country which, sadly enough, never began to appreciate his many good qualities.

Under his tender but firm guidance, the self-assured young Queen who, in 1837, had written in her diary that she was going to shake off the shackles of a somewhat harshly disciplined childhood, consult her Ministers "alone," and make her own decisions of state, gradually became, and wisely so, the expression of his wider knowledge and riper experience. Unfortunately, he was pedantic in manner and temperamentally "unclubable," and to Englishmen he remained always an unpopular foreigner.

After his passing the years were dark for the widow brooding over her loss. Her Ministers, Parliament and people grew impatient; her indifference to public affairs became a byword. Gladstone believed it menaced the stability of the Throne. Then, suddenly, with an extraordinary resiliency, she took hold of the reins of state and proved that her judgment was as sound as ever before, or sounder.

Intellectual subtlety was never any part of Victoria's make-up, but she possessed a shrewd, not to say a calculating sagacity that made her do the right thing at the right time.

Mr. Benson's "Queen Victoria" tells us little regarding her that has not already been told. Again we read of her adoration for the flattering, though ever loyal Disraeli and her expressed dislike of the conscientious Gladstone; of her blindness to the abilities of her eldest son—an unfortunate legacy from the Prince Consort; whose scholastic temperament was totally incapable of grasping the future Edward VII's unbookish but sagacious and statesmanlike qualities. Vividly, however, Mr. Benson portrays this indomitable little lady in black who, at eighty-one, insisted on laboring through endless dispatch boxes of papers of state and who loved her Empire as affectionately as it loved her. W. R. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Cost of Funerals

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have received copies from two New England radio stations of the material recently distributed by you entitled "Funerals as Public Service."

The respect we have for the Monitor as a newspaper and our belief that you have no special interest to serve in this connection embolden us to present a few facts that may put the matter in another light. We believe that an injustice has—in all good faith—been done the funeral directors of the nation, on whose behalf we speak.

We are not taking any position on the question whether funeral directing should be conducted on a socialist or on a profit basis. We suggest, however:

1. That all professions are overcrowded—legal, medical, dental, ministerial, teaching and so on.

2. The alleged 300 to 500 per cent casket profit is really an antiquated pricing system by which legitimate charges for services and materials and equipment are absorbed. Modern cost accounting would show the supposed profit to be very small and often nonexistent.

3. The study made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, or, rather, made under its auspices, was concededly incomplete and one-sided. The figures are based on probate records, whereas most families who buy moderate and low-priced funerals do not deal with the probate court. Price averages, furthermore, do not include children's cases, charity cases, and other "recognized loss" cases.

4. Funeral expenditures above a reasonable minimum are purely voluntary, and the funeral director, as often as not, persuades the family to be restrained in its choice—partly because he hopes to collect his bill and wants to retain their good will and partly out of genuine sympathy and understanding.

5. Free burials are not confined to Switzerland. Every American without means or friends is buried free as well, often at considerable expense to the funeral director engaged.

6. The idea of a self-liquidating municipal mortuary deserves closer examination because its success would depend on so radical an alteration in popular custom that its promoters may well be cautious.

We are writing you at this length because of our confidence in your fairness and your willingness to look into both sides of an issue.

CARL HAESSLER, Director
Chicago, Ill. Institute for Mortuary Research.

To Combat Pacifism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following resolutions were adopted by the veterans of Battery B, 55th Artillery, A. E. F. Veterans' Association, at a meeting held at the Hotel Bradford, Boston:

Resolved: That we, as veterans of the World War and true citizens of the United States of America, go on record as being opposed to pacifism, Sovietism or any other ism except 100 per cent Americanism; and be it further

Resolved: That we individually and collectively use every means in our power to combat pacifism and Sovietism; and be it further

Resolved: That we individually and collectively use every means in our power to promote adequate national defense on the sea, on land and in the air, and that the children of this nation be taught to understand the true meaning and ideals of American citizenship.

J. A. MURRAY, Secretary
Battery B, 55th Artillery, A. E. F. Veterans' Association.
Roslindale, Mass.

Riding for a Fall?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial "The Children's Crime Hour" in your April 5 issue, I felt that I must sit down and send you my congratulations upon the clear manner in which you have outlined the problem.

How long will the American people continue to let the advertisers and those whose motive is purely commercial control the types of radio entertainment and recreation which offer the greatest potential values? I hope that the warning issued recently in a radio address by Chairman Prall will be heeded by the broadcasting authorities. Their past record hardly merits this pious hope.

It is apparent that they are riding for a fall and that the feeling of power which their control over the public opinion gives them has entirely blinded them to be possibility that the American people may wake up and demand a complete "new deal."

TRACY E. TYLER,
Secretary and Research Director,
The National Committee on Education by Radio
Washington, D. C.

Hibbard and Mark Twain

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

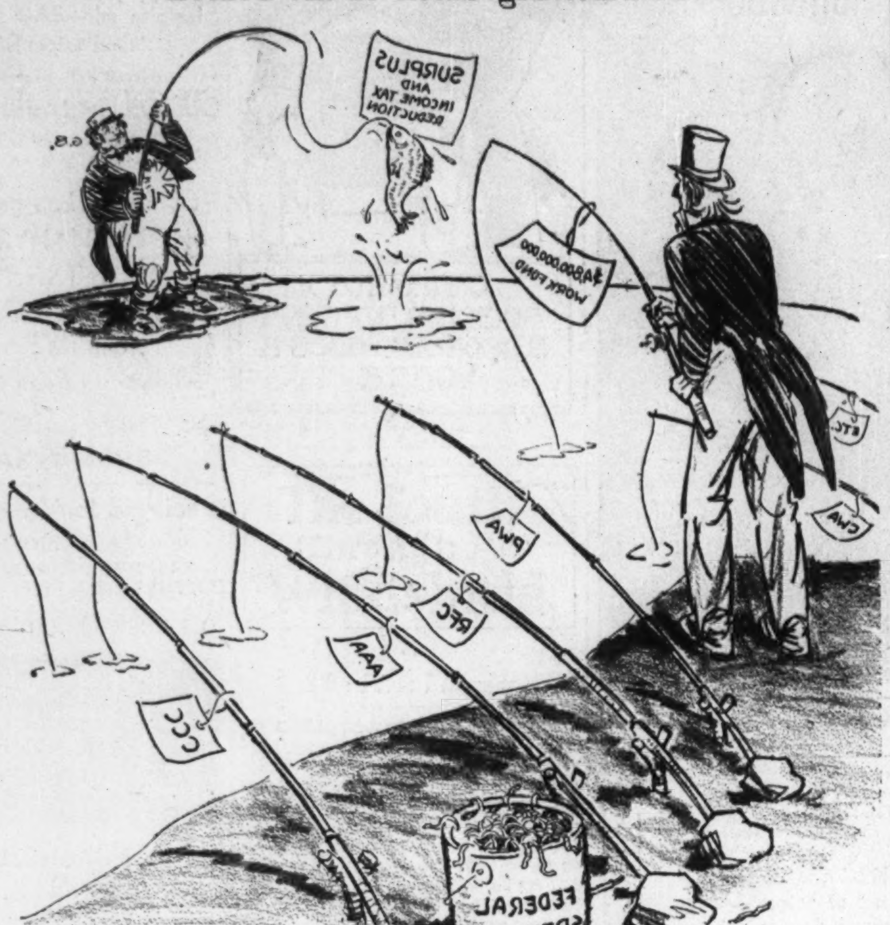
Please allow me to say a few words regarding an article in the Monitor, reporting on the centennial celebration of the American humorist, Mark Twain, wherein mention is made of the prominent people attending the celebration.

Not one of those spoken of could be regarded as more prominent than Mr. Frederick Hibbard of Chicago, who so masterly created and formed Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. It was to Frederick Hibbard that this important commission was given, and humble as this great artist may be, not seeking sensational publicity, his many friends and admirers do appreciate proper credit being given him.

At a time when America is celebrating Mark Twain's one hundredth birthday, it would, I think, be an appropriate moment to remind America of Frederick Hibbard's masterpiece in bronze at Hannibal, Mo., and give due credit to Mr. Hibbard for his artistry.

Chicago, Ill. I. MARK NINE

The First Big Catch of the Season



The Map of Georgia

IT WAS in that interval between the departure of the family by motor and the arrival of Mr. Abner who was to "carry" me and the trunks to the station in his "express" that I first discovered the map of Georgia.

Behind a trunk I had found the children's atlas, evidently overlooked in packing. Idly turning the pages as a means of escape from the fog-grayed windows and the staring walls of the cottage, my eye rested upon Georgia and upon the name of a little town. Young Harris: What would a place called Young Harris be like, I wondered. Did the girls, slender Georgia girls, all wear sunbonnets in the summer, and the boys ride to town on horseback, with peach-tree switches in their hands? Pleasantly cogitating, I looked further.

Here was Rising Fawn! And on a thread of railroad, too, as if to give it verisimilitude. Rising Fawn! Young Harris! Were there other names like these in Georgia? Forgetting fog and forgetting Mr. Abner, I wandered among the little towns and villages of the southern state and found it truly a delightful expedition.

Who would not live in Georgia! In this day of grab and clatter who would not be lured by the calm promise of Benevolence, by the fragrant sound of Flowery Branch or Dewey Rose? Who would not face the world with a more gallant aspect for stepping out of bed each morning in Gay or in Tip Top, or would not delight in writing Ohoopee or Jimps or Ty Ty after their name in a hotel register? Whose eye, in this hour of careful budgeting, but would dwell with a certain wistful calculation upon Free Home? Feeling well pleased with Georgia I turned the pages of my atlas to see what more it offered.

Here was that New England upon whose rocky edge I now waited for Mr. Abner. Its map was musical with no Alapahas, no Philemas, no Alpharettas; it boasted no Kite, or no Enigma. Scattered along its coast and up its rivers stood the sturdy names of old England, Plymouths and Ryes and Dovers, names whose familiar syllables must have warmed many a homesick heart, weary of the pressing forest and longing for the friendly channel towns and the hedgerowed lanes of Kent. A map of England, nicely fitted to the new country, New England almost seems. But in among its Chelseas and Baths are other names, names equally dear to our forbears, those Canaans and Bethlehems and Hebrons, those Bethels and Sharons, whose very syllables are like slender, white steeples rising beside village greens.

The sound of Mr. Abner's horn made me close my atlas here. But since then, in place of more expensive journeyings, I have occasionally voyaged in its pages again and always with some profit.

New Jersey, now. Who, contemplating that tiny bulk, with thoughts of Paterson or perhaps the board walk of Atlantic City, but will catch his breath with pleasure if, by good fortune, his eye lights upon Basking Ridge. Basking Ridge! A beaker full of the warm south, as it were. While only a fraction of an inch away lies Far Hills. Far Hills and Basking Ridge. And, over the Jenny Jump mountains to the westward, Tranquillity!

Still more surprises await one. North Dakota, for instance. To me, in an unhappy ignorance of the State, its name had pictured endless open plains, which blizzards made their frequent playground. Lonetree and Broncho, Stampede and Bonetrail, these were the names, like titles of "Westerns," I thought to find and did. But there are others. Listen! Avoca and Cathay and Crocus, South Heart and Paradise, Deep River and Bowbells. Surely in North Dakota poets name the towns.

But a turn of the page and there is a difference! Nevada! A gorgeous state, a sparkling state, a glittering state! A state of Silverpeaks and Ruby Valleys and Diamond Fields, of Golden Arrows and of Silverbows, of Basalts, Marbles, Garnets, Rhyolites! A state where, in spite of Reno, romance still lingers in Bellehelen and in Bonnie Claire. A state which gives its towns such names as Joy and Wonder and then for sheer exuberance throws in Jungo and Joseco, Jiggs and Johnnie!

Who would miss such joys! Good atlas, I thank you.

On the whole, a cheerful volume. And one to stir sluggish thoughts. How many questions quicken the mind of one who roams the map. What melodrama lies behind Fair Play in Colorado, what bit of philosophic humor in Rocky Comfort, Missouri? Does Water Proof in Louisiana fulfill its promise when the Mississippi rolls high? And do the inhabitants of Hurry, Maryland, move with a quicker step than others? Due West and Ninety Six in South Carolina, why their naming, and why What Cheer in Iowa and why, oh, why Peculiar, in Missouri? Existence can never be quite dull until one knows all this. S. B. S.

The Wide Horizon

Jubilee and the Empire

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

ALREADY from all the far corners of the British Empire delegates are en route to the meeting in London next month which will be a major feature of the silver jubilee celebrations marking the twenty-fifth year of George V's reign. Pomp and pageantry, still dear to the English heart in spite of the gentle mockery of Gilbert and Sullivan, will make the occasion a gala affair. The protests of the Communists and dour Scotch resistance of James Maxton, M. P., and his Labor cohorts, to the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars on the ceremony will be drowned out by loyal shouts acclaiming George V as a devoted and well-loved monarch. Echoes to the farthest part of the Empire will be carried by the radio network of the B. B. C., which is rapidly becoming one of the most important agencies in making British subjects "Empire-conscious."

It will be a jubilee, but there will be a note of great solemnity, something of the mood of Kipling's "Recessional," hanging over England. The responsibilities of world power never weighed more heavily—not in "Good Queen Bess's" nor "George's glorious days," not even at the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. The quarter-century reign of George V has seen the monarchies of most of Europe disappear or be absorbed by Fascist movements as the Capetian major-domos took over the rois-fainéants of their times. The throne of England, lifted above partisan struggles by its symbolic value to the Empire, has never been more secure. While other empires have gone down or been transformed, as has been Russia, the British Empire has evolved into a Commonwealth of Nations for whom allegiance to a common Crown is an essential symbol of partnership.

When the "Windsor greys" of the royal coach step out proudly in the procession from Buckingham Palace to Saint Paul's Cathedral, the route will be lined by the colorful uniforms of the Empire's fighting forces, and by hundreds of thousands of cheering Britons. The coach will proceed at the traditional "slow trot," with a ceremonial majesty that scorns motor cars, and at Saint Paul's the King will join his subjects in the beautiful hymn, "I Vow to Thee, My Country," written by the late Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador to Washington during the war, and set to music by Gustav Holst.

As at the jubilee of Queen Victoria, representatives of the Empire in its most various parts will be present to show their loyalty. But where in 1887 and at the Diamond Jubilee in 1897 they came as wards of the powerful mother country, now the Prime Ministers of the Dominions of Canada, of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa come with the right to speak as equals to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As for Mr. de Valera of the Irish Free State, if he comes at all he will probably speak as a superior!

This jubilee recalls the setting of the coronation of the same George V in 1910. The King who was then an unknown quantity succeeded to a throne that had increased in popular esteem during the very long reign of Victoria and the short one of Edward VII.

The royal family has won from its subjects a universal respect by its conduct in trying times. The King did not flinch at the plan for "swamping" the House of Peers in 1911 to meet the democratic demand of his subjects for reform of the House of Lords. He intervened several times to mediate in the Irish crises just before and after the war and he bore himself like an Englishman during the terrific strain of the war years—"who nothing little did or mean."

Today his Empire still faces dangers. But Germany is no longer an immediate threat to Britain's Empire. Russia in the East is a possible future difficulty but not a present danger. Japan's trade threat and Asiatic policy mean difficulty but probably not danger. The Empire stands firm, though watchful.

It will be in the economic realm that this ceremonial gathering will find room for work as well as discussion. Great Britain, too, has felt the strain of the long recession, though less heavily than most of the world. There will be serious efforts to draw the economic links of Empire even tighter, through increasing imperial preferences; through improved communications, shipping, wireless, air lines, and investment; through the merging in London of scientific bureaus and advisory boards—a sort of economic general staff. And in times like these, the Committee of Imperial Defense may well call on the Dominions as well as the dependent Empire to look well to their measures for self-protection.

England will be saying in the conference that meets next month: "Let us celebrate this reign of our common King by drawing together the Empire. We have given you all of constitutional liberty that we have and that you asked. Are you prepared yet to share our responsibility for world peace?"

Pages 1 to 16 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Jubilee Section
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 119

Britain's Silver Jubilee

Sovereigns of Britain

His Most Excellent Majesty George Frederick Ernest Albert of Windsor—George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; and Her Majesty Queen Mary.

1910 1935

London Plans 3 Months of Celebrations

ON MAY 6 the British nation commemorates the day, twenty-five years ago, when King George V ascended the imperial throne. In brilliant Silver Jubilee ceremonies extending over three months King George and Queen Mary will receive tributes of respect and affection from the people of the British Empire and from those who bear them good will and esteem in all parts of the world.

Twice before within living memory, in 1887 and 1897, has ancient London laid itself out to the pomp and pageantry of a royal jubilee. In point of outward display—processions, levees, banquets and thanksgiving services—the Silver Jubilee of 1935 will resemble its predecessors. But how different it will be in all other respects!

Fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign was commemorated with a magnificence until then unheard of in the workaday streets of the capital. Around the pageants of '87 floated the glamour of the great Durbah of '76 that had added "Empress of India" to the titles of the Queen, as the coping stone of an empire that had approached its zenith. Only twenty years before, Canada had come of age in an act of confederation; only ten years before, the annexation of the Transvaal had paved the way for the handiwork of Rhodes in South Africa. The cheers that went from the throats of the British people to the venerable Queen on that stirring occasion carried with them the note of pride of empire. The joy and the jubilation was for the British race alone. It was difficult for others to share.

Another ten years and London beheld the added splendors of the great Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Britain had turned the zenith. Decades of strenuous empire-building had yielded a brief fruition. Those brief pinnacle-years of fruition have made a lasting mark. We know them as "the Nineties." But even as the nineties ran their memorable course, a note of questioning began to be heard among the British people. After the zenith, what next? As the jubilee fanfares rang through the Mall, Kipling sent out his warning to the empire:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Today a new jubilee has arrived. The fanfares ring out to a new race, in a new world, and their call has changed. The British people see their empire in its material aspects, past its zenith. They have passed through suffering, and disillusionment. They have learned the cost of territorial expansion. Within the twenty-five years of King George's reign, they have learned that empire brings its heavy responsibilities — responsibilities at home, within the empire and in the world at large. Within these twenty-five years they have learned that worldly power is at best transitory, that neither the sword nor the might of a great commercial system can insure permanence; they have learned that others can and will follow the path of imperialism and that, since the world is not large enough for all who wish to take that path, endless wars must come until some new motives can replace the urge of nationalism with a new sense of the brotherhood of man.

King and Queen to Receive Tributes of Subjects

With a wisdom born of hard experience, Britain in the past twenty-five years has evolved liberal, social and political policies in development from empire to commonwealth. At home, men and women capable of speaking for the ranks of the workers have been called to share in the responsibility of government. Within the empire, legal ties between the Mother Country and the possessions oversea have been giving way to the more enduring ties of identity of interest and ideal. In the world at large British statesmen have assumed repeatedly the role of mediator amid the conflicting aims of the governments.

What, then, is the meaning behind the jubilee fanfares of May 6? Twenty-five years of change have left their mark. Instead of the bejeweled magnificence of a new Empire of India there is naught but a move to hand back to India a good measure of self-government. Instead of the resounding voice of a Tennyson adding literary glamour to imperial aspiration, there is raised a chorus clamoring to discredit the achievements of the sword and resign power and influence to a League of Nations office in foreign lands.

As the Royal Family receives the acclaim of the people on the drive to the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, the cheers are, in a greater sense than ever before, a tribute of thankfulness and good will to the sovereign himself and to his beloved Queen.

King George and Queen Mary do not possess, nor have they sought to possess, the halo of almost legendary romance that surrounded Queen Victoria. Nor does the sovereign's popularity rest on political achievement. But during twenty-five years of hardship and bitter trial the British people have found on their throne a modest, patient, steadfast man whose reliability and stoutness of character proved a pillar of strength through the long tribulation of the war. They have found in those qualities of uprightness and stability the qualities that must be the foundation of the new era. New and severe tests have come to the people of the new age, in which the extraordinarily rapid development of electrical and other devices started by the Victorians, followed by new discoveries and inventions, have brought volatile and changeable qualities to human character. But amid the change and uncertainty, the simple steadfastness of Britain's King and Queen has proved a strength and a comfort not only to the British people, but also to millions of friends in America and other parts of the world, who now unite in offering to their Majesties their felicitations and wishes for a long-continued reign.

Henry J. Sowerby

Music Public Enlarged by Rise Of Disks and Radio

British Trace Benefits of Inventions, but Find Ease of Access to Fine Music Sometimes Lessens Appreciation of It for Many

By Edwin Evans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The last 25 years have seen phenomenal changes, alike in the art, the mechanism, and the economics of music. Great as is the difficulty of correlating the changes that have taken place in the art itself, the task is not insuperable.

Like many modern inventions, the gramophone was kidnaped in its perambulator by commercial interests. So far were they from realizing its cultural possibilities that they were blind at first, even to the commercial value of prestige. Thus the innocent babe attained to a discredited adolescence, and its rehabilitation when full grown has been a long and costly process.

Gramophone's Poor Start

Twenty-five years ago it had emerged from toyhood, and was entering upon its career as a musical instrument, but it was still handicapped by its inglorious past, which led some people to apologize for the possession of a gramophone.

Today these same people boast to each other of the attributes of their machine and the wide range of their record library. The period with which we are concerned is approximately halved by a development which came at a timely moment to complete the hard-won victory. This was the introduction of electrical recording.

Even before that there had been a great improvement, universally acknowledged, in the sonorous quality of mechanically reproduced music, but from that point it became possible to envisage a future in which the relative disadvantages of mechanical reproduction, as compared with the concert room, would dwindle to a vanishing point.

That future is not yet achieved, but there remain few today to doubt its possibility. There is one important factor in the comparison that is often overlooked. The listener in the concert room is at the mercy of a single performance. Neither individual artists nor large bodies, such as orchestras and choirs, are infallible. An imperfection in a concert performance is, however, irrevocable, whereas in the recording studio it is subject to rectification.

Advantages of Recording

Radio reception, which did not exist at the beginning of the period under review, is a greater revolution, and its inventive processes have improved even more rapidly. In England, at least, it has escaped the commercialization that has been the fate of so many inventions, and our wireless programs are formidable rivals to the concert room. The wise policy of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the wealth which enables it to give effect to that policy, keep us abreast of the times in a manner that is quite beyond the means of private enterprise.

The latest developments in composition, which not many years ago remained a mystery to the majority, are now accessible to any willing listener, and his opportunities of hearing the masterpieces of the past are so multiplied that he has only himself to blame if they are not familiar to him.

Radio Contribution

The consequences are so tremendous that it is as yet impossible to estimate them. Musicians are prone to lament the effect upon concert audiences of the counter attraction of listening at home. In this, however, they make insufficient allowance for contemporary social changes. Personally, I am inclined to believe that summer time and the cheap motorcar are more potent factors than wireless in such decreases as may have been observed in concert attendance.

Moreover, such decreases are to a large extent compensated by the enormous increase in the members of the community who have become interested in music.

Coronation Day in Glamorous Retrospect

Underwood

"God Save the King"—"Be Strong and Play the Man"

Drawing Made on the Spot During the Coronation of King George V in Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911

Clambering up scaffolding to Clerestory of Westminster Abbey two days after ceremony, and bringing home gargoyle from temporary annex, were only part of the fun for Americans who were visiting in England.

By Margaret Williamson

The Silver Jubilee of George V of England. Men and women the world over are offering homage, counting the cost of these momentous 25 years since the passing of Edward VII, recalling the circumstances amidst which civilization found itself in the year 1910. These people are not in England alone or even in England's wide dominions; for to most sober thinkers a British sovereign stands definitely, if quite impersonally, as a mighty power for integrity, law and order.

If these onlookers are making careful calculation, they will realize that May 6, 1935, is the anniversary of King George's accession to the throne, for his coronation did not follow until June 22, 1911. They will read accession and hear accession talked of, but they will probably think coronation—especially if they were in London at the time.

During many days before the Coronation, one came to be on familiar terms with figures that were fairly staggering. There were to be 39 visiting envoys, nearly 1000 foreign royalties, 20 princes and princesses; 7000 tickets of admission had been issued for seats in Westminster Abbey, while it was expected that at least 1,000,000 spectators would be packed along the route of the royal procession.

Temporary stands were rising up starkly about Buckingham Palace and along the Mall, down the length of Whitehall, and huddling so closely about the Abbey as to hide the greater part of its gray and weather-worn exterior. Every morning the newspapers bombarded us with figures. There would be more bands, presumably, than had ever before gathered in an English city; 65,000 troops were to encamp presently in the London parks, ready to march in the processions and to keep order throughout the city.

Life in London had become bewildering and thrilling indeed.

We used to invent errands which took us near the Abbey. There smart carriages were drawing up to permit of harassed persons entering and taking part in rehearsals of the Coronation ceremonies. The Duke of Norfolk, premier peer of the realm, large and rough and burly; the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess holding then as now the post of Mistress of the Robes. Generals and officials of all sorts—looking no more impressive than the rest of mankind, but wrapped about with an engrossing air of secrecy and importance.

Laborers were erecting a temporary annex to the Abbey, alongside the West Portal, to be used as the robing rooms; cleverly they contrived that its plaster should be marred and stained and chipped in imitation of the ancient stone of the actual building, and gargoyles of the usual grim character were attached to its walls. We watched the annex go up and come down, and we still have one of the authentic gargoyles dominating our bookshelves in prosaic America.

Of the Coronation Day itself? Well, it had been raining with a dour intensity; and it rained still on that important morning, fitfully, without anyone to pay the slightest heed. How could a wetting matter? There was far too much else to absorb the attention. The chief thoroughfares and means of transportation being shut off, we went early by Underground Railway to a station on the Thames Embankment from which it was simple to reach our stand in Whitehall.

Even so early London was transformed. We met gentlemen in uniforms, with trappings of medals and gold braid and clattering swords; we met ladies in court costumes, holding satin skirts high and stepping fastidiously through the mud. They might have strayed from a luxurious edition of a fairy tale, with illustrations, say, by Edmund Dulac. Some had arrived ignominiously like ourselves by Underground; others had come romantically by river, as Elizabeth Tudor would have preferred.

Everything was unreal: the absence of traffic, the quiet of a city ordinarily filled with the clamorous sounds of industry. We pushed on to our places where we did nothing for hours but stare. Never had the provocation been so overpowering, the excuse so unchallenged.

Anyone may read in yellowing newspapers, or see pictures in the illustrated magazines of the period, of the coronation procession. To us it has become a roseate blur of impressions: Lord Kitchener erect on his superb charger; a dashing Crown Prince of Germany and his lovely Princess; Maharajahs in exotic colors and jeweled turbans; flashing cuirasses and steel helmets of the gigantic troopers of the household cavalry, natty little green-coated Ghurkhas, black soldiers from West Africa, Chinese police from Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, Canadian dragoons.

Music. Banners. Gold braid. Tramping feet. Shouting. Scarlet emblazened everywhere. Order. Mass discipline perfectly maintained.

Then Yeomen of the Guard walking beside a tottering, lurching coach of gold and glass, with the Queen smilingly alert, the King almost concealed beneath his velvet robes and ermine collar. Before them had passed the royal children—the Prince of Wales wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter, the younger princes in Highland costume—inclined a little to mischief and sternly repressed by Princess Mary.

Then more music. Cheering all down Whitehall and around the corner into Parliament Square; and long after, when the Archbishop of Canterbury had placed the crown on the head of George V, much more cheering and the booming, solemn salute of the guns.

All this, we felt, however, was to us only the opening pageant in an enchanted week. For glamour was to be revealed in the most unexpected quarters.

Strolling through Dean's Yard and into the large cloister of Westminster Abbey, two days after the Coronation, suddenly a black-clad verger tapped us mysteriously on the shoulder.

Would we like to have a glimpse inside the Abbey? Of course, it was not properly open to the public for another two days; but—if we liked—he might show us. . . . He believed he had overheard us say we were leaving London immediately?

Away flew all our caution and sense of propriety. We were to climb up a steep wooden stair, like a scaffold, against the outside wall of the Abbey. We were not to answer if anyone spoke to us. We were just to climb and expect the verger to meet us at the top. We climbed. And at last we entered the Abbey by one of the clerestory windows.

There seats had been built, high among the shadows, for all those 7000 persons had had to be seated; and from their vantage point we could now look down on the floor of the Abbey. Whenever anyone passed below, we dodged out of sight behind the pillars. But oh! the vision we caught of an Abbey from which the monuments and statues had disappeared behind misty hangings of blue and silver; of the choir set with the throne chairs, the altar a lavish display of gold plate, and the magnificent rugs which Lord Curzon had loaned still in place.

Then on another morning, chancing to pass St. James's Palace, we found people in garden party attire, we heard music and saw flags flaunting above the garden wall. Tickets? queried the officer at the entrance. No, we had none. We had not known they were required. We had come far—all the way from America (this a trifle plaintively). We were little versed in such etiquette. The officer shook his head fiercely. But in a few minutes he relented. No harm done, said he, if we were just to slip in behind the next august party.

So there we were on the most brilliant of greensward, while the Duke of Connaught, uncle of the King, reviewed the ranks of the Yeomen of the Guard from the Tower — crimson and black uniforms, halberds, square-crowned hats and all. Up and down taut ranks strode the dignified figure of the Duke with his suite in attendance. The band played; the chiffon dresses of the ladies billowed in the wind; the gentlemen were gallant in their morning clothes and top hats, as gentlemen were wont to be 25 years ago.

And, after it was finished — oh, afterwards! In we trooped, in the wake of the distinguished and the aristocratic — through the stately rooms which were the last home of Charles I, quite well aware that St. James's Palace is never open to the public.

Naturally, there was also that Gala Performance at His Majesty's Theater in the Haymarket. We rolled impressively past the barrier by reason of our tickets which the taxi driver had displayed on his windshield; and we looked down upon the heads of royalties and nobles galore, sumptuous in their jewels and decorations and furs.

Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. "Pat" Campbell, Forbes-Robertson and Wyndham and Tree—England's bravest come to play before the King and Queen.

And so we come back to the realization that today, once again, wooden stands are appearing in all the old positions along the line of march; bunting will be brought out and festooned on countless façades. Certainly there will be troops and bands and visitors from abroad.

Outwardly the trappings and the gestures are similar to those of 25 years ago, but how altered the heart of it all. How we have changed our emphases and values and expectations for the future. Men have suffered and, we must believe, have learned by the things they have suffered.

King George and Queen Mary still stand, however, for a world of order and justice and peace. Soon they will make a triumphal progress through the City to attend a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's, as British sovereigns have done for centuries.

One likes to feel it is a good omen.

Planned Industry in New Zealand Seen Under State Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—There is a growing feeling in New Zealand that important economic changes will be forced on the dominion in the incidence and planning of industry. Two notable recent utterances on the subject are those of W. Bromley, deputy chairman of the National Unemployment Board, and Dr. E. Marsden, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Hitherto, said Mr. Bromley, New Zealand has worked on the assumption that England offered a bottomless market at profitable prices for all the farm produce the dominion could produce and export. Today, everyone knows that it is not so. The plain fact is that it seemed futile to sit still in New Zealand while changes were taking place all around.

The organization and development of industry have hitherto been regarded as a sphere for private enterprise, and are usually carried out without any general plan. Could they say now that this agency was sufficient, that it was functioning as well as could be expected, and that the development of new industries could be left to grow up naturally? Mr. Bromley asked. He urged the development and subsidizing of new industries on a planned basis as a means of absorbing unemployed.

Dr. Marsden told the annual convention of the New Zealand Society of Accountants that New Zealand would be fortunate if it could maintain the volume and price received for exports, and that it does not appear probable we shall be able to employ many more persons in agriculture for the next few years. Production per head is steadily increasing, and the tendency is to reduce the number of employed per unit of production.

Assuming the continuance of worldwide nationalism, involving the difficulty of further expansion of markets for New Zealand agricultural produce, the conclusion emerges that it is desirable for present unemployed to be absorbed into manufacturing industries or mining or in the further processing of many of the products of primary industries, Dr. Marsden continued. Only in this way would it be possible at the same time to increase the amount of goods to go around and increase purchasing power and more nearly equalize it among the people.

British Industry Using Artists To Improve Its Designs

Former Resistance to 'Aesthetics Gives Way Before Public Demand—Movement Started in 1754 but Met Setbacks Until Recently

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Jubilee year, it is forecast by designers here, will prove to be an outstanding landmark for future historians of British industry. For it is expected that this year will prove of great importance in bringing forward the rapport between industrialists and artists.

This year in Britain no fewer than five large organizations have turned their efforts, individually and co-operatively, toward guiding the artistic inclinations of industry.

These organizations—the Board of Trade, the Royal Academy, the Royal Society of Arts, the Federation of British Industry and the London County Council—have joined together in a common Council of Co-operation.

Individually these groups will watch the official, the artistic, the industrial and the educational side of the problem, respectively.

Early Efforts

The open advent of the Government into the efforts to bring "art to the people in the people's goods," together with the joint activity of the other diverse bodies, is held to show that the new movement for industrial design has now taken firm grip.

This movement, risen since the war, has been strengthened by economic difficulties; but it is really a plant from an older movement, which strove for a century to deal with the same question.

The movement was born on March 22, 1754, at a meeting in London, held to form a "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce in Great Britain."

Later the Royal Society of Arts tried to promote better design in the increasing number of industrial products, but met with little success. In 1836 the Government elected a committee to inquire into the question of design. The result was the establishment of a School of Design.

But manufacturers appeared to be taking little notice. Attempts at exhibitions gave early signs of being successful but suddenly failed lamentably. Industry was growing too fast to be interested in "the extra costs of art."

Industrial Fairs

Industrialists first came into the movement for themselves in 1915, with the opening of the series of British Industries Fairs. Here it first became apparent to many manufacturers that good design was needed to sell goods. The idea was slow in gathering speed and most of the manufacturers had little judgment of good or bad design. There was, in fact, no co-operation.

This came only a few years ago, when private artists and manufacturers joined together in two exhibitions, which had considerable success. Then came the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year.

The public and the manufacturers are to be schooled in the understanding that when one mold is capable of turning out thousands upon thousands of identical goods for persons with small incomes, the design of the mold essentially should be a design of beauty.

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Growth of Self-Government in British Possessions Advances During Reign

Colonies Move Up in Scale

Southern Rhodesia Gets Status Halfway to That of Dominion

Africa Goes Modern

By Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Steady growth toward self-government sums up the history of the British colonial empire and dependencies during the first 25 years of the reign of George V.

Just as the colonies of the Victorian era have progressed out of tutelage into the prized equality of "Dominion Status," so have many of the Crown colonies and protectorates of the empire moved upward toward the goal of responsible government, which is the hall-mark of membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Progress has not been uniform, by any means. Newfoundland, which until last year was on a par with the sister dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State—has, owing to financial difficulties, temporarily dropped back from dominion status to dependence on Great Britain.

Southern Rhodesia, on the other hand, has risen from being a mere tract of land owned by a chartered company, the British South Africa Company Ltd., to the position of a British colony with full responsible government.

Southern Rhodesia

Today, Southern Rhodesia occupies a sort of half-way house between a colony and a dominion. In its relations with Great Britain, it is looked after by the Dominions Office, not the Colonial Office. But the King, acting through his ministers in Great Britain, still possesses the power to veto laws of the Southern Rhodesian Legislature, as he does in the case of the other British colonies. In the dominions proper, on the other hand, the veto can only be operated through the ministers in the dominion concerned.

Southern Rhodesia is, except Malta, the only colony in which the whole of the Legislature is elected. In the others, the Crown has the right to nominate a greater or smaller proportion of the members. During King George's reign, however, many of the colonies have obtained new constitutions in which the elective element has made progress.

Many of them have ceased to be Crown colonies in which the British Government is responsible for legislation. They are now colonies pure and simple by virtue of having obtained the right to manage most or all of their own internal affairs. In their foreign relations they remain under the direct control of the British Government.

Progress has not been confined to colonies in which white races predominate. In the Gold Coast, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, the Protectorates of Uganda and Zanzibar, new constitutions have been brought into operation—most of them in the postwar period—giving greater weight to the views of the native populations.

In others, as for instance, Kenya Colony, which got a new constitution in 1920, amended in 1927, the elective element among the white settlers has been deliberately restricted on the grounds of protecting the interests of the natives.

Native interests are also of primary importance in mandated areas like Tanganyika and the Cameroons which, though not actually forming part of the British Empire, are included within the British Colonial system. Other mandated areas, such as Palestine and Transjordan, which were allocated to Britain as a result of the war, have been given a status closely approximating that of a colony.

Another, Iraq, has achieved independence and is now a member of the League of Nations.

Malta, which got full responsible government in 1921, afterward lost it again on account of a dispute over the respective spheres of church and state.

A Few Ebb Tides

Riots in Cyprus in 1931 similarly caused the withdrawal of wide electoral privileges granted in 1925.

Apart from these instances, where change has been going on, it has been toward a fuller measure of democracy. Hong Kong got a new system of Government in 1917. Northern Nigeria, which like Southern Rhodesia had been administered by the Chartered Company of South Africa, gained constitutional status as a colony in 1924.

Trinidad obtained fresh rights in 1924. Four years later, the near-by colony of British Guiana got a legislative council for the first time. In 1917, British Guiana had a perhaps greater revolution still, when the Roman-Dutch law which had been in force since the colony's inception was abolished in favor of a code largely based on British law.

These examples of constant flow with only a modicum of ebb are symptomatic of the British Empire as a whole during the reign of King George V. Every component part has a living and growing system of Government based not on a rigid theoretical model imposed from without but deliberately devised to meet local conditions.

Economic Changes

Each system differs from all the others. Yet all have the one symbol of unity—the Crown, exercising greater or less control according to the needs of the locality and the movement.

Change has been busy in economic conditions as well as political ones. The romance of rubber-growing in Malaya and Ceylon belongs to the Georgian period. So does the development of the Malayan and Nigerian tin mines. Almost half the world's supply of tin is now drawn from these British Empire sources. Surprising strides again have been made, particularly in the last decade, in organizing the production of cotton in the British-African colonies and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Cocoa and palm oil from the West African Colonies today provide the lion's share of the world's supplies of these commodities.

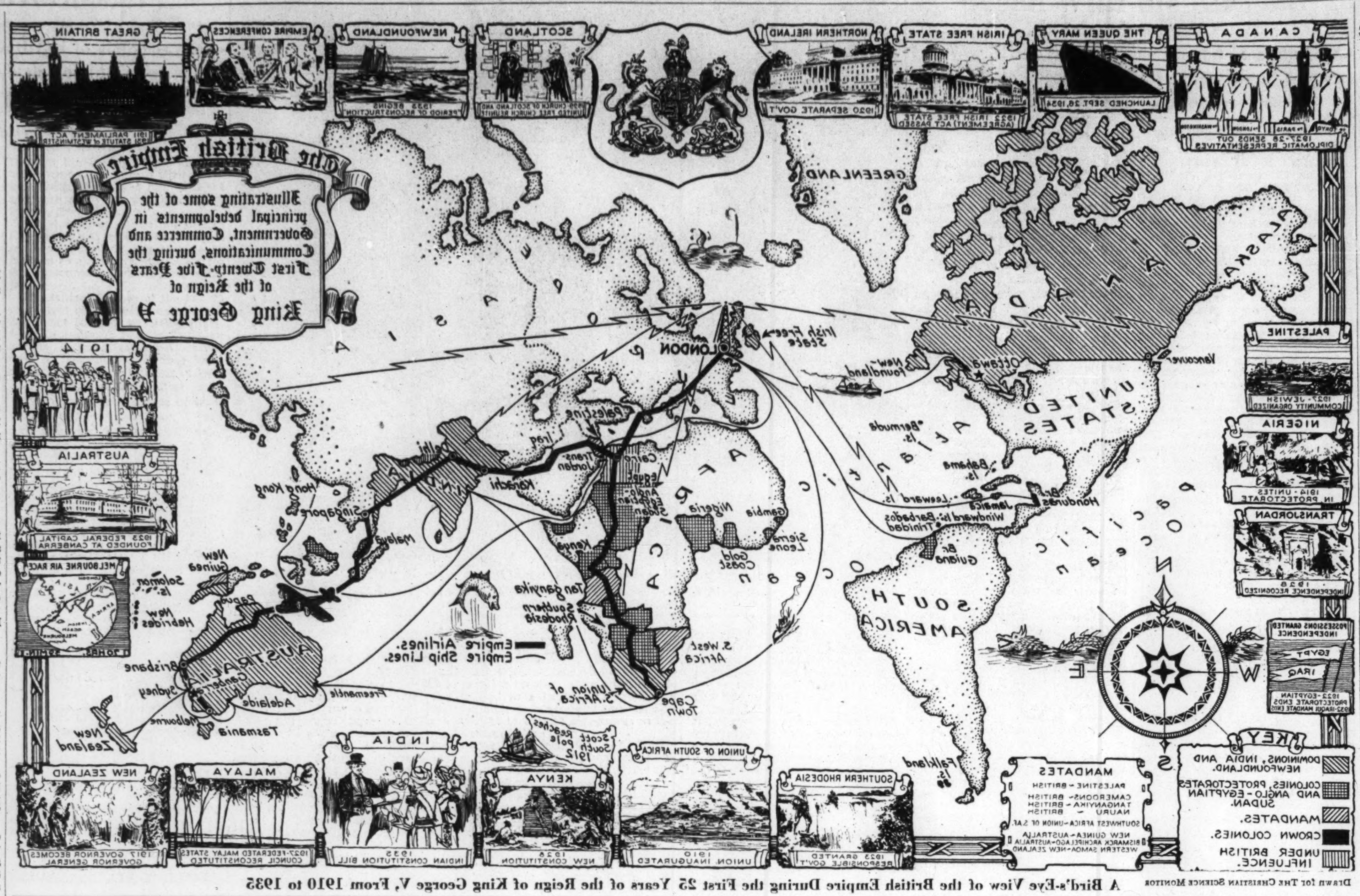
As an inevitable consequence of developments of this kind, social conditions are in process of being revolutionized, with results of which the end cannot yet be foreseen. Thus, the rubber plantations which have sprung up in Malaya during the past 25 years have brought in their train not only an influx of Europeans who make a temporary home in this tropical land, but a much larger infiltration of Asiatic immigrants, particularly Chinese, who come as coolies on the plantations but afterward settle down in many cases to farm and trade.

In West Africa, where again the white man does not settle permanently, Georgian economic development has brought changes of a different kind. The old African tribal organization has been shaken to its foundations. Railroad cars and automobiles are replacing the human head as the normal means of transport. Telephones and even radio sets are no longer regarded as white magic. The bicycle is ubiquitous.

European education can be had almost by all. In East and Central Africa, by way of contrast, there is a wide area suitable for white settlement. The task of co-ordinating the rights of the white and colored residents is one which is giving rise to many difficult problems.

Thus this year's Silver Jubilee comes as the climax to a period of change. But for the four years of the Great War, when for the first time many of the colored races saw white men fighting one another, the 25 years under review have passed in an atmosphere of comparative tranquillity. Yet they have witnessed what is, perhaps, the greatest economic, political and social upheaval the British Empire, and indeed the whole world has ever experienced.

The upheaval is still in progress. Its effect so far has undoubtedly been to take the many peoples, nations and languages of the British Empire a long way forward on the road to democracy and self-government.



A Bird's-Eye View of the British Empire During the First 25 Years of the Reign of King George V, From 1910 to 1935

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

More Power to the Locomotive

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Quietly, yet intensely, a revolution is now taking place in British locomotive building.

This revolution coincides with the celebration of King George's Jubilee, and it is anticipated that it will give sudden extra impetus to the apparently slow railway progress of those 25 years.

For locomotive engineers, pinning their faith for long distance train travel in Britain on steam, are now hurrying to find methods of making radical improvements in steam performance.

Streamlining is only an outward sign of this activity. Locomotives are being dressed with cleaner lines only to make their power meet with less resistance from the air.

It is inside the engine, among the pistons, boiler tubes and grates that the experiments are taking place. A steam locomotive is just a large power factory on wheels. The aim is, for the first time, to catch and use power wasted between the coaling and the boiling, between the steaming and the thrust of the pistons.

Sticking to Steam

For Britain has placed her faith in steam. It is a faith inspired by service.

Popular opinion has sometimes wondered if the British have not been slow to seize upon the advantages of the fast, Diesel oil-driven streamlined trains. But, upon the facts and advice tendered by the makers of the fastest train in Europe, one British railway at least has definitely decided not to adopt Diesel engines for long runs.

This "fastest train" is the "Flying Hamburger." Its average speed on a regular run from Berlin to Hamburg is over 70 miles an hour. But a similar train on a South-North British train run would, according to the train's maker, not be able to compete with a British railway engine pulling a similar load, on account of the many gradients.

This has been proved recently by the performance of the "Papyrus," 8-year-old engine which drew its load from London to Newcastle and back at an average speed of 68 miles an hour, reaching a record speed of 108 miles an hour.

But Britain is also using new types of trains. Diesel rail coaches are already in use, and experiments are being made with others.

Demand for Speed

This sudden invasion of new types and new methods into the locomotive world is a direct result of a revival in public demand for speedy rail travel.

The general view, which can be substantiated, has been that in Britain railway speeds have not increased for many years. The record for steam locomotives speed was, until this year, held by the Plymouth Ocean Mail of 1904, at 102 mph.

But this surface view is incorrect. The facts are that locomotive progress has been steady and continuous.

In 1895 a "Train Race" was held from London to Edinburgh. The normal present day express on that route has never yet run at anything approaching the speed of that race. Yet when "Papyrus" screamed across the countryside on the record run recently, not only did the train cut 74 minutes off the usual express run from London to Newcastle, but bettered the ancient race time by 22 minutes, with twice the load, and with only one engine.

Steady Development

The quarter of a century just gone has been one of steady growth. The great problems had previously been faced. The efforts of the companies has throughout these years been rather to help travelers sleep than to take them faster to destinations.

Electricity has been a great change of the 25 years. The first electric line was put into operation in 1911, from London to the Crystal Palace, only a few miles. Now Britain has, in the Southern Railway London service, the world's largest suburban electric train service.

Electric expresses speed to Brighton every quarter of an hour, making the famous "Southern Belle," first all-Pullman train in Britain, an electric train named the "Brighton Belle."

Britain Offers Prize For Low-Cost Airplane

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A prize from the British Government of £25,000 for the best low cost airplane produced by any firm in the United Kingdom has just been announced to aircraft designers and manufacturers by Sir Philip Sassoon, Undersecretary of State for Air.

The aim, he stated in the House of Commons, is to encourage them in the development of an economic type such as is already in existence in the United States, namely, a fast, medium-sized transport machine.

Jubilee's Mark For Silver

Hall-Mark Revised First Time in 150 Years to Honor King

Heads of Rulers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Silver made and sold in Britain during this year is already assured of historical value.

To commemorate the Jubilee of King George, makers of silver may place a Jubilee mark, in the form of the heads of King George and Queen Mary, upon hall-marked silver articles.

It is probable that not for many scores of years will another change in, or addition to, the silver hall mark be made in Britain.

This is the first time such an event has been commemorated in this way. The mark has only changed six times in as many centuries.

It was in 1330 that the Goldsmiths' Company of the City of London issued a decree that no goldsmith should make "any vessel, jewel, or thing of gold or silver unless it be of good and true alloy," and that "no vessel of silver depart out of the hand of the workers until it be assayed by the warden of the craft with the leopard's head."

Maker's Mark

The leopard's head, stamped on the silver jewels to show purchasers that they had been found of full quality by the warden of the guild, was the first silver hall-mark. Should the assayer, when passing from shop to shop among the goldsmiths, find any silver of faulty alloy it was immediately forfeited to the King.

It was 63 years later that the next change was made, and another mark began to appear on the bottom of plate along with the leopard's head. This was the Maker's Mark.

Every master goldsmith had his own mark, which was known to the wardens, and which he used to stamp on all the silver he made. Some of the marks were symbolical and showed animals and flowers.

A change was made, approximately 75 years later, when the master smiths started to place their initials on their wares, a practice which has continued until the present day.

Lion and Unicorn

Eventually in 1513 each assayer was made to place a special mark on silver. This mark, in the form of a letter, was changed each year. About 30 years later further difficulties arose in the guilds of goldsmiths as a result of the habit of King Henry VIII to depreciate the currency every now and again.

The last addition was made in 1784, when a new duty was imposed on certain articles of silverware. All plate liable to the duty was stamped with the sovereign's head.

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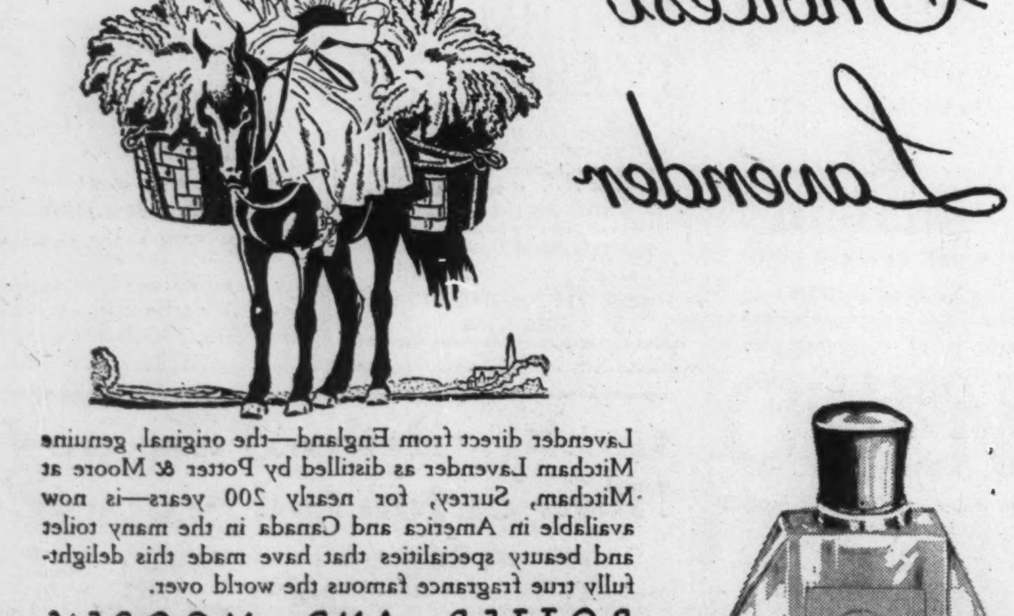

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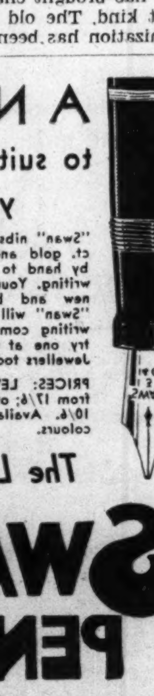

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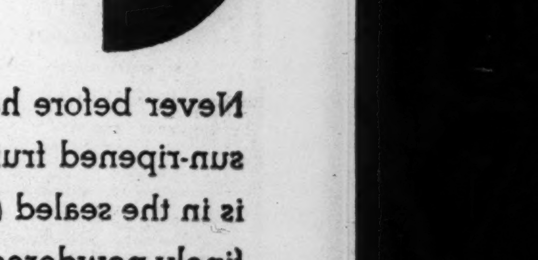

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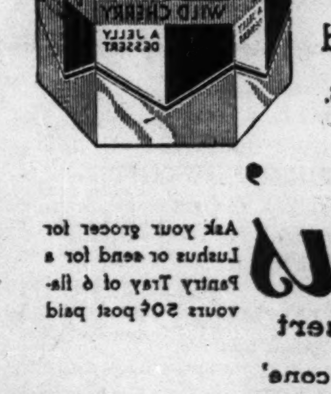

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India Brought to Threshold Of Self-Government

Nationalism Following 1918 Led to Reforms, Commissions of Inquiry, Three Round Tables and Draft of Federal Constitution

By the Marquis of Lothian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The outstanding change in India during the last 25 years has been political. King George V came to the throne not very long after the end of the famous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.

That viceroyalty saw the culmination of the era in which the whole of the great subcontinent of India—with a population as big as that of Europe, and races, languages and religion as varied—had been brought under a single Government.

That Government put an end to war and established order and efficient administration and brought about much economic progress, through the agency of the greatest bureaucracy, the Indian Civil Service, which the world has seen—at any rate since the collapse of the Roman Empire.

But the defect of the old British Raj—as it was called—was that it gave no adequate opportunity to Indians to assume responsibility for the government of their own country.

The central feature of the last 25 years has been the growth of the movement for national self-government in India. It had its inception in the Indian National Congress, then an extremely moderate body, which held its first meeting in 1885.

Growth of Nationalism

But, under the influence of leaders like Gokhale and Tilak, it grew with great rapidity, especially after the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 which provided for elected legislative councils in all the main provinces and an All-India Assembly and thus launched India on the road toward political self-government.

Indian nationalism was greatly intensified by the World War, which disillusioned Indians as to the superior moral merits of Western civilization at a time when allied propaganda was broadcasting the universal right of all peoples to democratic self-determination. In 1920 there followed the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which enlarged the councils and made them more democratic and entrusted them for the first time with a measure of ministerial responsibility for the government of the provinces.

These reforms gave to India a training in parliamentary methods, made the Indian Administration much more responsive to the needs and desires of the people, and led to much legislation on social, economic and educational matters. Nevertheless, the reforms did not satisfy the more politically-minded section. Mahatma Gandhi led the Indian National Congress into the non-violent non-co-operation campaign for immediate independence, first in 1921 and later again in 1930.

Moderate Counsels

At the same time, moderate leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri pressed by constitutional means the need for a far greater measure of Indian responsibility for Indian Government.

As a result and after many commissions of inquiry and of three Round Table Conferences in 1930-1932 between Indian and British statesmen, a bill is now before Parliament providing for the establishment of an Indian federation, under which the provinces will become fully autonomous, subject to certain safeguarding powers in the hands of the governors. Responsibility other than defense and foreign affairs for federal subjects will be entrusted to a Legislature representing both provinces and princes, also subject to certain safeguards in the hands of the viceroy.

The transformation of Indian government from the benevolent autocracy of the Indian Civil Service to federal responsible government, and that on a scale and under conditions never before attempted in history, is by far the greatest change which has taken place in India in the last 25 years.

Economic Transformation

But there has also been great progress in the cultural and economic spheres. India has not escaped from the prodigious changes wrought in the modern world by modern technical development and modern criticism and knowledge. India now contains the largest irrigation system in the world, watering over 30,000,000 acres of what would otherwise be arid desert, 42,000 miles of railways, a rapidly developing system of internal airways, 60,000 miles of controlled roads, 230,000 scholastic institutions containing over 12,000,000 scholars, 100,000 students in universities and over 100,000 agricultural co-operative societies, a highly organized judicial and administrative system, a rapidly growing large scale development mostly in textiles, mining, iron and steel manufacturing and transport, over and above the traditional handicrafts of the country.

There has also been a mass of legislation dealing with labor, agriculture and the condition of the people.

On the other hand, as against this progress must be set certain new difficulties which have also arisen in the last 25 years. Partly owing to improved sanitation and other ameliorations of living conditions, the population of India has increased by 85,000,000 since 1881.

Population Increase

It rose from 318,000,000 to no less than 352,000,000 in the ten years from 1921 to 1931. This has meant that the number of people whom the not very fertile land of India has to support has increased far more rapidly than the increase in irrigated land and the demand for industrial workers and probably at least as rapidly as improvement in agricultural methods.

The impact of Western knowledge has produced what is probably an even more acute cleavage than in most other countries between orthodoxy in religious belief and social custom, as against modernism, especially in the younger generation of men and women.

The advance toward self-government has awakened communal divisions, especially between Muslim and Hindu. Provincial divisions have been accentuated by the issue, becoming more urgent—into whose hands political power is to pass as it is relinquished by Britain. Finally, there is the problem of uniting in one smoothly working federation some 125 hereditary, autocratically governed states, containing a third of the area and a quarter of the population of India, with 10 democratically governed provinces.

Looking Forward

Twenty-five years, therefore, have wrought immense changes in India. They have seen a tremendous awakening in the Indian people, especially in its youth, a rapid economic and political progress and the preparation of the largest and most diverse system of federal government known to history.

Today India is confronted with a task of reconstruction and organization greater, perhaps, than that presented to any other people. The transition to complete self-government is clearly fraught with grave dangers to the stability of government itself—as the experience of many countries since the war makes plain.

It will be safely effected if friendly and intelligent co-operation can be maintained between Indians and British during the next stages of its development.

Emperor and Empress of India at Delhi in 1911

L. N. A.

King George and Queen Mary Receive Indian Homage

The Monarchs Paid This Visit in 1911 to Their Greatest Possession Soon After Their Coronation. They Are Seen at Delhi in Robes of State

Market Made Harbor For English Fishers During Rough Blow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Eng. — Fishermen have been known to repair nets far out at sea, in midstream and mid-channel, but inhabitants of this Dorset fishing village had the rare sight recently of fishing nets being repaired in the middle of the market place.

This was not because the fishermen had mistaken the road for a river, or desired to barter their boats for cows. It was merely the result of local gales.

So stormy was the weather that the fishermen of Chesil Beach, near here, took their boats from the beach to the market square for safety.

They were all glad when the storm subsided. But these Portland fishers are hard workers and not one of them was lazy enough to hope the water would enter the market place so that he could float his boat back to the shore.

Air Line Projected Across Tasman Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Returned from a conference on British Empire air mails with Australian and British authorities in Sydney, New South Wales, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, A. Hamilton, hopes that before 1937 Australia and New Zealand will be able to establish an air mail service across the Tasman Sea.

The problem of crossing the Tasman—1000 miles of unbroken ocean—is to be examined by technicians in Britain, and full details of a service are to be worked out. This is the longest water hop on the England-Australia-New Zealand air route.

Mr. Hamilton describes the proposed British-Australasian service as a magnificent conception. Beginning in 1937, it is proposed to land London mail in Sydney in seven days and a half. If this mail can then be brought to New Zealand by air, London mail should arrive in New Zealand within eight or nine days of its dispatch.

Stronger Steel Made By London Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Far greater strength is claimed for a new form of steel for reinforcing concrete which has been successfully under test here.

This steel is made by twisting together two mild steel rods and then stretching them to the point where the natural strength of the steel is developed to its utmost. The use of this steel for reinforcing means that a smaller quantity is required with a corresponding reduction in cost.

During tests, tons of cement in bags were piled on the floor of a new building until it was carrying a load 50 per cent greater than that allowed for standard reinforcing.

British Commercial Aviation Began With the Air Mail

Old War Planes Started Wide Interest in Flying That Led On to Speed Records, London Race to Australia, and Far-Flung Empire Lines

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Twenty-five years of aviation takes one back to the year 1910, when the Wright brothers gave up public flying to devote themselves to research and the improvement of flying machines.

In Great Britain the years up to the outbreak of the World War were devoted to various demonstrations to prove that an airplane was a suitable means for the rapid transport of mails, but commercial flying had not really begun.

However, before the war had ended the British Government in 1917 appointed a Civil Aerial Transport Committee to advise the Air Board on the development and regulation of aviation for civil and commercial flying. The war had shown the possibilities of both airplanes and airships, though the latter in Great Britain were confined to the small "blimp." With the end of the war it was realized that flying under peace conditions should be both safe and comfortable.

It was in June, 1919, that Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur W. Brown made the first of the many Atlantic flights in a Vickers-Vimy Rolls Royce biplane, in 15 hours, 57 minutes, from Newfoundland to Ireland, and in August of the same year international civil flying from Great Britain was first started under temporary air navigation regulations.

Hopes in Airships

It was in July of 1919, too, that the airship R. 34, piloted by Maj. G. H. Scott, with his crew of 30, flew to New York in 4½ days and back again in three days, three hours. Then in November Mr. Ross Smith and his brother, Keith, again in a Vickers-Vimy biplane, made the first flight from England to Australia. This took 29 days, though actual flying time only occupied five days, four hours.

So the year 1919 was a great one for British flying.

Experience gained from flying during the war had shown what might be expected of the new form of transport, and government committees and boards followed each other in quick succession, with a view to putting civil flying on its legs, or rather on its wings.

The result was the formation of a national company, Imperial Airways, in 1924, with a government guarantee of £1,000,000, spread over 10 years for regular flying carried out in Europe. It had been proved that air transport, properly administered and operated, was a safe means of travel.

Old War Planes

Immediately after the war a great number of ex-military planes were thrown onto the market and many of these found purchasers in demobilized pilots who saw a prospect of making a living by hiring out themselves and their machines for "joy riding." It was very popular to start with and in 1921-22 over 66,000 persons indulged in these flights, short and expensive though they were. But the figures fell off as flying came to be regarded rightly as a means of rapid transport rather than as an amusement.

Following on the first transatlantic and Australia flights, the flights of pioneers of long-distance flying followed one after another. Mr. H. A. van Ryneveldt with three companions flew to Cape Town in 1920, though it took them 45 days to get there. Mr. A. J. Cobham flew to Rangoon and back with Sir Sefton Brancker to spy out the route for a future service, and again in 1925-26 he made a round flight of 16,000 miles to South Africa and back. In 1926 he made another round flight of 28,000 miles in a seaplane to Australia.

Speed Records

The year 1927 saw the winning by Great Britain of the first of the three Schneider Trophy contests, which eventually resulted in her winning it outright in 1931 with a speed by Flight Lieut. J. H. Boothman of 342.9 miles an hour over a triangular course of more than 200 miles. It was in this year, too, that Flight Lieut. G. H. Stainforth gained the world's speed record with 407½ miles an hour, later broken by Italy at 423 miles per hour.

These with many other flights on Empire routes paved the way for the flights to win the big prizes offered by Sir Macpherson Robertson for the race in 1934 from England to Australia open to the world. It had been proved some years before that the distance could be done in actual flying time in a few hours over five days. But ground organization and the improvement in engines and plane had made great strides since then, and with practically continuous flying the time came down to a trifle under three days.

Meanwhile Imperial Airways had been laying the foundations for a passenger and mail service to India and beyond. In 1929 the first link with the East was made with a service via Egypt and Baghdad to Karachi.

Australian Service

This was followed by extensions to Delhi and Calcutta, then to Rangoon and Singapore, and finally, by the end of 1934, to Port Darwin and Cootamundra in New South Wales. From there the mails are distributed to their destinations in Australia.

The service to India was followed in 1932 by that to South Africa. The times on these routes have been gradually cut down until in King George's Jubilee year Karachi is reached in five days from London, Calcutta in six, Rangoon in seven, and Brisbane in 12½ days.

Egypt is reached in three days, Nairobi in five, Johannesburg in eight and Cape Town in nine days. These services carry both passengers and mails and halts are made each night at airdromes where good hotels or rest houses are available for a night's sleep.

For many years after the war, airship enthusiasts pushed forward with designs for Empire services. The successful flights to America and back by the R. 34 held out great hopes. The R. 100 and 101 were built and mooring masts erected in England, Egypt and India. All these plans were dashed by the disaster to the R. 101, since when one hears little of any desire to start again on airships.

Autogiro and Helicopter

The only breakaway from what has come to be regarded as the "orthodox" type of airplane—biplane or monoplane—is the steady progress made by the Cierva autogiro, or windmill plane as it is often called. This excited interest from its first appearance in 1925, owing to the fact that it did fly. It also did things that the orthodox plane could not do, taking off with very little run, landing with almost no forward run at all, and flying so slowly that a running man could attach a parcel to a line let down from it.

Señor Juan de la Cierva, the inventor, has steadily improved it until there are many people who confidently regard it as the everyman's plane of the future, owing to its safety, ability to land on almost any small piece of flat ground, and the small storage space required.

The helicopter, a flying machine which can rise straight into the air and hover there as well as go forward at speed has not, so far, "arrived." But jubilee year may yet see this addition to the list of flying machines.

New Zealander Hits Dominion Neutrality In Wars of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The idea of dominion neutrality in a war in which Britain was engaged, finds no appreciable favor in New Zealand. In explaining to the New Zealand Parliament the proposal for an air pact between the European nations, Prime Minister G. W. Forbes made it clear that New Zealand, like the other dominions, would not be a party to the pact, just as they were not parties to the Treaty of Locarno.

"But," continued the Prime Minister, "if the arrangement comes into force, and if ever the nations that are parties to the arrangement are required to apply the proposed guarantees, then there must be no blinking the fact that if Great Britain became involved in war New Zealand would also be involved.

"This is so, not only because of the legal position as we accept it in New Zealand (though there is some difference of opinion on this matter in certain other dominions); it is so because the sentiment of this country would inevitably insist on New Zealand's standing shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in such circumstances.

"Even were these two reasons absent, any catastrophe that affects Great Britain must inevitably affect New Zealand also, bound up as we are in the welfare of the Old Country."

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Home-Loving British Ruler Calls Empire 'My Family' and Symbolizes Unity

Intimate Sketches in Days Of King George V

His Farms Are His Delight, and Win Many Blue Ribbons—State Business Commands Instant Attention, Even on Night Dispatches

By Peggy Scott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When I saw everyone in the street instinctively turn and run toward Buckingham Palace when the guns announced the Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, I understood what the King means to his people. They were like children turning home.

In an incredibly short time the Mall was black with people as far as the eye could see. The one thought was "The King!" And he responded at once. I am sure that his first thought was "My people." With the Queen he came out to the balcony, and an absolute roar of cheering went up.

It is said, however, that King George never really knew the place he holds in his people's affection until they waited day after day outside the palace to have news of his health, in November, 1928. Afterward he wrote of that unceasing vigil:

"Help has come from another source of strength: as month after month, I learned of the widespread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded, I was able to picture to myself the crowd of friends waiting and watching at my gates, and to think of the still greater number of those who, in every part of the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. The realization of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It was an encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire had been granted—the desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people."

The knowledge of this confidence and affection has added something vital to the character of the King. Respectfully one might say, he has found himself. As he said in his Christmas message, he feels himself to be the "Head of the Family."

Genuine Affection

No one who listened to that message could miss the "fatherliness" of it; the real care and affection which prompted it. It was no made-up speech. When the King first broadcast a Christmas message, an official from British Broadcasting House went to Sandringham to show him how to use the microphone. After doing so, he said to the King: "May I see your speech, sir?"

"Certainly not!" said the King. "No one has seen my message and no one will, until it has been delivered; not even the Queen!"

The official explained that he did not want to see the speech for any impertinent reason, but in case he might break the connection at the wrong moment.

The King took his message from his pocket, unrolled it carefully and showed the official the last two or three lines.

The world-wide family will like to know that the King was speaking from his own heart; that when he spoke specially of the children's Christmas, it was because he had lately been playing with his little granddaughter, "Lillibet."

Unpretending Christian

It was because his own family were all around him, as they always are at Christmas and at Easter, that the King could speak so understandingly to his bigger family listening to him all over the Empire: "I commend you to the Father of Whom every family in heaven and on earth is named."

King George meant that. The head of the British family is, as Sir George Arthur has said in his book "King George V," "a simple, unpretending Christian." What could be more convincing than his words: "He need only be a superficial student of King George's public life to mark that life as based upon religion in the primary sense of the word, the binding oneself up with God."

It is common knowledge that the King is a daily Bible reader. His father, King Edward, first gave an inkling of it when a Bishop from Australia was presented to him.

"Was it not in your diocese that a Young Men's Society gave Bibles to my two sons?" asked King Edward.

"Yes," replied the Bishop.

"Well," said His Majesty, "you may like to know that they have used them ever since."

King George has said: "The foundations of the national glory are set in the homes of the people," and it is because of the simple, natural homelife with which the King and Queen have surrounded themselves, that he is really regarded by the nation as the head of the family.

There is no other "head" in his house! When the Princess Royal was just growing up, she had a dress with panniers of which she was very proud, and had her photograph taken in it. When her father saw the proof he said that the panniers must come off, and off they came, in spite of the Princess Mary's protests. The Queen is regarded by her family—and others—as the liaison officer at the Palace.

After the World War, when a call came for economy, the official in charge of the household at Buckingham Palace reduced salaries. One of the staff who thought he had a grievance, persuaded the Queen's dresser to ask the Queen to speak to the King about it. His reply, referring to the reorganizing officials, was: "What do I keep that man for? He is doing his duty."

Consideration for Staff

Yet the consideration of both the King and Queen for their staff is very great. The King's Piper, who pipes outside his window every morning at 8 a. m., is not expected when it is wet; and in the broiling sun last summer, when the King opened the Manchester Central Library, he noticed while listening to an address that the Territorials' Guard of Honor remained at attention. He immediately sent word to the officer-in-charge that he wished the men to stand at ease.

The "head of the family" likes the Queen to sit with him while he works. She quietly crochets while he attends to the affairs of the state. In the King's speeches he constantly uses the phrase "The Queen and I," and this obvious affection for the Empire family is another bond which holds it together.

Nearly always, the King and Queen dine alone together. Not even the lords and ladies-in-waiting are at the table; they dine with the household. There are luncheon entertainments at the palace, but very seldom guests to dinner, and the King and Queen rarely go out in the evening. It is nice to think that they have this little quiet time together, for the rest of the day is given up to public duties. The palace is like a beehive in its continuous activity.

Up and Around Early

At 7 a. m. the King has his coffee, and when he rides in the Row in Hyde Park, it is at 8 a. m., for breakfast is at 9 o'clock. After that, he works all morning with his secretary. Nothing is ever neglected with which the King has to do. He deals with his dispatch boxes from the Foreign Office or other departments when they arrive, even if it is in the evening. He is always prepared for every duty.

Unlike the Prince of Wales, who gathers his knowledge from people, the King "reads up" beforehand on the information he is likely to need. His success in judgment of men and matters is due to an extraordinarily keen sense of right and wrong.

The King speaks a little German, and French with a firm British accent! It was his knowledge that his French was not what it might be that made the King send the Prince of Wales to France in 1912 to learn a language which he knew would be of great service to him and others.

During the summer King George works a great deal in the Business House which he had erected in the garden at Buckingham Palace. It is octagon in shape with windows all around so that a maximum of air and sun may come in. Roses climb up the trelliswork, and there is a border of flowers.

Inside is every office convenience, including telephones and electric lighting. The King is a modern worker. He often uses the telephone, but usually when speaking to one of his own relatives.

Office Conveniences

It has been said that if George V had not been a King, he would have never been a farmer. He is not only a keen farmer, but a good business man. He likes the Home Farm at Windsor to be self-supporting. Many visitors from overseas visit the Home Farm, for the King's pedigree cattle are noted. He and his steward are congratulating themselves at the moment over a shorthorn bull which they have sold for shipment to the Argentine for 1000 guineas. It was bought at Perth, W. Aust., for £410, and has since won £70 in prizes.

As the King and Queen drive from the Home Farm to the Dairy Farm, which is nearer to the Castle, they pass the barnevelders, the only hens which are privileged to run out in the Park. The rest of the farm's thousand hens are White Sussex, and the eggs are mostly brown—the King likes a brown egg. The surplus eggs are sold to a dairy company and to a service club.

The King is even more a farmer when he is at Sandringham. There he makes experiments with crops for the benefit of other agriculturists.

Since 1931 he has been growing pedigree flax and has proved that Norfolk is pre-eminently suitable for this crop, owing to climatic and other reasons.

Ardent Farmer

The King's hobby is stamp collecting. Not one of his family has shared this pleasure with him, but little Princess Elizabeth, who is great friends with her grandfather, now has her own stamp book and has started collecting. She has doubtless been inspired by visits to the wonderful stamp room on the ground floor of the Palace with the King, where cases are filled with stamps about which the royal stamp collector can tell her many stories.

He is very sympathetic to youthful stamp collectors, and himself began to collect when he was 12. When recently a schoolboy in Poland of the same age wrote to the King and told him he had heard that he possessed a rare collection and suggested "swopping" to their mutual advantage, the King sent him a reply as one stamp collector to another.

Stamp Collector

He regretted, however, that a deal was not possible as he limited his collection to stamps of the British Empire. When a young naval officer traveling round the world, the King collected rare stamps of every country. As it is, his collection is so big that it is one man's work to look after it. This is the privilege of Sir Edward Bacon, the oldest member of the Royal Philatelic Society of which the King, when Duke of York and Prince of Wales, was president.

The King has acquired many gems from the Ferrary and other important collections, one of the most notable being the complete specialized collection of stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, formed by Mr. J. R. W. Purves of Melbourne.

The value he sets on his collection was very evident during the war when he had all his stamps taken down to a concrete room in the basement at Buckingham Palace so that they should be safe during air-raids.

It is natural that the King who was brought up to be a sailor should still love the sea. His real holiday is when he goes to Cowes in August to race his yacht Britannia. No one could doubt it who had seen him in a race in his round flat A. B.'s (able seaman's) cap which he wears in preference to the usual yachting cap. He knows every rope and screw on board that boat, and when any alterations are being made the King goes into every detail—and will not have it if it costs too much!

Although the Brittania was built in 1892 and has constantly been "improved," she is now coming back to her original lines. At present she is being fitted with new modern head-sails which include an enormous jib. Last summer King George went to visit Tom Ratsey, his old sailmaker, who is over 80 years of age and who was spending the summer afloat in his yacht Dolly Varden. With the late Sam Saunders, his boat builder, the King had a great friendship, and never a summer passed without his spending some time with him in his yard.

Holidays in England

The King spends all his holidays in his own country, for he loves its scenery, and he is essentially a home-lover. He is never so happy as by his "ain fireside." He has, however, visited every part of his Empire and the "far distant members" of his family, of whom he spoke in his Christmas address, have a constant place in his regard.

On state occasions he is never without his Indian bodyguard who stand immediately behind him in their turbans and picturesque dress. Each year, officers from the Indian Army come to England to fulfill this envied duty, and a British officer who speaks their language is detailed to look after them.

When the cold weather comes the King sends them home to their own warm country. They take back with them the remembrance of the King Emperor and Empress holding court at the Garden Parties at Buckingham Palace, always under a gorgeous gold brocaded canopy with silver posts, which their country presented to Queen Victoria at her Jubilee in 1887.

Miss Maud Royden said when she returned from India recently: "I heard so many say, 'We feel the King really cares about us.' In other parts of the Empire they feel the same." A simple letter written from Adelaide when the Duke of Gloucester was visiting the Australian city, and published in The Times, illustrates this:

"In the poor quarters of Adelaide, where my work lies, the people thronged and waited for long, long hours to catch even a glimpse of the Duke. In the poorest little shops flags floated, and mothers held up their babies as the Duke passed. One very old white-haired woman who was standing quite close to me in one of the roads said 'Ah! yes, our King's son—God bless him.' She said it quietly as if to herself, and when I turned to look at her, I saw her eyes were full of tears."

What His Attitude Means In Hearts of People

Armistice Day in 1918 Proved Instinctive Turning of British to Common Center, When Throngs Ran to Buckingham Palace

Loved by Subjects

It is because the King and Queen take part in the everyday life of the nation that they are so beloved. The whole crowd at Wimbledon noted that they rose to greet Dorothy Round and Fred Perry after their wonderful tennis triumph. They shared the general feeling of wanting to do honor to the victors.

When the Queen sent her love by Mrs. Amy Mollison to her son, the Duke of Gloucester, in Australia, when the airwoman was starting on the air race to Melbourne, every woman in the country was proud. When the King lifted little Princess Margaret up to see the people on the balcony at Buckingham Palace at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, every father in the crowd knew that it was just what he would do himself.

When the "head of the family" goes off to bed punctually at 11 p. m., whoever is at the palace, or whatever is happening, it is often said with a smile: "There's father going off to bed!"

"Topical" Press. © Keystone. Associated Press. Underwood. Sport & General. Underwood. Underwood.

King George Enters Vigorously Into His Duties and Diversions

Upper Left—On the Deck of His Yacht Britannia. Upper Center—On Horseback, Inspecting the Life Guards. Upper Right—In Sou'wester and Oilskins on the Britannia. Lower Left—On the Deck of H. M. S. Victory. Lower Center—King George and Queen Mary. Lower Center Inset—The King in Merry Mood. Lower Right—In Highlander's Costume

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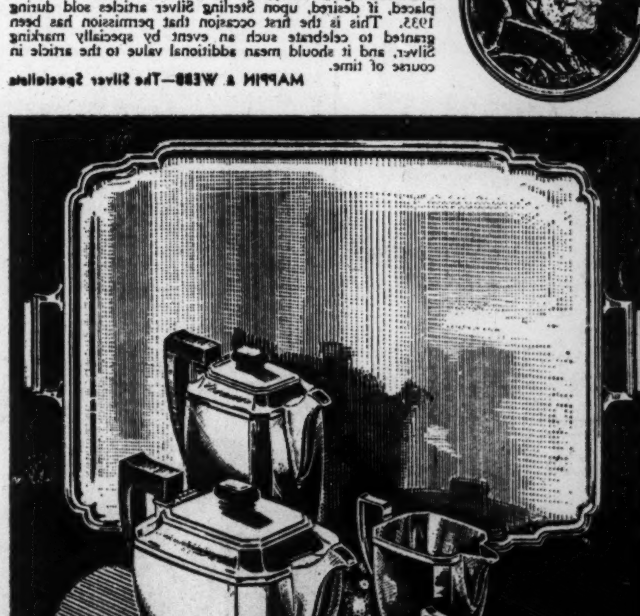

It is interesting that this year which marks the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H.M. King George V and H.M. Queen Mary also signals the 125th Anniversary of the foundation of Mappin & Webb.

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British Industry's Evolution From Steam to Radio

Economic Fortunes of Britain Since 1910 Rose on Coal and Money Marts, Declined After War, and Now Show Signs of New Vigor

By Everard Cotes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The reign of King George V has seen a new economic era in Britain.

When the King came to the throne in 1910 the English Channel had not long been flown for the first time by M. Louis Bleriot. What was then the great achievement of an airplane journey from London to Manchester was only a fortnight old. Radiocasting was in its infancy. Senator Guglielmo Marconi was experimenting with his first transatlantic service of wireless messages.

Automobile traffic had been so little developed that the first deputation to be received by the new royalty was one which went to Buckingham Palace to protest against inconvenience caused by this form of transport to those who did not use it.

For Britain the advent of the internal combustion engine meant the ending of one economic epoch and the beginning of another. The epoch passing was that of the steam engine, which had given Britain the industrial leadership of the world.

Coal, Steam, Trade

This had happened because the steam engine depended upon coal, and the collieries of Britain were supreme. They were supreme for two reasons. They produced what was at that time the best coal in Europe. They were also located geographically so close to excellent harbors that their output could be sold at a profit almost everywhere overseas.

They thus kept British vessels busy, and enabled the United Kingdom to develop the biggest shipbuilding trade in the world. Banking lived on this trade, and London was able to become the financial center for all nations. Free trade suited these conditions and the lending of British capital abroad created customers overseas for United Kingdom manufactures.

Although Britain in 1911 was able to institute a system of widespread social insurance for its workers, these conditions of comparative affluence soon began to change. Coal was being successfully challenged by oil. This again was finding itself engaged in sharp competition with hydroelectric power drawn from mountain streams in all parts of Europe. Britain was faced with economic rivalry far more acute than any it had previously encountered.

War Shifted Money Mart

The war transferred the financial center of the world from London to New York. Britain also emerged from that cataclysm more heavily burdened financially than any of its neighbors. Its national debt today of £7,400,000,000 compares in magnitude even with that of the United States, a potentially much richer country.

The currency policy adopted by Britain increased this burden. M. André Siegfried, the French economist, in his "England's Crisis," London, 1931, comparing this policy with that of France, pointed out that it had resulted in England's having to pay its creditors 20s. in the pound (100 per cent) while France had been relieved to the extent of four fifths of this proportion.

The state of things M. Siegfried described was made worse by the fall in commodity prices which took place after the war. Sir Basil Blackett, one of the directors of the Bank of England, has shown that this fall meant an increase of 53⅓ per cent between the years 1924 and 1932 in the debt burden borne by the British taxpayer.

Off Gold Standard

This intolerable state of things was only very partially relieved by Britain's leaving the gold standard four years ago.

Britain became so hard pressed that it was driven radically to change its whole fiscal system. In 1932 it abandoned its traditional policy of international free trade and adopted instead that of national tariff protection.

It now reserves to its home producers and especially to its farmers as much of its internal market as they are able to supply. At the same time, it has been making trade agreements with other nations on a basis of such measure of reciprocal fiscal advantage as is consistent with preference to Empire countries.

Another outcome has been that Britain has found itself unable to continue to honor its contractual commitments for war debt payments to the United States. On the other hand, for three years past it has managed to balance its budget.

Its overseas trade—though smaller than before the war—has been improving notably. Its exports which averaged in annual value £493,000,000 in the years 1910-13, went down to £365,000,000 in 1932, but recovered to £396,000,000 last year.

Trade Recovering

They are thus now four fifths of what they were when King George came to the throne—an encouraging situation considering the depth of the trade depression through which the world has been passing.

Britain's actual economic position is even more favorable than these figures, when taken by themselves, would suggest. British industrial production, as shown in the latest returns of the League of Nations, is very nearly up to the pre-slump level.

Two million of Britain's workers are still unemployed. But this number is 800,000 less than two years ago. Banking and retail trade has been booming. Railway traffic has been improving and the iron and steel, coal mining and engineering trades have been doing better than they were.

Britain is thus doggedly climbing the steep road of trade recovery. Its progress is slow but its advance is steady.

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"Topical" Press

"Oh I Say, There. It's a Runabout Built for Two."

A Motor Rally in 1910, When Motorcars, Though Boasting Two Cylinders and Sometimes More, Were Still Puffing Curiosities

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One day in the France of 1770 a M. Nicholas Cugnot frightened his good neighbors by driving a "steam wagon" down the road; its speed was 2¼ miles an hour; it had to be stopped every 100 feet to gather steam—yet, despite the jeers that were accorded him, M. Cugnot certainly started something.

M. Cugnot's dreams have come true. But it took over a century before they looked like coming true. In 1910 the whole production of motorcars in Britain numbered 14,000. Now in the year of King George's Jubilee Britain has one motorcar for every 20 inhabitants.

That is the story of the industry. In fact, the tale of the motorcar in Britain in the last 25 years is the story, the complete story, of its car industry.

The first year of real importance in the production of cars was probably 1909. It was in 1909-10 that the revenue from licenses first reached £200,000. By 1913 it was over £700,000 and by 1919 it had topped £1,000,000,000,000.

Motorists on Defensive

In the first years the motorist was fighting a battle. He was considered, particularly by the police, as a man who had a new and rather crazy hobby; a hobby which brought the police much revenue from fines. The "speed trap" had been successfully worked for some years, the police hiding in hedges and timing motorists as they came down the road to see if they exceeded by any margin the legal 20 miles an hour.

To fight this "spying," the Automobile Association had been formed in 1905. But very soon after 1910 that association was thinking of service; the "spying" had been scotched, and motoring was beginning to be a normal affair. Just before the World War broke out the Automobile Association was nearing its first 100,000 members.

Those "battle" years, 1909 to 1912, were also the years that cut out the shape of the modern automobile from the many materials at hand. These were the months when the final bouts were fought between petrol, steam and electricity. Steam—with a final puff upon American sands where a speed of 125 miles an hour was attained—and electricity retired.

Choosing Designs

In these years, too, designers made their choice between chain, bevel gear and friction drive and between bar, tiller and wheel steering.

After that, the industry really started off with a swing. The war, with its call to transport, scattered motorists but advanced motoring. By 1920 the motorcar was an essential part of modern life.

In 1922 the number of private cars had reached 315,000. In 1930 the million was topped. And meanwhile motorcycles were becoming popular. They reached a zenith in 1929, when nearly 705,000 were on the road.

The Jubilee years have also seen the popularization of the heavy oil engine for motor transport, the engine which is now promising to give increased performance to aerial transport. The pioneer, Dr. Rudolf Diesel, patented his oil compression ignition engine in 1892.

But the first attempts to apply the compression ignition system to a motortruck were made by the pioneer's son, Mr. R. Diesel, in the years 1909 and 1910.

Diesel Developments

Even then the oil engine was not developed for regular road use until 1921. That was in France, by the Peugot company. It was at this time proved that the fumes from the exhaust of an oil-engined motor were not so noxious as those from a petrol motor.

Britain obtained its first regular Diesel-oil-engined truck in 1929. Sheffield Corporation placed the first passenger carrying oil-engined vehicle into operation in 1930, a 35-seater omnibus. The first all-British oil bus began service in Leeds in the same year.

As yet the oil engine has not developed very fast in Britain, not fast enough, certainly, to add to her motor export trade. This trade is quite considerable. In 1911 half the cars produced were exported. Then, later, the high standard of British cars made the money value of exports increase, although the numbers decreased. In 1921, £872 was the average price of exported cars from Britain.

That value has now dropped to about £200, but the total value is more than £8,500,000.

Hundred Days of Festivities In London and Provinces

Parades, State Dinners, Balls and Reviews Set in Background of Floodlighted Cities and Civic Improvements—Royal Gifts Planned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A hundred days of almost continuous festivities are to follow the official celebration of King George's Silver Jubilee on May 6.

Throughout the summer and throughout the country, appropriate celebrations have been arranged. In addition to the major events, there will be thousands of minor cases in which towns, villages and hamlets will acclaim the anniversary and proclaim their loyalty to the Crown.

In the capital, the King and Queen will make ceremonial drives through the streets on May 6, 9, 11, 18, 25 and June 8. There are state dinners at Buckingham Palace on May 9 and May 20, state balls on May 14 and June 13, a civic reception and ball at the Guildhall on May 22 to which the King and Queen have accepted an invitation, a special reception for representatives of the Empire and the diplomatic corps at Buckingham Palace on May 8. On July 20 there is a grand inspection of the Metropolitan Police Force in Hyde Park.

Holidays With Pay

In the provinces, there are reviews of the fleet, army and air force at Spithead, Aldershot and Duxford, respectively. On May 11 the capitals of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are to receive visits from three of the King's sons. The Prince of Wales, naturally, goes to Cardiff, the capital of his principality. The Duke of York will be at Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester at Belfast.

May 6, Accession Day, has been set aside as a public holiday. In the majority of cases, firms are paying their workers for that day as usual, though they will not do any work. One firm expects to pay out £50,000 in special gifts and wages. Half a million railwaymen will get holiday with pay or an extra day's pay if they cannot be spared from work.

Special floodlighting schemes have been arranged by many municipalities. The Boy Scouts are to fire rockets at 10 p. m. on May 6 from practically every hill and promontory in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Gifts to King

They are also preparing a chain of bonfires such as has not been seen since the signal, that told of the coming of the Spanish Armada in 1588, ran from hilltop to hilltop right across the Kingdom.

A proposal mooted early in the year for a special gift to the King took the form of a plan to build and furnish a new country home for him representing all the latest modern developments. The City of London is inviting contributions for another personal presentation. The Prince of Wales has inaugurated a Jubilee Trust for Youth which has already received donations amounting to many thousands of pounds.

And so it goes on throughout the country. Liverpool is to entertain children, old people, nurses, disabled ex-service men and others. Birmingham Corporation has devoted £12,000 to the jubilee celebrations. Stoke is to convert its assembly hall into a worthy banqueting chamber, at a cost of nearly £10,000.

Civic Improvements

Pageants have been arranged in many places. Some £25,000 is to be spent on seating and lighting for the great pageant at the Tower of London from May 25 to June 8. Accommodation for 11,000 is to be provided. There is to be a river procession on the Thames from Greenwich to Chelsea, in which it is hoped that the state barge used by Queen Victoria, and now over 200 years old, will take part.

An estimate of the cash value of the business that will be directly brought about by these and other jubilee celebrations puts the figure at £40,000,000.

Television Climaxes 25 Years Of Communications Gains

Wireless Direction-Finding for Vessels and Planes Featured in Period—Radio-Telephone and Popular Broadcasting Spread Rapidly

By Col. H. G. Kennard
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It was in 1910 that the first wireless shipping report was published by Lloyd's. Its importance to the mercantile marine had been recognized and shore stations for communication with vessels at sea were springing up all over the world.

The plain or rotary spark transmitters of those days, with 1½ to 3 kilowatts of power, form a striking contrast with the power of 500 kilowatts and the great banks of valves used by the Rugby transmitter of today, which reaches ships all over the world.

Naval stations had gone ahead with high power more quickly, and communication with distant warships from the Admiralty in London was possible in 1910. By 1913 there were 30 shore stations and 455 merchant ships fitted with wireless.

It was at this period that Mr., now Sir Ambrose, Fleming's thermionic valve with Mr. Lee de Forrest's modifications brought about great developments in wireless signaling, and in 1912 the Bellini-Tosi system of wireless direction-finding was modified by the Marconi Company for ship use.

Wireless Telephones

Wireless telephony, too, made great strides and in 1912 speech was carried on between Rome and Tripoli, a distance of 600 miles. As far as Great Britain was concerned the development of long-range telephony was stopped by the World War. America, however, was able to transmit speech between Arlington and Hawaii by wireless linked with the land line to New York, a total distance of more than 5000 miles.

During the war wireless was in great use by all the countries engaged, notably by the aircraft and by the naval forces. By 1917, pilots of airplanes were able to talk when three miles distant from each other and when 20 miles from their bases. At the end of the war some 600 airplanes were fitted with wireless and there were about 1000 ground stations.

Marconi stations controlled by the Admiralty intercepted some 80,000,000 words and transmitted about 8,000,000. The historic message of Nov. 11, 1918—"Hostilities will cease at 11 a. m."—was delivered to more than half the troops by wireless.

Wireless in Aviation

The use of wireless in long distance flying was well illustrated in 1919 during the flight of the airship R.34 from Great Britain to New York and back, when the vessel was in continuous telegraphic communication with both sides of the Atlantic and with many ships. Another instance was the flight of Commandant Ramon Franco from Spain to South America in a seaplane when he was able to steer correctly through cloud and mist and eventually to make his landfall with great accuracy.

By 1926 the Rugby station, with its aerial supported by eight 820-foot towers for telegraphy and six other similar towers for the telephony aerial, was in commission on a wavelength of 1875 meters. The Senator Guglielmo Marconi had long been studying the short waves and by 1924 he had developed his beam system, and the Marconi Company erected the first of these stations for contact with Canada.

The contract specified a capacity to transmit 100 words a minute each way for an average of 18 hours daily. This was possible with only a small fraction of the power necessary for the big Rugby transmitter, and the beam was also kept within a definite desired direction. This station was quickly followed by those to work with South Africa, India and Australia.

Japan to London

Lastly, in 1935 has come the longest radio-telephone link, that between Japan and London. The department of the Post Office in London dealing with these overseas telephones has justly been called "the world's switch-board."

Developments with even shorter wavelengths have been in progress and successful two-way telephony across the Channel between France and England has been carried out on wavelengths of the order of 18 centimeters. Senator Marconi, too, has succeeded in sending messages on these ultra short waves up to a distance of 180 miles.

But the form of wireless which appealed at once to the man in the street was broadcasting. In February, 1920, the first wireless broadcasting service was started when, for two half-hour periods daily during a fortnight, programs of vocal and instrumental music were transmitted from Chelmsford. Good reception was reported from amateurs and ships up to 1200 miles on crystal sets and to 1400 miles on valve sets.

The boom in wireless broadcasting had begun, first in the United States and more slowly in Great Britain. It was not till February 1922, that the Postmaster General gave permission for musical selections to be broadcast from Writtle in Essex.

Television on Way

Broadcasting in Great Britain has never looked back. The private venture of the British Broadcasting Company became the "B. B. C.," known throughout the world. The holders of the 10s. yearly license soon topped the million mark and increased year by year until by 1933 the 6,000,000 figure had been reached and passed.

The system of one long-wave station to serve practically the whole country, and six regional stations to cover the districts surrounding them has proved a practical one. Good music, light music, chamber music, topical talks, educational talks, variety entertainments and a multitude of other things are broadcast daily from 10 a. m. until midnight.

It was at the end of 1933 that this boon was extended to the British Empire and the voice of King George was heard by his subjects in many a far distant outpost. Lastly, by the end of 1935 television, which to most people seemed to be a will-o'-the-wisp impossible of attainment, will be an accomplished fact for anyone in or near London who can afford to install the apparatus.

Silver Bowl Is Gift Of British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—British Columbia's Silver Jubilee gift to King George will be a silver bowl bearing the unique design of a thunderbird, mythological figure of West Coast Indian legend.

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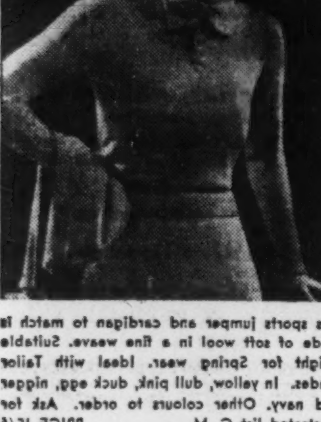
The thunderbird legend portrayed it as living on the top of a high mountain. From this point of vantage it often swooped to the sea to devour whales. Its outspread wings were so vast that they shadowed the heavens and caused, by their movement, the rolling of thunder. The flashing eye of the thunderbird created lightning, and its feathers spread the rain from a lake on his back.



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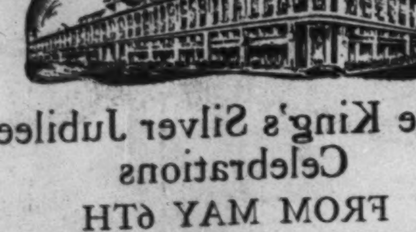

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British Women Steadily Win Equality of Rights in Defiance of Old Limitations

Suffragettes Sold Own Papers To Swell 'War Chests'

Record of Services From 1914-18 Was Vote, but Jobs Were Hard to Find—They Have Entered Aviation, Business and Government

By Phyllis Lovell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Somebody who knows all about such things undertook recently to uphold in public debate the assertion that "Of changes in England during the last 25 years, none has been more far-reaching than the change in woman."

Whether the debate was ever held is not recorded, but if it were, it is pretty certain that the debater could have carried his point. It would indeed be difficult to contest the argument that when more than half the population of a country changes its thinking socially, politically, economically, that country will experience fundamental change.

The discussion, if held, therefore, must have presented something in the nature of a foregone conclusion, only needing reminders of what really has happened in regard to women during the period to settle its course.

The England of 1910 was, of course, a prewar England. That is to say, the country, so far as its external relations were concerned, was still four years ahead of the shots at Sarajevo, and in the main, blissfully ignorant of what lay in store.

But, for all that, it was not a peaceful England, and its lack of peace was accounted for by the fact that its women were discontented—that, for more than 40 years, they had spent their time in the endeavor to persuade successive governments that their political status—or lack of it—was unjust, and that their patience was now rapidly running out.

Women Discontented

Through the streets of London and of other cities in 1910, there marched long lines of women. Their hats were large, their skirts unhygienically long, their waists still presented some of the tightness which had helped an older generation to discomfort.

Surmounting their jackets, they wore the regalia of their societies. In their hands they carried banners and leaflets. Their shoulders supported posters which displayed in bold lettering the familiar words, "Votes for Women," and in their hearts burned that loyal passion for liberty which bound women together all up and down the country.

Militancy—the "deeds not words" policy of the Women's Social and Political Union—was more or less in abeyance in 1910, since Lord Lytton's Conciliation Bill was under discussion. But it was to break out again in the following year when the bill was wrecked by Government action and preparations for a reform bill which would extend male franchise were begun, and it was to continue unabated until the crisis of 1914.

Violent Measures

Windows were to be smashed, property was to be burned, letter-boxes were to be attacked with corrosive fluid. Women were to go to prison, hunger strike, be released, re-arrested under the Cat and Mouse Act, hunger strike again. Money was to pour in. Meetings—as many as 50 each night—were to be held by the great non-militant society, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. England was to know no peace.

It is doubtful how affairs would have ended had not the war broken in upon the scene of disturbance. The women were so determined. The Government was so determined. Neither side considered the possibility of surrender in any form—and the women, though they did not care to own it—were suffering heavily.

To many of them the declaration of war in 1914 came almost as a relief, because war, in the early days of it, meant a truce to domestic differences. The women's movement was allowed to vanish with other political movements—only a nucleus of it being held together in case of future need — and its members, on the whole, were free to go their various ways as opportunity offered.

Came the War

In 1914, women forgot that they were unenfranchised, that they were less than citizens, that the war and all that had led up to it was in no wise of their own making. They poured by hundreds into every opening that occurred. They organized hospitals, clubs, canteens and information bureaus; they invented temporary employment for the quarter of a million among them who were thrown out of work through the disappearance of the luxury trades; they housed refugees, they trained as voluntary aid detachments—scrubbing floors and running messages as well as tumbling into the ways of nursing.

They took "men's jobs," despite the alarm caused to the ranks of trade unionism. They made munitions, drove street cars, tended lifts and became painters and plumbers and joiners; they flooded the ministries in Whitehall, and flooded the banks; they manned the "land army"—by 1918 there were more than 300,000 of them working on the land in one way or another.

And then—"because of it all," it was said at the time—they were given the vote. In 1918, the Representation of the People Act enfranchised some 6,000,000 women householders and wives of householders who had reached the age of 30. Shortly afterward, an act made women eligible for election to Parliament at the age of 21, and the whole face of British politics was changed

Postwar Enthusiasm

In the first flush of victory abroad and of victory at home, prospects were rosy. If inequalities existed, so much the better. With the praises for work well done during the war still ringing triumphantly in their ears, it would be exhilarating now to set inequalities to rights. Women stepped forward with optimism.

But nobody—not the wisest—was aware of the ways of war—even of victorious war. It is doubtful whether any people could have experienced greater disillusionment than women experienced during the years that followed.

True enough, they had votes and, in 1919, an able representative in the House of Commons in the person of Viscountess Astor. True enough, too, the Sex Disqualification Removal Act opened the legal profession to them and led to the appointment of women magistrates and jurors. But these matters counted for comparatively little in face of the pitiless economic collapse which overtook them.

By spring of 1919, the demobilization of women war workers from well-paid employment was in full swing. Men—"war heroes" from France and Belgium—were taking their place and, in spite of the fact that homes had disappeared and that, of women, nearly one in every three had to be self-supporting, their case counted for little in the general upheaval.

Hard Economic Row

The economic history of early post-war England, so far as it relates to women, does not well bear repeating. It is a human story of struggle carried on with a grim courage rarely called for during the years of war, and women fought it unpraised and unsung, accepting conditions which seemed inevitable for the moment, and accepting them without complaint.

It stands as proof of their certainty of ultimate adjustment that in the midst of difficulty, and in spite of it, they should have yet had heart to persist in bringing about those reforms which had been in view in the years before 1914—the righting of certain inequalities in regard to divorce, to the guardianship of children, to property, to separation and maintenance orders, to criminal responsibility, and the like—and that they should, in 1928, have established full equality with men in franchise matters through the passage of the Equal Franchise Act.

In 1929, the first adult suffrage election was held and, of an aggregate of 28,000,000 voters, nearly 15,000,000 were women. Sixty-nine women candidates stood for election, of whom 14 were returned. For the first time in history, a woman—Miss Margaret Bondfield — became a member of the Cabinet and Privy Council.

Miss Susan Lawrence was appointed parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Health, and, although from an economic standpoint anything like security seemed still a long way off, women knew that they were finding their feet.

In business, in the professions, in the arts, in aviation, in sport, their appearance began to cause less remark. They, who had always been regarded as "news," became rather less "newsy," and benefited in consequence.

Even the events of the exceptionally successful year of 1930—when, among other things, Amy Johnson flew to Australia, and Winifred Spooner beat a score of men competitors in the "round Britain" flying contest for the Siddeley Trophy, and Winifred Brown carried off the King's Cup for a flying race round England, and Marjorie Foster won the King's prize at Bisley in open competition with the crack shots of the Empire, and Violet and Evelyn Cordery set up an endurance record at Brooklands—even these events did not cause the kind of commotion they would have caused had they happened 20 years before.

What a Difference

But, of course, they could not have happened 20 years before. In the years which had passed between 1910 and 1930, women had changed. Moreover, they have gone on changing, and will continue to change, revolutionizing their thinking in regard to the nature of opportunity, and responsibility, and outlet, and revolutionizing it in a still more fundamental way in their viewpoint regarding parental authority—freeing thereby both their parents and themselves.

Emancipation is, of course, by no

Queen Mary at Characteristic Moments in Reign

Upper Left—The Queen With the King at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, 1924. Upper Center—In a Gay Mood. Upper Right—The Duchess of York With the Queen at an Art Exhibition in Victoria and Albert Museum. Lower Left—With Children at the Rachel McMillan College, Deptford. Lower Right—Intrigued by a New Fabric at the British Industries Fair

In Parliament And Trades

Change of Status Reveals Social Transformations of Quarter Century

means complete. In 1935, the carefully fostered notion that women eat less than men and can therefore be paid less still persists. Women civil servants still work on lower wage scales than men civil servants. Women teachers follow the same arrangement.

Public opinion still tends to fight shy of the professional woman. Industrial opinion still tends to believe that cheapness and efficiency may legitimately go together so long as they apply to women only. But such matters belong merely to a passing phase.

Exactly how women will establish themselves in their rightful relationship to men is, of course, a cause for conjecture. The matter will not be settled through organization, because women are not generally organizable creatures. It will not be settled through direct action of any kind, because women dislike direct action.

Freedom, however, as the Iraqi Sheik said to Gertrude Bell, "is taken, not given," and it is highly probable that, when men and women awake one day to discover that equality exists between them, it will be discovered at the same time that women have just "taken" their freedom by the light, as it were, of nature, and that nothing more need be said.

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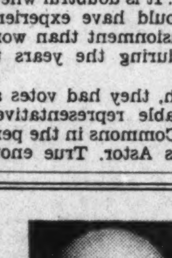

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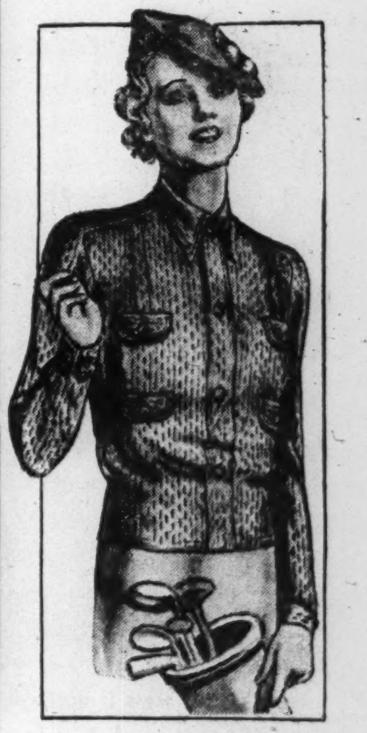

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Sportsman King's Interest in Athletics Wins His People

The Queen and Princes share George V's love of the out-of-doors. Cowes regatta featured by regular attendance of royal family. Sports knit Empire together.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The toast is, ladies and gentlemen—the King!"

Millions of sportsmen and sportswomen rise to their feet in clubhouses scattered all over the world to honor the 25th anniversary of King George's reign. Jubilee celebrations are the order of the day and sport of all kinds is to feature prominently in them.

For King George is essentially a sportsman, and we who run and row and ride and swim and sail are for that reason all good friends of his.

"I think it is true to say that the greatness of the Empire is owing to the fact that every citizen has inborn in him the love of games and sport," said Lord Willingdon, when he was Governor General of Canada, at the opening ceremony of the first British Empire Games at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1930.

In a long experience of sports meetings in many parts of the world, I can never remember my emotions being played upon as they were on that occasion when a gigantic Scottish pipe-major bore the Union Jack into the little Hamilton arena at the head of the march-past of sons and daughters of the Empire.

A hard-boiled newspaperman next to me said, huskily (but not the least disrespectfully), "Wouldn't George and Mary have loved to see this." They certainly would have, for this gathering of athletes—the first event since the war that had made the scattered British masses read, think and talk in terms of Empire—illustrated unforgettably the strength of the bond that sport has forged between a diversity of peoples, linking them affectionately to the monarch whose Crown symbolizes the keystone of Empire.

The absence of the King from that first big family party at Hamilton could be felt almost as much as if he had been expected there. How the spectacle would have thrilled him! He would have felt with us somehow that the romance of Empire had been gathered into the arresting personality of that gigantic Highland figure in the van of the procession.

Swinging kilts, Braemar, the tang of Scottish peat fires—and misty Grasmere with the scent of fresh turf crushed under the English dalesmen's feet. I cannot quite tell you what I mean, but it was there; and certainly "George and Mary would have loved to see this."

Keystone

'It's Up to the Hill-top'—and Over and On

That Might Almost Be the Slogan of the Movement for Outdoors Sports Which Have Grown Up During the Reign of King George

Sportsman King

Possibly the greatest of the many ties that bind the King and the royal family to the hearts of their admiring countrymen is their great and genuine devotion to sport. It is not a simulated interest, once as an indulgence to popular demand, but a source of keen and obvious enjoyment to them, as anyone can tell who has watched the King, the Queen, and the Princes at a big sporting event.

Whether it be the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, a "test" cricket match at Lord's, Henley Regatta, the Soccer Cup Final, a Rugger Rugby International at Twickenham or any other of the outstanding occurrences in Britain's sporting life, the King is always happily and vitally "there."

The reason the King enjoys himself so much at these affairs, of course, is because he has been an active, practical sportsman himself—a capable horseman, and, above all else, an ardent yachtsman. And his people think of him as one of themselves, sharing the same enthusiasms, wrapped in the same interests.

"Our Sailor King." That is what they dubbed King George when he came to the throne 25 years ago, and the description has always been a true one. For his greatest joy in sport lies on the open sea when he dons his oilskins and is just one of an eager crew, hauling on the main sheet and watching points of navigation with a critical eye.

How the King enjoys a slashing race in his beautiful old black cutter, "Britannia"! This historic craft is more than 40 years old, her rig has been changed from time to time, and she is still going strong, a source of perpetual joy and satisfaction to her royal owner.

Cowes Regatta affords more of an opportunity for the British public to join informally with its monarch on the common ground of sport than perhaps any other engagement on the Court calendar. The King and Queen come ashore and go afloat every day at the Royal Yacht Squadron's landing stage, and somehow the crowd seems to sense the time of their arrival and departure with uncanny accuracy.

Sport Celebrations

The Royal Yacht Squadron is the most exclusive organization in the world of sport, and its headquarters at Cowes, an ancient castle, used to be a fort guarding this vulnerable section of the Isle of Wight coast.

Now its only armaments are a battery of miniature brass cannon trained in mock defense and one or two genial police constables who need say only "Keep moving, please," to ensure that the crowd's loyalty does not get the better of its good taste.

To honor their King this year, the sportsmen of Britain are planning elaborate jubilations. The Football Association is taking the lead in a big communal celebration and certain branches of athletics are undertaking separate arrangements as well.

The Cyclists' Touring Club, for example, is staging a mammoth rally, at which more enthusiasts will assemble than have ever been seen together before. The King, who at one time included cycling among his varied outdoor activities, is patron of the C. T. C. at the present time.

Sporting Princes

The King's fondness for sport of all kinds is shared by his sons and notably by the Prince of Wales. He has a crack at everything and has reached amateur championship class for squash rackets. Recently he concluded a skiing holiday in the Austrian Tyrol. The Prince, among other things, is an earnest golfer and a horseman whose fearlessness caused great concern when he was riding regularly in point-to-point races a few years ago.

Always on the lookout for adventure—that is the Prince. A friend of mine, a former private in the Sportsmen's Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, was traversing a road just behind the front line during the war, when he met a young staff-officer on a motor-bike.

The rider dismounted and asked "What's up?"

Seeing that he was recognized, he rounded off a friendly little conversation by saying "And remember, you have not seen me."

Yes, it was the Prince, taking a strictly unofficial look-round where the danger was. The King would like that little episode—and so do all of us.

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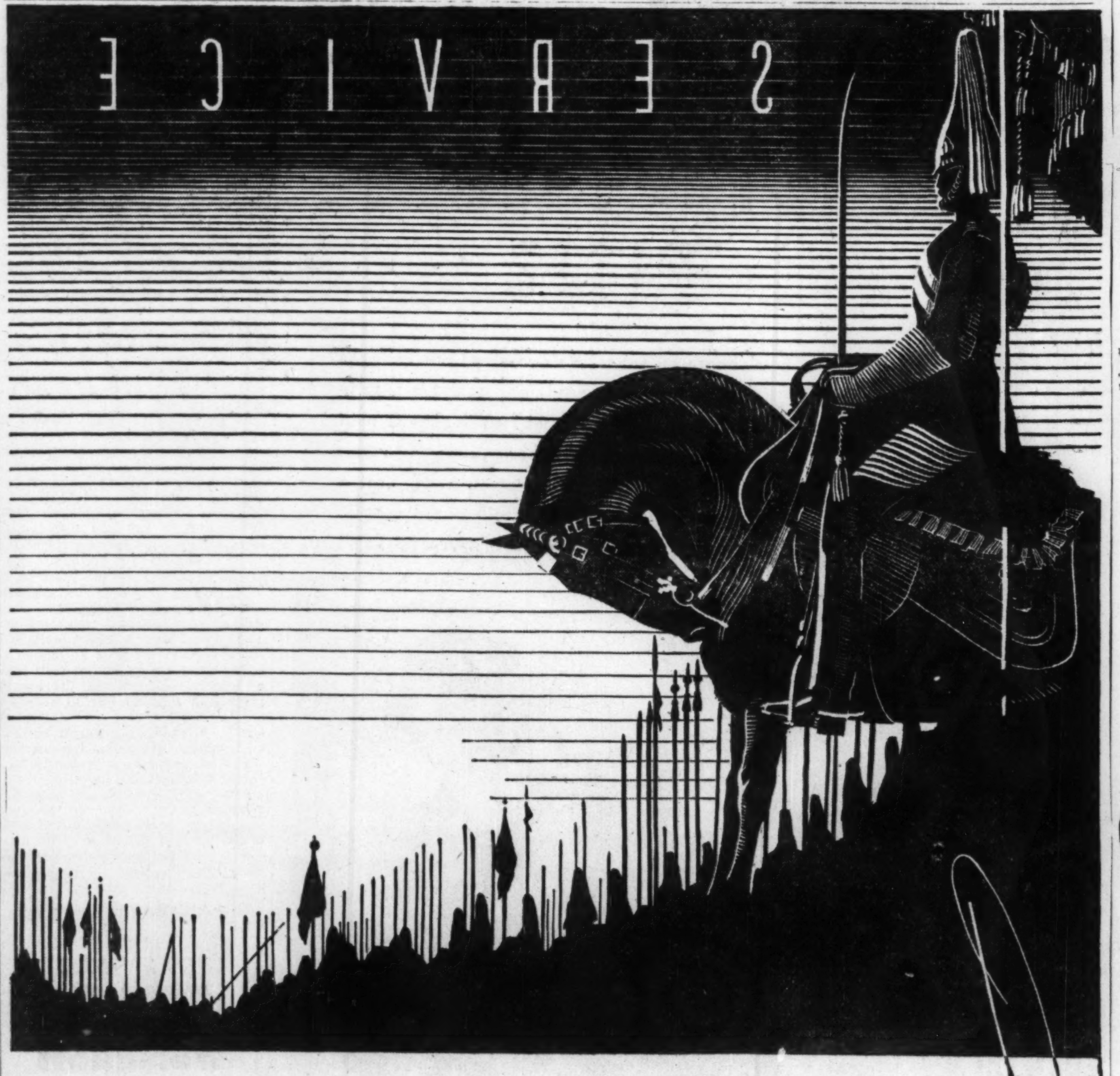

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Calendar of Jubilee Fetes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

May 6—(Accession Day):

Morning: The King and Queen, with members of the Royal Family, drive to St. Paul's Cathedral and attend a Silver Jubilee Thanksgiving Service.

Evening: The King broadcasts a message to the Empire.

May 8—The King receives representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Empire at St. James's Palace.

May 9—

Morning: The King and Queen drive to Westminster Hall to receive addresses from both Houses of Parliament.

Evening: State Dinner at Buckingham Palace.

May 11—The King and Queen drive through residential London.*

The Prince of Wales visits Cardiff.
The Duke of York visits Edinburgh.
The Duke of Gloucester visits Belfast.

May 12—Thanksgiving Sunday.

May 14—State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

May 18—The King and Queen drive through residential London.*

May 20—Second State Dinner at Buckingham Palace.

May 22—The King and Queen attend a reception and ball at the City of London Guildhall.

May 25—The King and Queen drive through residential London.*

May 31—Levee at St. James's Palace.

June 8—The King and Queen drive through residential London.*

June 13—Second State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

June 25—The King and Queen hold a Court at Buckingham Palace.

June 26—The King and Queen hold a Court at Buckingham Palace.

July 6—The King reviews the Royal Air Force at Mildenhall and Duxford.

July 9—Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

July 10—Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

July 13—The King holds a Review at Aldershot.

July 16—The King reviews the Fleet at Spithead.

July 20—The King holds an inspection of the Police in Hyde Park.

July 25—The King and Queen give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

*Weather permitting.

Northern Ireland Plans Floodlights And Varied Fetes to Honor Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, N. Ire.—Floodlighting, flags, bonfires and bunting are to welcome Jubilee Day, May 6, throughout Northern Ireland.

Every local authority has prepared its own plan to give visible expression to its loyalty to King George. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given special sanction to expenditure on celebrations.

Perhaps the outstanding event so far as Ulster is concerned will be the visit of the Duke of Gloucester, King George's third son, returned recently from his Australian tour.

The Duke will be in Belfast on Saturday, May 11, in connection with special ceremonies to take place here and in Cardiff and Edinburgh. In the latter towns the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will be present, respectively.

Ulster claims that on the evening of May 6 it will be better lighted than ever before, for the Scouts's chain of bonfires will flash from the hills. Beacons 10 feet high will illumine the sky from every vantage point. Both sides of Belfast Lough will be illuminated.

Many local authorities have given careful consideration to the best form of celebrations. Some have decided to provide special dinners for inmates of Poor Law institutions and to give bonuses to those on jobless benefit.

Tyrone County Council intends to take a prominent place among those districts which will floodlight their buildings. The Electricity Board of Northern Ireland has offered special low terms for electricity for extensive illumination of public buildings.

At a recent meeting of the Larne Chamber of Trade it was decided to arrange a special Shopping Week and to have all shops illuminated in celebration.

Sports Skyrocket in Britain Under Present Reign

Games Sweep Over Europe in Quarter Century, While Their English Originators Widen Scope of Public Playing Fields and Clubs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A graph like a soaring rocket shows the development of sport in Britain since King George V came to the throne 25 years ago. And it cannot be doubted that the King's real and unflagging interest has played a big part in the development of games as a most valuable factor in the nation's social life.

The King is patron of most of the sports-governing bodies in the land, and he has done everything within his power to encourage his subjects out into the open air. Not that they were in any way reluctant, for sport has always been an instinct with the British.

Monocled Sportsman

Indeed, one of the most striking features in sport since the King ascended the throne has been the vigorous universal growth of games-playing, imported from England into all the countries of the world. In 1910, the myth of the "mad" English sportsman still existed on the European Continent.

This character was depicted as a gentleman in cycling breeches with a monocle in one eye, a feather in his hat, a gun under one arm, and a moustache of the walrus variety. The British conception of a continental sportsman, one must add in all fairness, was no less piquantly touched with humor.

The passing years have changed all that. One after another, the nations have thrown themselves heartily into the understanding and organization of this quaint British craze for chasing balls, and the result constitutes one of the most remarkable social phenomena observable in postwar Europe.

Games for Everyone

The "boom" in British sport, which shows no sign of abatement today, started when the World War ended in 1918. Compared with the situation at the present time, games were organized on rather sketchy lines when the King's reign began.

By contrast with the numbers of today, there were few clubs, and the money-spinning potentialities of professionalism had been only dimly realized. Gladiatorial developments in football, cricket, lawn tennis and so forth in the last 16 years are responsible for the intensified cult of "watching." This may be a mixed blessing, but it gives two or three million people unmixed enjoyment at Saturday afternoon football games.

The King, as patron of most organized games in Britain has noticed with satisfaction the diminution of exclusiveness in sport. The desirability has been perceived of putting sport within the reach of all. Great strides have been made toward this end by such bodies as the National Playing Fields Association, which aims to provide a minimum of five "open" acres for every 1000 persons in the population, and it is now easier than ever before for people of slender resources, or none at all, to take part in organized athletics.

Formerly, lawn tennis and golf, to cite two examples, were pastimes for folk with a comfortable margin of spare cash; but now the increase in the number of public courts and links has put these games within the reach of most. In certain localities in England a very full day of mixed sport can be enjoyed for the expenditure of 2s. 6d. by anyone with clubs, a racquet and a swimming suit.

Eighteen holes of golf on a public course in the morning cost 6d. for each of four people; and a swim in the public baths, to finish with, costs 6d.

In this way, exclusiveness is disappearing from games playing and the "brotherhood of sports" is becoming in Britain a social reality as well as a pleasant phrase among those who can afford to join clubs for their recreation.

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Empire Ministers Face Issues Of World Import at Fête

Ottawa Trade Pacts Up for Reconsideration in Light of Results Since 1932—Defense Put on Agenda of Informal Talks Among Chiefs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Trade and defense problems of world significance are to be discussed by British Empire Ministers when they meet in London in May at the Jubilee of King George V.

Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India are all to send leading statesmen. Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia has been the first to arrive in London. Sir Joseph W. Bhore, Commercial Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India, has been nominated to represent the Government of that country.

There is to be no formal British Imperial Conference on this occasion, such as that held at Ottawa in July, 1932. But informal conversations covering similarly extensive ground are to take place.

Ottawa Pacts Tested

The Ottawa Conference introduced an entirely new trade relationship among the nations of the British Commonwealth. This relationship has profoundly affected not only these nations themselves but also all other states which export agricultural goods.

The three years which have elapsed since the Ottawa Conference have, to some extent, tried out the system and the time has come to take stock of the results, to consolidate and develop the arrangements where they have succeeded, and to amend them where they have failed.

For the first time since 1846, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the British Corn laws, entry into the United Kingdom market has been made a privilege to be purchased by concessions to British trade. The significance of such a privilege is shown by the fact that Great Britain buys one fifth of the entire world's exports.

Trade on Way Back

A favorable position in this respect was accorded by the Ottawa agreements to the nations of the British Commonwealth. Other states have now to climb over barriers higher than those for Empire countries and varying in difficulty according to bilateral trade agreements made in each case for this purpose. These barriers include alike quotas (quantitative restrictions of imports) and tariffs.

The main outcome of the working of the Ottawa system has been a considerable transfer of British overseas trade into Empire channels. Whereas in 1931, 28.73 per cent of the United Kingdom's imports and 43.69 of its exports went respectively from and to Empire countries, last year these proportions had risen to 37.07 and 46.86 respectively.

There has also been some recovery in the value of the trade which the United Kingdom does with British Empire countries, though the total is still greatly behind what it was in the preslump period. The total was £719,731,000 in 1924 and only £412,654,000 in 1933 and £481,947,000 in 1934.

Effects of Tariffs

The dominions and especially Australia and New Zealand have found that although the new British tariff has been some impediment to trade, it has also given these countries an advantage over their non-British competitors in the United Kingdom market. The quota system, on the other hand, is generally criticized because it has materially reduced the quantities of goods allowed to enter Britain.

Modifications in the direction of substituting tariffs for quotas are in course of being made, but have been rendered difficult owing to the British people's inherited memories of "the hungry forties" of the nineteenth century when such taxes were in force.

This applies especially to dairy produce and meat, in which Australia and New Zealand are specially concerned. In the case of wheat, where Canadian interests are more affected, the problem is simpler. In regard to that product the desired protection for the British farmer has been obtained, not so much by restricting imports as by a tariff upon flour. A fund is thus created out of which home-grown wheat is subsidized.

Removing Restrictions

The system adopted for wheat is one which the British Government hopes to extend to other farm produce. Here is a big field capable of useful discussion between United Kingdom and dominion representatives.

Much the same applies to the possible mitigation or removal of such restrictions as are still imposed by the British Government upon the floating of overseas loans in the London market.

This question merges with that of the protection of sterling exchange. It is related also to that of improving the still abnormally low level of commodity prices throughout British Empire countries. Australia and New Zealand have gone materially further than Britain, Canada and South Africa in the direction of relieving their debt burdens by the devaluation of their respective tokens of exchange.

The last joint Empire pronouncement on this problem was made in London in July, 1933. This pronouncement declared it to be of the greatest importance that the rise in commodity prices, which had then begun, should continue "to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges."

This hope not having since then at all fully materialized, the time, it is thought, has come to reconsider the possibility of further measures to give relief that is urgently wanted by British farmers, manufacturers and taxpayers.

Problem of Defense

President Roosevelt's statement of March 5 to the effect that the debt structure and the dollar are also "out of line" has given immediate impetus to this quest, since it suggests that American help, which may well prove decisive on this most important problem, may be forthcoming.

Another Empire problem ripe for discussion is that of defense. Here the burden of expenditure has hitherto fallen to a disproportionately heavy extent, Britain believes, upon the shoulders of the United Kingdom taxpayer. Fresh problems also have arisen in consequence of the need for considering recent political developments in the Far East, where dominion interests are believed to be largely identical with those of the United States. The possibility of closer Anglo-American co-operation in this respect may thus become a live topic, especially where Australia is concerned.

To such problems of general Empire importance as those here indicated may have to be added others scarcely less comprehensive, in which more individual interests are concerned. Examples of these may be seen in the pending questions of the contributions Britain may be able to make toward settlement in Australia of the Western Australian secession demand, and in Canada of the call that has arisen for revising the British North America Act of 1867.

Four Sons of Britain

© Bertram Park

"Of the House and Family of Windsor"

From Left to Right—The Duke of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester

Chain of Fires Across Peaks For Jubilee

Highlanders' Traditional Warning Will Convey Nation's Good Will

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—From peak to peak across Britain, beacon fires are to blaze out in the night on May 6, in honor of King George's Jubilee.

The summit of Ben Nevis, highest mountain in the British Isles, and of Snowdon, highest mountain in Wales, will be crowned with beacon lights at 10 o'clock in the evening.

A beacon will also be lighted upon Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, the first to light the hill since Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Following the old English custom, other beacons will flame from other historic hills, this time in rejoicing, whereas they have blazed in past centuries in warning.

The Boy Scouts are to be responsible for the firing of the beacons, and the arranging of the sites. Each county will probably have an average of 30 beacons.

It has now also been announced that all Regular Army and Territorial units will take part in the parades on May 6. All the celebrations and parades will be local in character and every soldier will receive a day's pay.

It is expected that the displays given in each army center will be particularly impressive, as May 6 will be a public holiday and large crowds will undoubtedly attend.

Some of the most difficult work in the whole celebration will fall on the broad shoulders of the "gentlemen in blue," and some extra police are being specially added to strengthen the force.

The police have been going through special preparations. Their jobs will be to act as "Masters of Ceremonies" to the procession, seeing that nothing goes wrong and helping to obtain the best views without obstructing the roads or causing annoyance.

The Mayor of Battersea has now opened a jubilee fund for sending 1000 poor children from his district to the seaside for a week.

Fair With Free Fun Chosen for Jubilee By British Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, Eng.—Anyone who really desires to give a large quantity of children "the best time ever" should organize a free fun fair—this is the advice of the children of this town.

Local scholars were asked to express in a vote their idea of how King George's Silver Jubilee should be celebrated. The authorities declared their belief that souvenirs would be the best plan. The children, however, thought differently.

In one school, said to be typical, the free fun fair idea won by 153 votes to the 65 votes of all other schemes. The next most popular idea was that of cake and sports, which received 27 votes. Medals or jubilee pottery obtained 26, a free library eight, and a new town hall three.

Despite this vote the children are to have jubilee pottery mugs as souvenirs, officially. After all, the local Jubilee Committee has declared, a fun fair is soon forgotten.

But unofficially there is a statement circulating that it would "not be a bad idea to have a fair as well." Maybe the children will have a surprise.

Art of Illumination Revived By Scruby in England

Gold Leaf Replaces Prewar Powder Paint, With High Polish Applied to Raised Letters Made From Fishpaste—Book Took 10 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Treacle and fishpaste, belying their names, are products destined for romance; they are part and parcel of that beautiful, romantic traditional art of illuminating manuscripts.

This fact was disclosed to a Monitor representative when he called on Mr. George Scruby, noted British illuminator, who has revived the medieval art and who uses many traditional tools.

Mr. Scruby has prepared an illuminated address for the Christian Science churches to present to King George on the occasion of his Jubilee.

The treacle and fishpaste are part of a formula for the paste onto which illuminators stick gold leaf to make the raised gold lettering.

"We all have our own formulas," Mr. Scruby declared. "I and my daughters experiment to find out which preparations are best. You see the paste must dry well, keep the gold leaf firm, and be easy to work with.

Applying Gold Leaf

"When you have the paste, you must form it over the letters on the vellum. Then, after waiting for some time, you take the gold leaf and very carefully spread it onto the paste, all the time breathing gently through a piece of wood so that the paste becomes just the least bit moist. Then when it is dried, the gold can be polished, and polished, and polished, until you are satisfied with it.

"Of course, it is a very tricky business laying the gold leaf. There must be no draft, no little gusts of wind, or off goes the leaf."

Mr. Scruby works as the old monks did. He has helped revive an ancient art. Before the war the gold in illuminated manuscripts had for some time been printed on with powdered gold. But that was never as effective as the gold-leaf method. Subsequent to the war the demand for beautiful illuminations has increased.

Book Took 10 Years

Mr. Scruby has been the artist of the largest piece of illumination in modern times.

This, the Liverpool Cathedral book, took Mr. Scruby 10 years to complete. It has 800 pages, each with painstaking lettering, minute colored figures and decorations. The skin on which it was painted cost many thousands of pounds, for it had to be the finest available, and, Mr. Scruby will tell you, modern vellum making as a whole is vastly inferior to the old.

Mr. Scruby really became an illuminator by mistake. He was intended for another profession entirely. But the desire to use pencil and brush was strong. Offered a job at the College of Arms, he turned his hands to his artist's instruments, never to look back.

An expert has said that Mr. Scruby's work shows him to be the peer of the Tudor artists, working in the halcyon days of illuminated art. He has shown his strong individuality, and, it is said, "has the craftsmanship to succeed."

Rainbow Hues Adorn British Rail Tickets

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One can now obtain railway tickets in white, green, yellow, buff, gray, terra cotta, red or pink in Britain.

But which color one chooses depends on whether one is a first-class traveler, a third-class traveler, a workman, a bicycle, a dog or a perambulator.

For these colors are to be the new simplified standard colors on all railways. Previously, each railway has had its own color scheme.

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COPIED FROM A MODEL. This attractive suit hat in fancy straw. Its very becoming brim is trimmed with ribbon and gardenias. Colours: Grey, Brown, White, Natural, Royal, Marina, Red, Navy and Black. Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼, 7½. PRICE 12/9

COPY OF A MODEL. A becoming hat in fine sisal straw with the new pleated crown and a cloche brim, rolled at the back. Finished ribbon and pleated cockade. Colours: White, Liberty Blue, Fraise, Margaret Rose, Grey, Natural, Red, Lido, Lemon and Black. Sizes 6⅞, 6⅞, 7⅛. 12/9

A HOLIDAY HAT, in soft fur felt—the smart sailor shape with a very becoming brim. Effectively trimmed with petersham ribbon. Colours: Brown, Grey, Red, Marina, Lido, Pastel Blue, Beige, Navy and Black. Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7. PRICE 6/11

This very STYLISH MATRON'S HAT is made in fine shiny straw with its brim rolled at the back. Finished with a multi-coloured flower band and eye veil. Colours: Chocolate, Lido, Natural, Grey, Red, Navy and Black. Sizes 6½, ¾6, 7, 7¼, 7½. PRICE 12/9

Streamlined! The LATEST HAT STYLE BY CONNOR, in soft fur felt, carefully tucked and trimmed with petersham ribbon. Colours: Princess Green, Marina, Cashmere, Dark Beige, Chocolate, Nigger, Margaret Rose, Jubilee Blue, Royal, Manchu Blue, White, Fraise, Navy and Black. Sizes 6⅞, 6⅞, 7⅛. PRICE 12/9

Hats First Floor

This becoming HAT FOR THE MATRON is made from fine fancy straw, and has the new folded crown. The brim rolls up at the back. Trimmed cire leaves and eye veil. Colours: Brown, Lido, Grey, Royal, Natural, Red, Navy and Black. Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼, 7½. PRICE 12/9

PULL-ON HAT IN FINE STRAW, with a full folded crown and adaptable brim. It is trimmed with pleated ribbon and an ornament. Colours: Grey, Brown, Natural, Lido, Red, Navy and Black. Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼. PRICE 12/9

(In Centre). This New Conner MATRON'S HAT is fashioned in fancy straw, with a round crown and drooping brim. It is stylishly trimmed with a full swathe of velvet. Colours: Brown, Grey, Red, Navy and Black. Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼. PRICE 12/9

(On left). HOMBURG STYLE by Connor, in straw, folded crown adaptable brim, finished Petersham ribbon and mount. Colours: Grey, Lido, Red, Brown, Natural, Navy and Black. Sizes 6⅞, 6⅞, 7⅛. PRICE 12/9

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British Art in a Renaissance

Reasonable Prices Place Fine Works Within Reach of Larger Public—Painting Takes Lead in Pushing New Appreciation in Nation as People Show New Taste for Art in Various Branches

By Frank Rutter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Looking backward at the 25 years which have elapsed since the accession of King George V, we have good reason to be proud of the achievements of British art. Though we are as yet hardly conscious of the fact, we have been witnesses of a Renaissance of British painting which is without parallel since the eighteenth century.

Since the days of Gainsborough, Reynolds and Romney, England has had no group of portrait-painters to equal the combined strength of Wilson Steer, Orpen, Augustus John, McEvoy, Nicholson and Lavery, while Scotland has had no finer portraitist since Raeburn than the late Sir James Guthrie. And these artists are only the leaders of a school that has many other members of high ability and distinction.

No less remarkable have been the landscapes of the period. Steer, like his predecessor Gainsborough, has excelled in both landscape and portraiture. Nobody has painted more splendidly or more faithfully typical great stretches of the English countryside, dotted with trees, diamonded with dew and glittering in the sunlight, than Steer has done in his major works. Steer whose high distinction it has been to graft the luminism of the French Impressionists on the purely British landscape tradition of Constable and Turner.

Sir George Clausen, whose lovely pastorals sparkle with prismatic sunlight, is another veteran whose early triumphs in landscape have been followed up by high achievement in portraiture and mural painting. The movement away from Impressionism toward simplification and ascetic design, has been led in England by Sir Charles J. Holmes, whose invention of the "industrial landscape" has opened a new chapter in British landscape painting.

Landscape Artists

To these must be added such individual painters as Sickert, England's supreme contemporary painter of genre, though equally distinguished in portraiture and landscape; James Pryde, the Hogarth of our time, whose slowly produced paintings command reverence alike by their intensely dramatic conception and by the supreme dignity of their decorative arrangement; and A. J. Munnings, the prince of modern sporting artists, who brings a new feeling for color and open-air painting to enliven the great tradition of horse-painting which descends from Stubbs and Ben Marshall.

Nor must we forget that this reign has witnessed the rise to fame of a number of remarkable women painters; Annie Swynnerton, Ethel Walker, Laura Knight, Dod Proctor, Vanessa Bell, all these have achieved work which will surely command future attention.

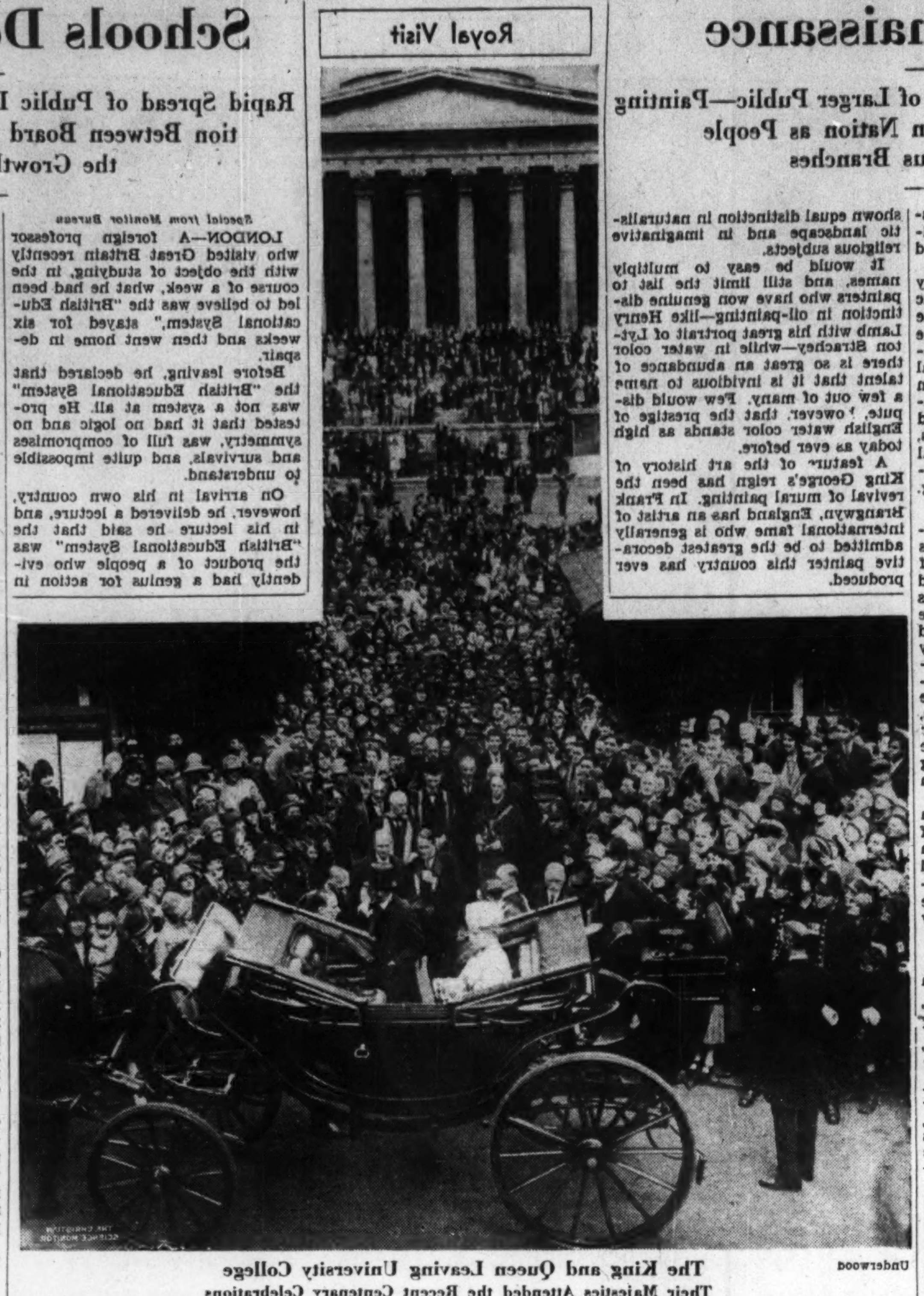
A Long List

Among the younger generation are that remarkable satirical painter, William Roberts, and two pairs of gifted brothers, Paul and John Nash, who have invented a new style of landscape in oils and water colors. Paul has also experimented in abstract painting. In this group, also, are Stanley Spencer and his brother, Gilbert, both of whom have shown equal distinction in naturalistic landscape and in imaginative religious subjects.

It would be easy to multiply names, and still limit the list to painters who have won genuine distinction in oil-painting—like Henry Lamb with his great portrait of Lytton Strachey—while in water color there is so great an abundance of talent that it is invidious to name a few out of many. Few would dispute, however, that the prestige of English water color stands as high today as ever before.

A feature of the art history of King George's reign has been the revival of mural painting. In Frank Brangwyn, England has an artist of international fame who is generally admitted to be the greatest decorative painter this country has ever produced.

Royal Visit



Underwood

The King and Queen Leaving University College

Their Majesties Attended the Recent Centenary Celebrations

Schools Develop New Character

Rapid Spread of Public Instruction in Reign of King George Brings Co-operation Between Board of Education and Local Authorities to Guide the Growth of the Nation's Young Generation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A foreign professor who visited Great Britain recently with the object of studying, in the course of a week, what he had been led to believe was the "British Educational System," stayed for six weeks and then went home in despair.

Before leaving, he declared that the "British Educational System" was not a system at all. He protested that it had no logic and no symmetry, was full of compromises and survivals, and quite impossible to understand.

On arrival in his own country, however, he delivered a lecture, and in his lecture he said that the "British Educational System" was the product of a people who evidently had a genius for action in defiance of theory, and that it evolved in its schools children of more loyalty, more individuality, and more genuine character than he had found in the schools of other lands he had visited.

The fact is, of course, that education in Great Britain has grown up in correspondence with national needs, and has grown up too at a great pace. Little more than a century ago there were in the country no more than two universities and seven public schools—schools, that is, which direct their own policy and maintain intimate connections with the universities.

Technical Training

Less than 50 years ago no technical training was available. Until 1900, there was no board of education. It was only by the Education Act of 1902 that local education authorities, with powers to deal with higher, as well as with elementary education. were brought into being.

When King George V came to the throne, the educational system of the country was endeavoring to shake itself into the shape laid down for it by the Act of 1902. It was getting used to the new regime of local education authorities, and to the system of secondary schools. It was pressing for an earlier entry and a later school-leaving age. It was experimenting in the operation of schemes—made practical in 1906 and 1907—for the medical inspection and feeding of children.

In every sense it was a period of exploration, and would probably have remained so for some time longer than it actually did had it not been for the outbreak of war in 1914, because the 1902 act, progressive as it was, yet contained much of a piecemeal and haphazard nature which needed to be worked out at leisure.

The war, however, put an end to the leisurely working out of anything. It had, indeed, an effect upon thinking in general which was the very reverse of leisurely, stimulating a desire for cultural activities, making people demand intellectual pursuits they had not demanded before, and making them demand them in a hurry.

The Fisher Act

During the war, the Education Act known as the Fisher Act—which eventually became law in 1918—was conceived, with its aim of bringing about a constructive partnership between the board of education and local education authorities in an effort to organize education on a progressive and systematic plan. And it seems clear that, had national finance behaved as it was hoped it would behave, the country would have seen many advances. Adolescent education, by means of part-time continuation schools, would have been established; adequate higher education made the specific duty of the local education authority; salaries of teachers raised and a general advance made in nearly every direction.

As it was, however, resources failed to come up to expectations, and authority eventually announced its inability to commit itself to educational matters involving financial implications, with the result that not only were schemes abandoned but salaries were reduced and a succession of embittered altercations followed.

To most people, the period between 1918 and 1921, when a further consolidating Education Act was passed, was a period of trial in which it seemed that the youth of its generation was to be sacrificed, and sacrificed hopelessly. But the 1921 act did certain things, and chief among these things, perhaps, was its action in prohibiting various branches of child employment.

Hadow Report

Moreover, it brought a national education policy at least within sight, and undoubtedly one of its most valuable indirect functions—it made it possible for educationalists to sit quietly and think, not only about the abandoned hopes of 1918, but about constructive openings for the future.

In 1926, the consultative committee known as the Hadow Committee issued its report, and the issue was regarded as a matter of first-rate importance. The Hadow report, among other matters, stated boldly that every child of over 11 years, and not merely the special child, should go from a primary education to an intermediate education carried on in buildings and by teachers altogether apart from the primary schools. It stated too that, from 1932, the school-leaving age should be fixed at 15.

Perhaps no event could have interpreted the general trend of educational aspiration so clearly as did the issue of the Hadow report. It came, of course, at a moment when educationists, having experienced a prolonged period of low living and high thinking, had reached conclusions they might never have reached had they achieved their ends in 1918. It was a period during which educational work had been carried on "against odds," and had, in consequence, become peculiarly vital.

Anybody who attended educational conferences during that period was conscious of this vitality. Adult education, which had begun in earnest with the formation of the Workers' Educational Association in 1903, and technical education which, officially, had begun even earlier—implemented by an Act of 1889—were moving forward by an impulsion which came not from authority but from the people themselves.

Adult Education

The Workers' Educational Association recorded class attendances running up to something only a little short of 60,000 a year. In continuation schools, evening schools, technical instruction courses, junior technical schools, art classes and the like, the number of students, according to the Board of Education survey of 1926, numbered 740,061. Between 1917 and 1927, the number of young men who passed from secondary schools to the universities more than doubled. Young women trebled their numbers in the same period.

Records such as this are natural enough. The war had started the general race for education. Subsequent economic difficulties had nurtured and developed it. Among men and women of a classes was dawning the realization that civilization was shifting its base exceedingly rapidly, that energies could no longer be satisfied wholly by work, that individuals must henceforth be capable of finding themselves through resources within themselves.

Looking Ahead

This realization was not new, of course. It appeared new by reason of the numbers to which it was now becoming apparent; but educational thinkers had been pondering such things for a generation back, and schools had been founded—schools like Abbotsholme and Badminton and Bedales and Summerhill and Bembridge and Bryanston—where experiments had been made which, by their very reasonableness, now offered much in the way of solution to less enlightened educational thinking.

State Enterprise Active in Reign

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The reign of King George V has seen the evolution of new systems of state enterprise occupying an intermediate position between collectivism and individualism.

Public utility boards illustrate this in particular. Most of these bodies have arisen in the past 25 years. They have been created by the state to conduct on its behalf undertakings of national importance. They exemplify in actual practice modified forms of theoretical Socialism in the matter of state intervention in what was previously private business.

These experiments have resulted in the setting up side by side of a number of differently managed concerns in all of which the state is more or less involved. The best form for such concerns has not yet been fully determined, but so large a measure of success has been attained in the working of those that have been created, as to have raised high hopes of achieving eventually a satisfactory compromise among what at first appeared to be the entirely incompatible interest of workers, employers, and the general public.

Tremendous Investment

Britain in undertaking such experiments has been in a more favorable position than America. This is because in the United Kingdom, the Government is supreme and can apply state control to whatever enterprise it thinks fit. In the United States, on the contrary, governmental intervention is limited by legal interpretations of the Constitution.

The stupendous size of Britain's experiments is shown by the fact that the sum of £4,000,000,000, being half the amount of Britain's national debt and a third of its whole wealth, has been reliably estimated as the total capital of such productive undertakings in the United Kingdom as are now administered by methods departing in some degree from those of unrestricted private enterprise.

In some of these undertakings—like the post office as reorganized so lately as 1934—government both owns and operates the entire business. In others—like the railways—public services are conducted by private organizations closely hedged about by state regulations. Railway rates tribunals were set up by an act passed in 1921.

State Social Services

Of a different nature are the British state social services in which the element of profit does not come in, though they are commercial undertakings in so far that they perform such functions as those of insurance. These services were started by the National Health Insurance Act of 1911 and owe much to the unemployment insurance acts of 1920, 1923, 1932 and 1934 and the Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929.

Water supply was placed under municipal control in Britain by the Public Health Act of so long ago as 1875. Gas was somewhat similarly dealt with by legislation passed so lately as 1920.

Private industry's general liability to state inspection and regulation was recognized very much earlier. Unmitigated individualism ended with the Factory Act of 1833. The granting of state charters to private promoters of such undertakings as harbors, docks and canals has gone on from times also somewhat remote. The Manchester ship canal charter dates from 1885. These charters empowered the compulsory acquisition of land and otherwise created monopolies, subject to conditions intended in each case to prevent abuses.

Beyond all this the past quarter century and especially the period since the war has seen the growth of what in Britain have been two entirely new classes of nation-wide state enterprise. These are (1) the public utility trusts and (2) organizations of private producers equipped with statutory powers to introduce trusts into certain industries.

Public Utility Trusts

Examples of public utility trusts are to be seen in the Port of London Authority, 1909, the British Broadcasting Corporation, 1922, the Central Electricity Board, 1926, the Race Course Betting Control Board, 1928, the Land Drainage Commission, 1930, and the London Passenger Transport Board, 1933. Each of these administers some particular monopoly in the public interest. The capital in each of them is owned by the state. In each of them the direction is in the hands of a variously appointed board.

All the British political parties agree that enormous potential importance attaches to this system, but they differ fundamentally as to the extent to which the control ought to be in the Government's hands. The Conservatives would place the boards entirely outside politics. Labor, on the contrary, would make these bodies continuously responsible to Parliament. One group of Labor, including the trades unions, would give the workers employed by each board an important voice in its affairs.

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Press, Industry And Politics

Struggle to Prevent Grip of Sensationalism Under Mergers

'The Quality Papers'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The story of the press in Great Britain during the reign of King George V is one of a struggle to prevent commercialism from dominating culture and sensationalism from ousting truthful selectivity.

Three quarters of the thousands of newspapers and periodicals contained in this press are controlled today by a dozen or more giant trusts, to whose shareholders dividends are a primary consideration. In 1910 journalism was a profession. The year 1935 finds it a trade.

When George V succeeded to the Crown of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the late Lord Northcliffe — Napoleon of Fleet Street, as he quite frankly liked to be called—had been for two years proprietor of The Times, the high citadel of English journalistic standards, intellectual, moral and political.

As the greatest, though not the first, pioneer of the popular press in the two preceding decades, he had learned to organize the beginnings of mass production on an immensely profitable basis.

Napoleon of Fleet Street

Thus, while still plain Alfred Harmsworth, he had attained the position of a dictator in Fleet Street. Hence his nickname. Hence also his readiness to purchase The Times when that paper was in financial difficulties.

His organizing genius undoubtedly saved it from bankruptcy and introduced many beneficial changes. But his journalistic imagination, successful as it was in developing the popular press, brought forth no plan which enabled him to popularize the paper, to change its policy, or to use it as an organ for political dictatorship.

At the close of his career in 1922, after 14 years of proprietorship, The Times remained in essence as symbolic of selectivity in journalism as the Crown of the British Commonwealth is symbolic of the highest standards to be sought in the science of politics. The two have distinct functions, interrelated, but not to be confused.

Saving The Times

When the public-spirited action of Maj. J. J. Astor safeguarded the proprietary rights of the paper from commercial exploitation through the appointment of a special committee, it was a victory for the quality press, though not necessarily a defeat for the popular press. Lord Northcliffe had been big enough to halt where he could not see his way clearly.

The story of The Times is emphasized here in order to illustrate the struggle which confronted the well-established quality press as soon as the financial methods necessitated by mass production began to move the center of gravity from Fleet Street to Throgmorton Street and the Stock Exchange Share List.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, one of Lord Northcliffe's chief lieutenants, once remarked that his chief found journalism a profession while the newer generation has made of it a trade. The names of great editorial proprietors of individual newspapers—such as Walter of The Times, Lawson of the Daily Telegraph, Borthwick of the Morning Post, Scott of the Manchester Guardian—have receded in prominence before the formation of colossal amalgamated trusts and the latter-day growth of the widespread news agencies.

News Services

The substance of the news is now supplied over the tape in more or less standardized form. It is then pruned and garnished by the original viewpoint of the particular newspaper staff which has to deal with it.

The journalists' own versatility may have decreased with the expansion of Reuters, the Press Association, the Associated Press (of America), Central News, and British United Press, but his responsibility for correct presentation of news has greatly increased.

Two of the most interesting developments which have come to maturity during the past 25 years also concern the modern journalists' equipment. They are the growth of the magazine side of the daily press, including the expert article, and the vogue for illustrated news in the daily papers. This vogue, given an impetus by Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mirror started in 1903 for women, has now grown into a high-class art used by every newspaper.

It has been estimated that three quarters of the entire press of Great Britain — London and provincial—are now within the financial system of the big trusts. The three most important are the Berry, Rothermere, and Beaverbrook groups, the first-named being the largest in the world.

Political Press

After these follow the Inveresk (including United Newspapers), the Pearson-Newnes group, the Liberal Starmer group, Oldham's Press, and so on.

The Berry brothers are purely businessmen who leave their papers editorially free. But the Rothermere and Beaverbrook groups, which have a chain hold on the provinces, have brought into serious prominence the manner in which the press can be used for political ends, especially when combined with the race for circulation which is another feature of the last quarter century.

At the end of the last century the Daily Mail, with which Lord Northcliffe had started his popular daily press, was the first paper to reach the million figure, which it did during the South African war. Today there are 12 papers in all—six dailies and six Sunday papers—which have passed the million mark.

Circulation in Millions

One, the Daily Herald (Oldham's Press), claims over 2,000,000, and the News of the World (Sunday) has 3,500,000 circulation. The exact financial relation between circulation, trustification, advertising rates and cost of production is too complicated to explain in a few words.

It is certain, however, that artificially stimulated circulations of seven figures only obtained so far through free insurances, prize competitions, free gifts and the exploitation of sensational news of war, crime and sex, cause injurious reactions not only to the financial side of the business, but in the nation's social and economic life.

It is interesting to note, therefore, that the quality press, whether inside or outside the trust system, has kept aloof from these methods and is content with slower, steadier growth. Papers like the Daily Telegraph and the Sunday Times (Berry Group), the Morning Post (Limited Company), the Manchester Guardian (Scott family), the Sunday Observer (Viscount Astor) have all been able to reorganize to keep abreast of the times without losing their individual characters.

They can obtain good advertising and realize profit without making any appeal to sensationalism.

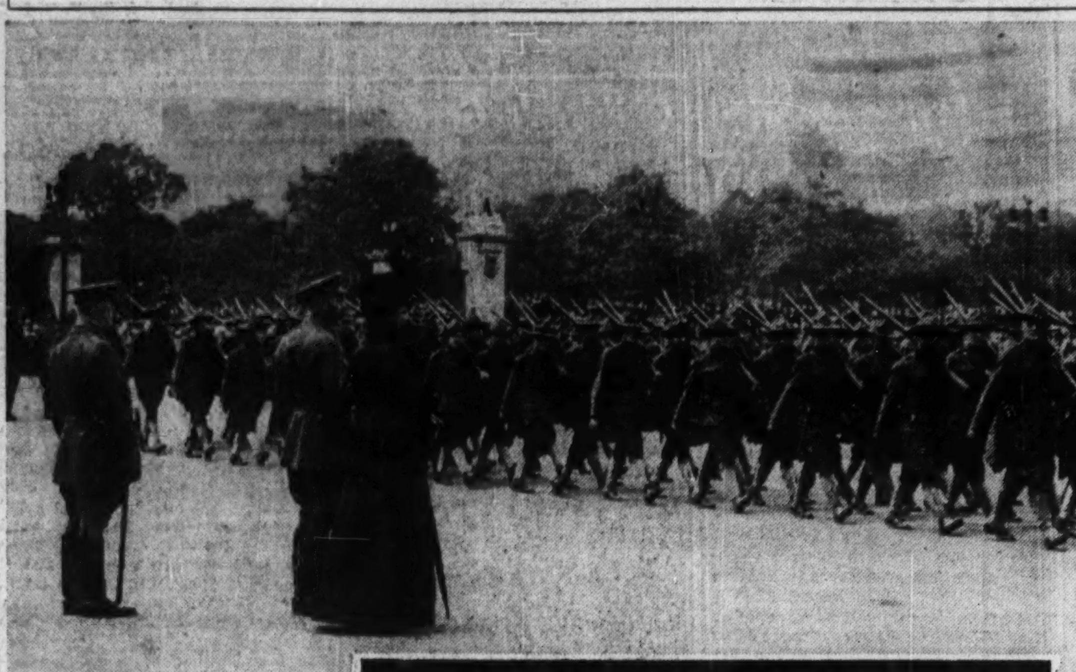
One of the most hopeful signs of advancing reform appears in the work of the Empire Press Union.

Empire Press Union

The union includes the chief papers of Great Britain as well as those of the overseas dominions where the press is still strongly independent in character and ownership. The periodic conferences are held in turn in London and the different dominions. By this means the immense power and responsibility of the British press as a peacemaking, unifying and educative force in daily life is reaching open recognition.

In the words of The Times, the hour has come to "welcome responsible and independent journalism as a force no less honorable than potent."

Welcoming Aid From the United States



L. N. A.

Important Pages of History Were Written in 1917 and 1918

Upper—The King With His Mother, Queen Alexandra, With General French, Watching the American Soldiers March Past in 1917. Lower—The King and President Wilson About to Leave Charing Cross Station to Drive to Buckingham Palace in 1918

Prince of Wales Becomes a Freeman Of the Company of Gardeners

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, sometimes called "Britain's busiest man," has now become a "Freeman" of his sixth City Company here.

He was recently made a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners. He is already a member of the Companies of the Musicians, the Merchant Mariners, the Newspaper Makers, the Fishmongers, the Mercers, the Goldsmiths and the Merchant Tailors, in two of which he is a "Master."

Referring to his honorary membership of so many City Companies, the Prince declared that his only claim to musicianship is his recent composition for the bagpipes, which he himself does "not consider a very good one."

The Prince also jokingly advised his hearers not to sail in a ship in which he was in command of navigation, although he is a Merchant Mariner, and an Admiral of the Navy.

What the Prince forgot to enumerate, in the opinion of his hearers, were the many helpful things he had done for the trades which have subsequently honored him.

English Talmud Text Published in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Part of the Jewish Talmud, a gigantic account of Jewish law and legend during the first five centuries A. D., has just been published in English for the first time by the Soncino Press in London, 450 years after it was first published by Joshua Soncino, a Jew living in Lombardy.

It is the first quarter which is now obtainable in English, and even this occupied eight volumes and contained 5894 folio pages of shorthand. Dr. J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi here, defines the Talmud as containing the whole body of the Jewish law and religion as expounded in the Jewish academies in Palestine in the early years of the present era. It contains every aspect of Jewish duty, whether ceremonial, civic or moral, and covers the whole regulation and culture for the period concerned.

The work of translation has occupied an editor and 12 translators nearly three years. It is expected that the whole will be finished by 1938, further portions being issued in 1936 and 1937.

Bridge Building Program At Brisbane

Rapid Increase Started After 1931 From Only One Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Brisbane has embarked on an era of bridge building. Until 1931 only one bridge spanned the Brisbane River, which runs through the center of the city. In that year a concrete arch bridge was opened to traffic.

A highway toll suspension bridge of 600 feet clear span is nearing completion six miles higher up the river, connecting some of the western residential areas with the city. Its massive concrete towers dominate the adjacent steel railway bridge. In addition to these bridges, Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield of Sydney Harbor Bridge fame is designing a 900-foot span steel cantilever bridge 90 feet wide, between the center of the city and Kangaroo Point.

This bridge, which is being financed by the State Government, and will be reimbursed by the levying of a toll, will provide a 100-feet clearance for shipping, using the central wharves of the city. Overseas shipping will tend to berth lower down the river as has already been the tendency of late years. Recently, Premier W. Forgan Smith announced that tenders would be called for construction of the bridge.

It is understood the total cost including property resumptions will be in the neighborhood of £2,000,000 (Australian).

Music Fêtes Planned For Centennial In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Elaborate musical plans are in hand for the celebration of the centenary of South Australia next year. These include a women's choir of 500 voices and a junior orchestra of 200 strong.

Prof. Carl Sauer of Sydney has just visited Adelaide and laid the foundation of an orchestra of boys and girls on symphony lines. They are receiving free tuition from leading musicians, and promising material has already been revealed with various instruments. The tutors report that the orchestra should be one of the finest of its kind in Australia.

A women's choir, with an objective of 500 selected voices, is being organized by John Dempster, formerly city organist. Although formed only last year, the choir already has 300 members. Mr. Dempster, a leader of long experience, says he has never had a band of such intense music lovers.

Canada Plays Vivid Part In Progress of Empire

Following Statute of Westminster, the Dominion Charts Own Course but Loyally Recognizes the Sovereignty of King George V

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A quarter century may seem short in the history of an "old" nation, but in Canada's it represents rapid growth, immense changes in national development and external relationships, attainment of sovereign status within the British Empire and considerable power and prestige in the councils of the world.

Out of all proportion to the dominion's growth in population during this period—only about 3,000,000—is its remarkable increase in agricultural, mineral, paper and manufacturing production, its building construction and its external trade.

Mere figures are inadequate to tell the story. The fact that hydroelectric power jumped from less than 1,000,000 horsepower in 1911 to 7,500,000; that the gross production of the pulp and paper industry jumped in value to $244,000,000, outdistancing all other countries; that external trade increased by $1,000,000,000, is less impressive than certain specific acts and accomplishments.

Joining the League

After the World War Canada took its place in the League of Nations, speaking in its own right and bringing its independent influence to bear on behalf of disarmament and permanent peace. By the Statute of Westminster all pretensions to control of Canadian affairs by the British Parliament were removed and the common sovereignty of the king was recognized as the only official connection.

A British High Commissioner was sent to Ottawa as spokesman for the British Government. Canada from 1927 to 1928 appointed its own ministers to Washington, London, Tokyo and Paris, and sent trade commissioners throughout the world to compete for business.

Previous to this, Canada showed its independence by arranging with the United States for a Joint Waterways Commission for the settling of any and all differences arising over boundary waters. The commission has amicably settled every problem that has come up and proved a model to the world.

Empire Conference

Foremost in construction work was the building of the new Welland Ship Canal, at a cost of $130,000,000, which allows the big grain carriers to descend to Lake Ontario. Construction of a railway from The Pas to Hudson Bay at Churchill, of a huge grain elevator, terminal facilities and aids to navigation also made transportation history, bringing the prairie provinces 1000 miles nearer to the British markets.

Bridges, steamships, hotels and aviation have kept pace with demands for greater speed and luxury, and radio sets have come into half the homes.

The importance of "new" Canada within the Empire was emphasized at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932. There, largely through the efforts of the Canadian Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, the British "league" raised defense trade barriers against foreign nations and increased business among themselves to their great mutual advantage.

Canada continues to develop apace, despite world difficulties, and there is every promise that the next 25 years will be even more glorious than the last.

May 6 has been proclaimed a public holiday throughout Canada for general thanksgiving and rejoicing on the Jubilee of King George V. On Parliament Hill in Ottawa there will be a ceremony attended by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, and representatives of church and state.

In other cities, towns and municipalities from coast to coast local celebrations will be conducted by mayors and other civic authorities. Special orders of service have been arranged by many of the religious denominations.

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British Commonwealth's New Concept of World Law

Union of South Africa Illustrates a Dominion Held Chiefly by Ties of Crown—History of Union Coincides With Reign of King

By the Hon. Patrick Duncan
Minister of Mines, Union of South Africa
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The Silver Jubilee of King George V is almost coincident with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Union of South Africa.

On May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the peace which brought to an end the Anglo-Boer War, there came into force the South Africa Act, by which the then four colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony (so-called since its annexation) were formed into one state—the Union of South Africa.

The South Africa Act is an act of the British Parliament drawn up in South Africa by a constituent assembly composed of representatives of the four colonies. The act is known as the National Convention and was passed without alteration through the British Parliament.

There was thus brought into being a united South African state which for generations had been the ideal of statesmen and the object for which wars had been fought—brought into being on this thirty-first of May, 1910, by the free consent and co-operation of the Parliaments and people of the four constituent states.

The union constitution is unitary, not federal. While the four constituent colonies remain as provinces with authority—legislative and administrative—over certain local matters, the Union Pallament is vested with supreme and overriding legislative authority.

South Africa is a British dominion, by which is now meant a member of that association of nations known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. The word dominion has now acquired a technical sense as distinct from colony. A colony, even where it has attained to responsible self-government, is still in certain respects subject to the overriding control of the Imperial Government and Parliament.

Its own legislation is subject to the veto of the King on the advice of his British ministers and this right of veto is by no means a dead letter. The dominion form of constitution has gradually evolved from this colonial form until now it has been recognized and defined in terms which place the dominions in a status of full independence as regards their external and internal affairs, while they are united with Great Britain and each other by a common allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and northern Ireland.

Blazing Legal Trails

This conception—new to constitutional law—of dominions as an association of free nations equal in status with each other and with Great Britain itself but owing a common allegiance to the British Crown, is the result of a steady movement on the part of the dominions toward fuller national life.

The federation of the Australian colonies at the beginning of the century was a notable step in that direction. But the main impulse came from the World War of 1914-1918. The dominions of their own volition took their part in the war and the great sacrifices of life and treasure which they contributed to the successful issue justified the demand which they made and which was accorded of independent representation on the Congress of Nations which sat at Versailles to decide upon the terms of peace.

As one of the signatory nations to the treaty, South Africa was appointed as the Mandatory Power over the former South West African Colony of the German Empire.

Dominion Status Defined

At the Imperial Conference of the British and Dominion Governments in 1926 a formal definition of the new Dominion status was adopted in the following terms:

"They"—that is the group of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions—"are autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

This was followed by the Statute of Westminster passed by the British Parliament in 1931, which after reciting the declaration of 1926 enacted that no law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of the statute shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England or to the provisions of any existing act of Parliament of the United Kingdom; that the Parliament of a dominion has full power to make laws having extra territorial operation; and that no act of Parliament of the United Kingdom thereafter passed shall extend or be deemed to extend to a dominion as part of its law unless it is expressly declared in the act that the dominion has requested and consented to its enactment.

Flexible Provisions

These two documents—the declaration of 1926 and the Statute of Westminster of 1931—lay down the basic principles of the new Dominion status of complete independence.

They do not, of course, lay down a formal constitution like, for example, that of the United States. That would not be in accordance with the British tradition which favors the making of constitutions by trial and error, rather than by precise formulation in a written instrument.

They leave undecided for the moment, to take shape under the stress and pressure of the living forces of the future, several questions of grave import. One relates to the position of a dominion in the event Great Britain or another member of the Commonwealth is involved in war.

If the British crown—the common sovereign—is at war, is the whole of the freely associated Commonwealth ipso facto at war? Or can any member declare itself to be a neutral power? Does the "free association" carry with it freedom to secede from the Commonwealth?

Free Give and Take

On the latter point it was laid down as long ago as 1900 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that the relations of Britain to the self-governing colonies (as the dominions were then called) "depend entirely on their free will and absolute consent," and the declaration has been more than once reaffirmed. The other question is still a matter of controversy in South Africa and it is to be hoped that it will be long before a practical decision has to be taken upon it.

The solution of these constitutional questions is one of the most interesting and important problems of world politics. Is this new development of independent nationalism another step toward the dissolution of the British Empire, or will the removal of legal and constitutional bonds open the way to a stronger association in freedom?

So far, with the exception of the Irish Free State, the advance has been by the way of consultation and mutual agreement. In a world where international suspicion and fear constitute the greatest obstacle to human progress, the continuance and constitutional development of this association of free nations in mutual trust and co-operation is a matter of hope and promise for the future.

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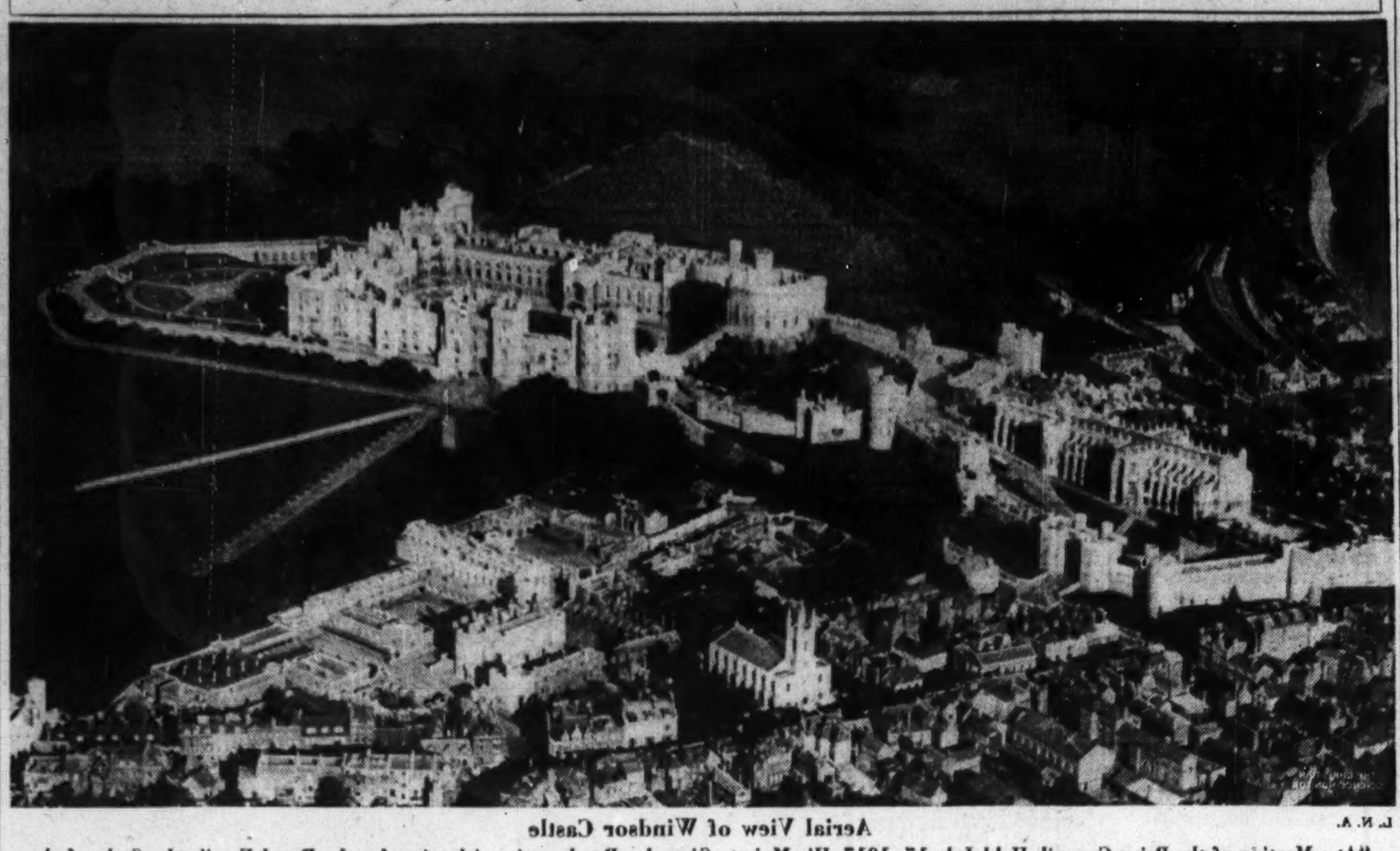

L. N. A.

Aerial View of Windsor Castle

"At a Meeting of the Privy Council, Held July 17, 1917, His Majesty Signed a Proclamation Adopting for the Royal Family the Style of the House and Family of Windsor and That All the Descendants in the Male Line of Queen Victoria Who Are Subjects of These Realms, Other Than Female Descendants Who May Marry or May Have Married, Shall Bear the Name of Windsor."—Whitaker's

Temperance Gains in Britain With Stricter Laws

King George at Outbreak of War Set Example by Shutting Palace Doors to All Liquor for Stiffening of National Morale

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the height of national difficulty during the World War, a man in Great Britain issued a proclamation that, while the British forces were overseas, he would himself abstain from the consumption of intoxicating liquor and would prohibit its entry into his household.

That man was King George V, and he took the action because he knew that one of the gravest menaces to his people was the menace of drink, and that by his personal example he might aid in saving a situation at home which threatened to have serious effects upon the situation abroad.

Very early in the war, the Government was faced with the gravest problems resulting from an increase in drinking habits. Action was forced and it was stringent.

In 1916, the outcry regarding the "waste" of grain and sugar in the manufacture of beer was so loud that it seemed prohibition legislation must be enacted.

After the war the question was asked, "Whither temperance? How far will positions gained in the stress of war be rendered up to the desires of peace?"

The Government stood firm, however. Many of the restrictions imposed between 1914 and 1918 were retained in the Licensing Act of 1921.

A system of local option has been in operation in Scotland since 1920 and, so far as England and Wales are concerned, local option is the avowed policy of both the Labor and Liberal parties.

Architecture and Traditions: A Story of New Methods

Regent Street in London Transformed to Center of Fashionable Shopping, While Fleet Street Ventures Into Full Current of Innovation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The far-reaching changes in economic and social conditions which have taken place in England during King George's reign have been paralleled by developments no less widespread and unfamiliar in the realms of architecture, building methods, decoration and furnishing, both in fashion and in materials used.

Among the things most likely to impress the overseas visitor who has not been in England since 1910 would be the changes in London itself. The most impressive perhaps is the transformation of Regent Street from a picturesque survival of Regency architecture to a fashionable shopping center.

The most striking example is the headquarters of a daily newspaper—the Daily Express—where black glass walls alternate with a practically continuous sequence of windows. Free rein to modern tendencies has been given in many of the industrial suburbs. Here are to be found factories whose purely functional design would have been unthinkable 25 years ago.

Concrete was in use in England before 1910, but it is only since then that reinforced concrete has taken the place of solid concrete in building operations.

Small Flats

Blocks of flats, or large apartment houses, to use the American expression, certainly were not unknown at the end of last century, but they were few and far between. Also they catered almost exclusively to the well-to-do. It was not unusual to find flats with two servants' bedrooms and a servants' sitting room adjoining a spacious kitchen, although such a modern convenience as central heating was the exception and refrigerators were unheard of.

Since the war there has been an unprecedented growth of buildings containing literally hundreds of flats. These bear very little resemblance to their forerunners. The majority are small, ranging from one to four rooms. The difference lies not only in size but in equipment. Invariably they are centrally heated and have a constant supply of hot water. Most of them have a certain amount of built-in furniture. Some have roof gardens and radio sets and the most luxurious, swimming pools. Electrical installments are carried to a point undreamed of before King George came to the throne.

Less than 10 years ago the modernist type of architecture, which originated in continental Europe, was practically unknown in England. Now its popularity is growing apace. It is no longer confined to a few comparatively wealthy people with advanced ideas, but is seen in contractor-built rows of dwellings in the suburbs. This new style is largely responsible for the introduction of a decided novelty—the flat roof.

Interior Innovations

In interior construction many new materials have made their appearance during the last 25 years. Some came on the market early in the King's reign and others are more recent. Douglas fir, or Western pine, as it is called in England, has been in great demand for some time, because the planks made from it are longer than those made from other kinds of pine and are freer from knots.

Anyone who compares the best kind of interior in the average home of today with what was in vogue before 1910 will agree that great advances in taste and common sense have taken place during the present reign.

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Irish Set Unification as Goal To Complete Self-Rule

Division of North From South Acts as Brake on Republican Agitation in Free State, for Cleavage Might Become Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Twenty-five years ago, Ireland was an integral part of the British Kingdom. It was governed from Westminster. Its representatives sat in the British Parliament. By virtue of the Act of Union passed by 43 votes in the all-Ireland Parliament of 1800, the two islands had one King, one law, one nationality.

Today all this is changed. Dublin again has its own Parliament, though not an all-Ireland one. The Irish Free State makes its own laws. It is a separate member not only of the British Commonwealth of Nations but of the League of Nations.

King George, while still King, does not hold his title by virtue of being King of Great Britain. Constitutionally speaking, he rules through his ministers in the Irish Free State alone. He is represented in Dublin no longer by a Viceroy with wide administrative and executive powers, but by a Governor General with authority to act only as the Free State Government "advises" him.

It would be idle to pretend that anybody in the Irish Free State is entirely satisfied with the present state of affairs. Some — a small minority—sigh for the glamorous days of the union when Dublin was a social center, thanks to the viceregal court and the British garrison.

Dream of Republic

Others—exactly how many it would be hard to say—chafe under the restrictions of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December, 1921. They want to see Ireland cut adrift from the British Commonwealth. They snap their fingers at "dominion status." They sigh for a republic.

In theory today, every politically minded Irishman apart from the small pro-union section is a republican. In practice, however, the republican ranks are irreparably split asunder by the issue on which, paradoxically enough, all Free State Irishmen are united—the issue of their common dislike of the partition of north and south Ireland.

The partition law, passed by the British Parliament in 1920 during the guerrilla warfare between the Irish and British forces which culminated in the formation of the Irish Free State, has proved the bitterest blow to southern Ireland of many hard knocks in the past 25 years.

Barrier to Unity

It not only leaves Ulster and the North an integral part of Great Britain, while on the southern side of an arbitrary customs line is a self-governing dominion, but it has interposed a seemingly impassable barrier to that Irish unity which has been the goal of Irish patriots for generations.

King George's Silver Jubilee thus finds partition the fundamental factor of present-day Ireland. The North will not hear of breaking the British connection. In the South, the predominant political party, Fianna Fail, hesitates to proclaim a republic because it knows that this is tantamount to surrendering all hopes of reuniting the two fragments of Ireland within any measurable future.

The opposition, Fine Gael, on the other hand, is prepared outright to give up the shadow of a republic in the belief that this is the only way in which to join the North and South together again.

Partition, from the Free State point of view, divides King George's reign into two almost equal parts. In the first came the struggle to break away from the Anglo-Irish union of 1800 and government by Westminster. It was marked by such events as the Easter Rebellion of 1916, the "Black and Tan" war with Britain in 1919-20 which brought in its train the Government of Ireland (Partition) Act in the same year.

Treaty of 1921

Part one ends with the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 and the Civil War of 1922 in which Mr. Eamon de Valera and those who stood for an independent Republic of All-Ireland were routed by those like Gen. Michael Collins, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins and Mr. Arthur Griffith, who were prepared to accept dominion status as a basis from which to reverse the judgment of Westminster on the partition question.

In the second period, the verdict of the polls ultimately displaced the victors of the civil war. Mr. Griffith passed away. Then General Collins and Mr. O'Higgins were murdered. The efforts of their successors to work with Great Britain on the basis of the Anglo-Irish treaty have been cut short and the treaty has been combed by the Fianna Fail Party for loopholes through which the British connection could be made as tenuous as possible.

An economic "war" with Great Britain has followed and has now lasted two years. The Irish Free State has deliberately begun to turn itself from a purely agricultural country into a self-supporting one.

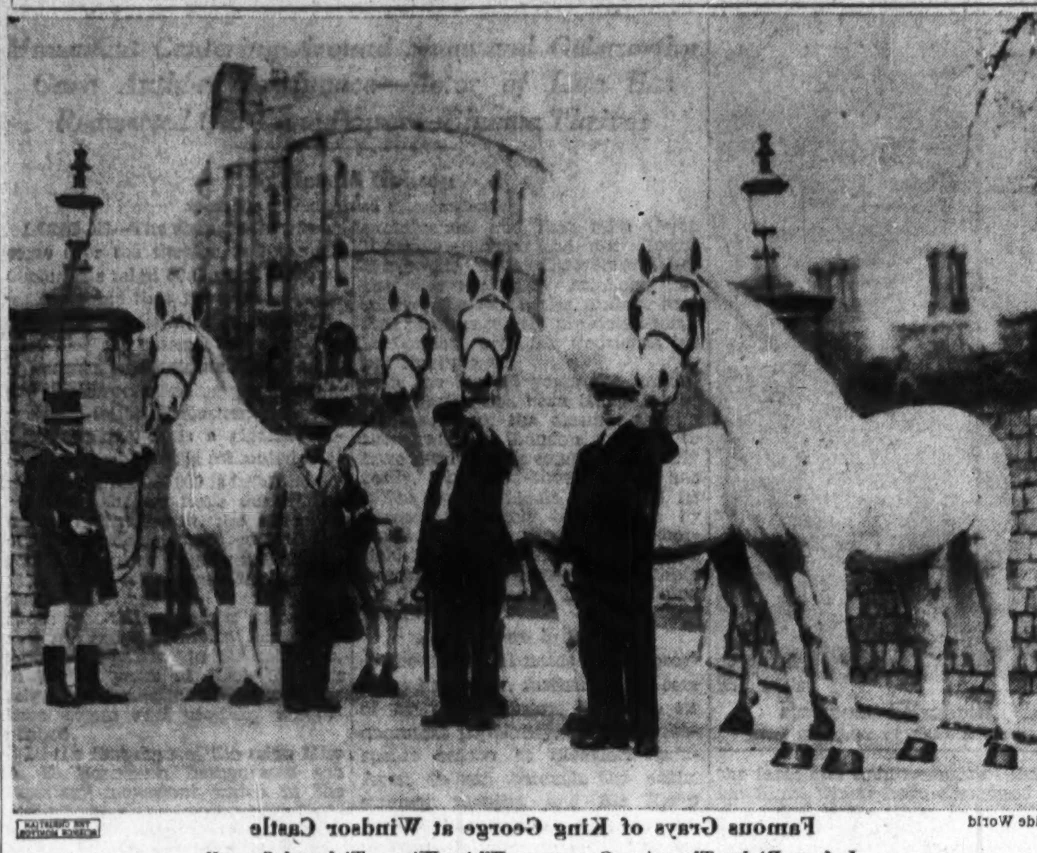
Local industries are being fostered by tariffs, by subsidies and by restrictions on the rights of non-Irish to engage in industry and manufacture in the Free State.

All through the changing scenes of the past 25 years—except during the brief period of the "troubles"—there has been no lack of cordiality between individual Irishmen and individual Britishers. Irishmen still occupy "key" positions in the British civil services, in the "fighting forces," and in the social life of the whole British Commonwealth. Englishmen visiting the Irish Free state are assured of a full measure of that hospitality for which Ireland has long been famous.

There have been attempts to make the silver jubilee year one of political reconciliation between the Irish Free State and Great Britain. Though official relations have perhaps improved in the past few months there is as yet no sign of any dramatic shaking of hands.

But there is still time.

As Fine a Team as the Empire Affords



Wide World

Famous Grays of King George at Windsor Castle

Left to Right, They Are Greystone, White Wings, Tiel and Seagull

Milestones in King's Reign

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

May 6, 1910—King George V ascends the British throne.

May 31, 1910—British colonies of the Cape, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River unite to form the Union of South Africa.

May 23, 1911—Imperial conference of the nations of the British Commonwealth meets in London.

June 22, 1911—King George crowned in Westminster Abbey.

Aug. 4, 1914—British Empire enters the World War.

Nov. 11, 1918—Armistice. Cease fire sounds at 11 a. m.

Dec. 23, 1919—Government of India (Amendment) Act, establishing partial self-government in India.

June 15, 1919—British airplane is first to cross Atlantic.

Jan. 10, 1920—League of Nations opens temporary offices in London.

Dec. 6, 1921—Self-governing Irish Free State created.

Feb. 26, 1922—Washington Naval Limitation Treaty, introducing 5, 5, 3 standard for capital ships for navies of Britain, America and Japan, respectively.

Feb. 28, 1922—British declaration grants independence to Egypt.

Dec. 15, 1922—Britain's first broadcasting company registered.

Sept. 29, 1923—National Home for Jewish People established in Palestine under British mandate.

Jan. 8, 1924—Britain's first Labor Government takes office.

Oct. 16, 1925—Locarno agreements guarantee frontiers of Germany, Belgium and France.

May 3, 1926—General strike in Britain lasting nine days.

July 29, 1927—British Trade Disputes Act passed, limiting privileges of trade unions.

April 22, 1930—London Naval Treaty signed, imposing further limitation upon Anglo-American-Japanese armaments.

March 20, 1931—Britain gives self-government to Ceylon.

Aug. 24, 1931—National Government formed in Britain.

Sept. 20, 1931—Britain abandons gold standard.

Dec. 11, 1931—Statute of Westminster passed, giving full independence to British Commonwealth nations.

July 21, 1932—British Imperial Economic Conference opened at Ottawa.

Oct. 4, 1932—Iraq, formerly under British mandate, admitted to the League of Nations as an independent state.

June 12, 1933—World Monetary and Economic Conference held in London.

Dec. 8, 1934—International force under a British officer sent to keep peace in Saar plebiscite.

Dec. 19, 1934—New law for giving India further independence introduced in British Parliament.

Feb. 3, 1935—Anglo-French agreement reached aiming at peace and disarmament in Europe by pacts of mutual assistance.

Waving of Flags Tests Horses Of Policemen

Mounted Policemen Train Four-Footed Companions for Special Tasks

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A small company of mounted policemen could be seen in the ground of Imber Court, Surrey, recently, shouting and waving flags in the faces of several horses.

The object of their alarms and excursions was not to play pranks upon the horses, but to prepare their noble friends for the sights and sounds they are likely to meet during Jubilee celebrations in London.

The horses, and their "mounties," are to play a large part in controlling the crowds. Consequently they have had to be accustomed to the waving of Union Jacks, loud cheering, and the sight of guardsmen's bearskin busbies.

So now if a Londoner runs up in front of a mounted policeman and frenziedly waves his flag, the horse will probably not blink an eyelash. If he does, the celebrator can rest assured it is only a wink.

Young Indian Helps Museums in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A young Indian has been touring Britain on a most unusual vacation — giving help to museums.

This young man is Dr. Sita Ram, Curator of the Central Museum of Lahore. He came to Britain to redeem a promise made to the British Empire Museums Association, to give advice, free, with regard to collections of Indian work.

During his seven months' stay in Britain, Dr. Ram prepared a proper catalogue of the fine collection of marble Buddhist reliefs in the British Museum, previously almost unclassified, went on to Birmingham to weed out "fakes," and discover real specimens, then went to Edinburgh, where he discovered that the Royal Scottish Museum possesses the finest collection of Javanese specimens in the British Isles. He visited almost every important museum in Britain, labeling and giving authoritative information.

Hong Kong-Singapore Air Line Projected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Federated Malay States—A new air route to link Hong Kong with Singapore has been planned and the sites for airdromes in Borneo have already been selected.

Col. T. F. Turner, Director of Works and Buildings for the British Air Ministry, has made a survey of the route by flying-boat and has announced that the sites selected are thoroughly satisfactory. There is a service already in existence between the islands of Palawan and Luzon in the Philippines and the new line will connect with this.

It is said that the service may eventually form a final stage in a service which is under consideration from the United States via Honolulu to Japan and Shanghai. Singapore would thus be connected by air with California cities.

Nantgarw Pottery Is Honored At Wales Exhibition

Brief Productive Period in Post-Napoleonic Days Left Priceless Treasures Despite Failure of Small Enterprise to Pay Its Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—One of the great national treasures of Wales, the exquisite porcelain produced and painted by the Nantgarw pottery painters more than 100 years ago, is being honored on the occasion of King George's Jubilee with a loan exhibition at Nantgarw House near here, to which some of the finest collections in England and Wales are contributing.

Nantgarw House was once the home of Thomas Pardoe, one of the greatest of the Welsh pottery painters. Today, it is occupied by Mr. J. P. Pardoe and Miss M. Pardoe, his great-grandchildren. The exhibition will open to the public on April 22, and will continue throughout the summer months.

In addition to the permanent Pardoe collection, priceless pieces have been loaned by Viscount Tredegar, Messrs. Steele and Garnett of London, whose collection alone is said to have cost £30,000, Mrs. Richards, Mr. D. Llewellyn Morgan and Mr. F. E. Andrews of Cardiff.

High Sales Value

The value of Nantgarw porcelain is such that a particularly beautiful example will fetch £75 or £100. Recently a dessert service of 33 pieces changed hands in London for £1050.

Nantgarw House is pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the little Glamorgan village of Nantgarw some seven miles from Cardiff and 14 miles from Newport. The old pottery adjoins the house on the upper side of the Glamorganshire Canal, just above the bridge where the Caerphilly-Nantgarw Road runs down into the main road from Cardiff to Pontypridd.

It was in these old kilns, now partly overgrown with ivy, that the wonderful soft paste known as Nantgarw pottery was baked for a few years, more than 114 years ago, and is now treasured in the National Museum, in the old country homes of Wales and by collectors everywhere.

Soft-Paste Method

When, in the year before Waterloo, William Billingsley came from Worcester to Glamorgan with a capital of £250, looking for a suitable place to open a china factory, it was Thomas Pardoe who introduced him to William Weston Young. The result of that meeting was that Billingsley founded the Nantgarw potteries with the financial help of Mr. Young. Mr. Billingsley has always been recognized as one of the supreme painters of flowers on English porcelain.

The porcelain made at Nantgarw was a synthetic mixture of alkali and aluminium silicate with bone ash, which when fired formed a glassy soft paste. Like Sèvres paste, that of Nantgarw required as much as 75 to 100 hours to fire, and perhaps a further 30 hours to fix the glaze.

But the soft paste will not stand a high firing heat, and, owing to the difficulty of maintaining an even maximum temperature over these long periods, much of the paste was spoiled or became shapeless during the first firing. It has been stated that the wastage at Nantgarw was up to nine-tenths of the total output of the kiln. As a commercial venture, therefore, it was doomed to failure.

So the painter-potters' little capital was soon expended, and although 10 Glamorganshire gentlemen whose names are now forgotten subscribed £100 each to enable the artists to carry on the work, the little venture failed to prove remunerative. Yet 60 years later the wonderful porcelain was already commanding very large prices. Today, it is still the opinion of unbiased and discriminating collectors that a fine piece of Nantgarw porcelain is equal in artistic beauty to anything of a corresponding shape made at Sèvres during its soft-paste period.

There are several characteristic details of design, shape and decoration which distinguish genuine Nantgarw porcelain. Thus, when held close to an electric light and viewed from behind, the paste is beautifully clear and translucent, while the color tones of the decorations on the front are also quite distinct. A closer examination, however, will usually reveal small and unequally spaced air bubbles in the paste. Often, too, there may be irregularities on the surface, which the artists have hidden as far as possible by overpainting with small insects and butterflies.

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Shipbuilders Trim Their Sails: Emphasis on Efficiency

Square-Riggers Dwindled in Quarter Century of King's Reign—The Queen Mary Prepares for Recapture of Transatlantic Speed Ribbon

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Year in, year out during the whole of the quarter century that King George V has been upon the British throne, from one third to one half of all the ocean-going ships afloat have been built in United Kingdom ports.

The tale is the same across the seas from San Francisco to Sydney, from Sydney to Hong Kong and round the eastern hemisphere to London and New York. It applies to spick-and-span liners, to rusty "tramp" cargo steamers and to oil tankers alike.

Orders to weigh anchor and to get up steam may be given in any language on earth. But it is almost an even probability that somewhere or other about the bridge or on the deck can be seen a record showing that the men who built the ship were of the Clyde, the Tyne, the Mersey or of Belfast.

When King George began his reign the biggest liner afloat was the Mauretania of 30,696 tons, a 26½-knot vessel, built three years previously at Walsend on Tyne, and for 20 years holder of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic for speed. Today the biggest ship afloat, with one exception, is also British. It is the Queen Mary, of 73,000 tons and 30-knot speed, now being completed at Clydebank.

Hopes in the Queen Mary

This ship is Britain's candidate to recover the Atlantic record for fastest time between New York and Europe, an honor which was wrested from Britain in 1929, and has since been held by one or other of those two fine German liners, the Bremen and the Europa, averaging around 50,000 tons.

The only vessel in the world that is bigger than the Queen Mary is the Normandie, a French liner of 75,000 tons, now being completed.

Every new Atlantic record-breaker that has been built has been greeted with doubt at first as to whether a smaller vessel would not have been more profitable, yet on each occasion the final judgment has been in favor of increased size. The Mauretania was thus nearly twice as big as the Deutschland from which it captured the blue ribbon. The Bremen and the Europa were about 21,000 tons larger than the Mauretania.

Princess Royal

Underwood

Princess Mary

Only Daughter of the King

The Queen Mary leaves these two giants behind by a corresponding margin.

Lord Amulree, speaking for the British Government in the House of Lords on Dec. 16, 1931, said a specially large type of vessel had become essential for the Atlantic, to enable the voyage to be performed with the maximum passenger accommodation, and within the minimum of time.

Sailing Ships Fade

A noticeable feature of the quarter century has been in the character of the vessels constructed. In 1910 there were 748,796 tons of ocean-going sailing ships afloat. In 1933-34 the world total had fallen by seven eighths, to 105,364 tons, none of which were on the British register. The last ocean-going (square-rigged) sailing ship to fly the red ensign (Union Jack with red margin) was the Garthpool, a vessel which ran aground and became a total wreck in the Cape Verde Islands in November, 1929.

Another characteristic has been the change over from steam to motor vessels. The first ocean-going liner to be propelled by the internal combustion engine was the Selandia in 1912. Last year Britain had 2,615,117 tons of such vessels, out of a world total of 10,200,392 tons.

Meanwhile, much is being done in the way of reorganizing the industry. Wasteful duplication of effort is being cut out.

British Drama's Revival

Movement Centering Around Shaw and Galsworthy Gave Author Dominance—Actor of Late Has Reasserted Old-Time Power—Cinema Thrives

By Harold Hobson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The changes that have come over the theater and cinema during the reign of George V are as vast as those that have taken place in any other realm of experience.

In 1909 the cinema was merely a side show, a 10-minute flicker on a patchy screen bringing a vaudeville program to its conclusion; today, in Britain alone, it is a gigantic industry, in which it is estimated that more than £80,000,000 is inverted.

In the theater itself during the period under review, the authority of the author as compared with the producer and actor grew until about 1914, when it was greater than it had been at any time for 300 years. Since then the balance of power has shifted, and dominance has gradually been passing to the actor. So, in the 25 years of King George's reign, a dramatic revolution has been begun and partially accomplished.

In the first days of the reign Miss A. E. Horniman inaugurated the repertory movement which in the coming years was to exercise so profound an influence upon the course of British drama. Miss Horniman had in 1894 financed the production of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the old Avenue Theater (now the Playhouse) in London. She was also well known for her interest in what was then considered to be the advanced drama.

Gaiety Opened

She opened the Gaiety at Manchester as a repertory theater, and gathered round her a band of enthusiastic workers, many of whom have since acquired fame. Among these are to be included Miss Sybil Thorndike, famous for performances in Shaw's "St. Joan," in Greek tragedy, and in modern Grand Guignol; her husband, Mr. Lewis Casson, a fine actor and an admirable producer; and Mr. Basil Dean, a theatrical impresario and producer, who has in recent years devoted most of his attention to the screen.

The Gaiety soon became known as a theater in which intelligence was welcomed, and the early works of several writers who have since become celebrated were first played there at a time when no West End or commercial management would have looked at them. Thus were Mr. St. John Ervine, Mr. Charles MacEvoy Mr. Stanley Houghton, Mr. Allan Monkhouse, Mr. John Masefield and many others introduced to the British public.

Unfortunately, the Gaiety did not long survive the war, and in 1921 it was sold to a cinema syndicate. It has recently been announced, however, that it is shortly to reopen as a repertory center.

Repertory Movement

Meanwhile, the repertory movement spread elsewhere. Mr. William Armstrong soon became prominent for his management of the repertory Playhouse at Liverpool, which a year or so ago triumphantly celebrated its majority. A similar distinction lately befell the Birmingham Repertory Theater, which, under the munificent patronage of Sir Barry Jackson, has accomplished work that has deeply affected the national drama.

It was at Birmingham that Mr. John Drinkwater first came into prominence, and that Miss Gwen Frangcon-Davies and Sir Cedric Hardwicke were discovered. After the war Sir Barry extended the sphere of his activities, and for several years regularly presented plays in London, with Sir Cedric as his principal player.

In the last 15 years the provincial theater has been badly hit by the rivalry of the cinema, though the drama in London appears to have survived this competition fairly easily. The road-show system has fallen upon difficult days, and its place has largely been taken by small repertory theaters. In Sheffield, Hull, Bristol, Leeds, Oxford, Cambridge and other towns there are little theaters which are doing excellent work.

Shakespeare in Summer

The theatrical needs of the provinces have been further taken care of by the extension, owing to its enormous popularity, of the Shakespeare season at Stratford-upon-Avon to run through the entire summer months, and Sir Barry Jackson has established at Malvern in Worcestershire an annual theatrical festival which attracts visitors from all parts of the world.

All these movements have affected the London theater, which, now more than ever, is the head and front of the British drama. From the repertory theaters the intelligent young writers of the early years of the reign forced their way onto the London stage, which, with such men as Shaw, Galsworthy, Bennett and others writing for it, soon became the most brilliant in the world. It achieved a position of international significance it had not known before, and of more solid importance than it had experienced at any time since the days of Shakespeare.

But, although as late as 10 years or so ago Mr. Shaw wrote "St. Joan," his most popular play, these authors had passed their zenith by the opening years of the third decade of the century, and, in spite of the fact that clever young people like Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. John Van Druten and Mr. James Bridie, appeared, it quickly became clear that, judged from the purely literary point of view, a falling off in the caliber of new plays was to be expected.

Expressionism Transient

For a short while the expressionist technique of continental playwrights invaded the English theater, but this phase passed long before the end of the twenties. Mr. R. C. Sherriff wrote in "Journey's End" what is supposed to be financially the most successful play of all time, but gradually the acting side of the theatrical partnership began to force itself into prominence.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Charles Laughton, Mr. John Gielgud, Mr. Ralph Richardson and now Mr. Stephen Haggard have, in the most recent years of King George's reign, established themselves, along with Mr. Coward, Mr. Bridie, Mr. Van Druten and one or two other writers, as figures upon whom the immediate future of the English theater depends.

The nascent British cinema trade was ruined by the war, and it was again dealt a reeling blow by the introduction of talkies. The Quota Act of 1927, compelling British cinemas to show a certain proportion of English pictures, gave it its opportunity, and since then it has made striking advances, so that now it is among the most prosperous and powerful in the world.

Magnificent studios, such as those of Gaumont-British at Shepherd's Bush, from which have come films like "Jack's the Boy" and "Jew Süss," bear comparison with the very finest in America; and companies like London Film Productions have achieved in films such as "The Private Life of Henry VIII" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel," pictures that successfully compete with the most celebrated presentations of Hollywood.

Continental stars, like Miss Elisabeth Bergner and Mr. Conrad Veidt, have done much to contribute to the fame and improvement of British films, which have also owed a great deal to the stage, from which they have derived such admirable players as Mr. Jack Hulbert, Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Mr. Owen Nares, Miss Madeleine Carroll and Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

The future of the industry has never been brighter.

In Line for Throne

Wide World

Princess Elizabeth

Elder Daughter of Duke of York

London Plans Ways To Develop Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Children who like to paddle, grownups who like to swim, athletes who like to run or practice gymnastics, and those who like to play bowls are all being catered for in a new £250,000 open-air scheme planned by the parks committee of the London County Council here.

It is planned to build seven new open-air swimming baths, six new athletic sports grounds, seven new bowling greens, 10 gymnasiums, and six new paddling pools.

The object of the plan is to bring Londoners into the open air. When it is finished, in three years, residents in all parts of London, it is claimed, will be within easy distance of athletic tracks and swimming baths. There will then be 11 public athletic grounds in the British capital.

Diesel-Electric Tug Tried at Southampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—A Diesel-electric tug intended for work on the Thames was demonstrated here recently. The novel craft completed four runs over the measured mile at an average speed of 10 knots.

When in service on the Thames, the boat will pull a "train" of six 200-ton barges.

Sir William Flinders Petrie's Work in the Near East

Cradle of Civilization Lies Buried There, Archaeolo-gist Believes—More Co-operation Needed From Local Governments in Digging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—That the beginnings of world civilization lie buried in the Near and Middle East is still the opinion—after 60 years of continuous excavations and research—of Sir William M. Flinders Petrie, veteran English archaeologist.

According to Sir William, these beginnings probably lie within or near the "fertile crescent" which begins at the Persian Gulf and bends northwest along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the great plain in which Aleppo lies, then turns southwest along the Mediterranean coast.

But as long, he added, as Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Palestine and Egypt insist on keeping the larger part of the "finds" and are unwilling to share them with the great museums and archaeological expeditions of the West which are putting up the money to finance the digging, there will be little consistent work accomplished.

These governments, he pointed out, are unable to finance the work themselves and do not have the trained archaeologists necessary as directors, and yet are unwilling to share with outsiders in any equable amounts what is found.

It would be difficult, Sir William contended, ever to reconstruct the ancient history of the Near East unless the various independent governments change their policies.

Only in Syria, which is well known for its rich archaeological sites and great historic interest, he stated, has he found the Government co-operative and eager to forward in any way possible the work of digging expeditions by allowing them to take from the country a fair half of what is brought to the surface.

Commenting on the immediate object of his tour of northern Syria, Sir William said that his eight years of digging at Gaza, Palestine, had convinced him that the Amorite civilization, which he has found there, had its antecedents in the Eleutheros plain near Aleppo, Syria, and the observations just made ha[...] convinced him that he was correc[...]

Even today the racial character[...]istics of the ancient Hittite and As[...]syrian peoples, who lived in thi[...] great northern plain, are still visibl[...] in their descendants who may b[...] distinguished by their strongl[...] aquiline noses and unusually pointe[...] heads, well flattened in the back[...] The great similarity of the potter[...] is another convincing fact, which[...] points to the well-recognized theor[...] that early migrations followed a[...] southwesterly direction.

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English Novel Waxes Serious in Reign

Writers Reflect Postwar Social Upheavals With Groping Toward New Basis of Humanitarianism—Poetry Shares Honors With Novel for Chief Developments in Period—Biography and Research Notable

By V. S. Pritchett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—English critics owe a pretty debt to the Monarchy, for it has supplied them with their most useful labels. Where would we be without those very ornamental tags—Elizabethan, Restoration, Augustan, Georgian, Victorian? How else could we suggest the peculiar flavor of the period which ended just before the World War if the word Edwardian were missing?

Yet now that we are in the midst of a second Georgian period, the neatness of the device seems to fail—it has really failed before, in the long reign of Queen Victoria. There seem to be so many Georgian strains. The war turned the Georgian poets—who were really Edwardians in their devotion to sheep and buttercups—into war poets and cut them short; yet among the prose writers Shaw, Wells and Bennett hung on, overshadowing in general reputation the energies of their successors.

These, as often happens in family life, had less grandiose pretentions. But the survival was perhaps illusory. Bennett, like Meredith before him, has already lost nearly all his interest for the public—an indication perhaps rather of the perils of publicity than of the snares of fame.

Hardy's Second Wind

Hardy lived on, outwitting the critics by his astonishing second wind as a poet. Henry James stood blinking with embarrassment at a world which had ceased to read him. Hudson received general fame mainly because a Prime Minister disliked Epstein's Rima and Conrad came home on a peculiar wave of English patriotism.

There is something portentous in those figures who overshadow the modern world and have written their Victorian names upon the Georgian label. No wonder, since the start of the young was confused and delayed by the war, that it is thought there is no one to replace the giants. A note of apologia inevitably enters the voice of anyone who attempts a cursory survey of the Georgian years.

Certain tendencies alone can be noted and there is added the disadvantage that the best postwar literature is not a popular literature. As far as the general public is concerned, it is something not very readable which has for some reason or other to be assimilated past the customs of the censor. We have passed from a literature of stability and security, written in sublime innocence of an imminent war, to a literature of insecurity—though far less confused than is generally thought—in peace.

Humanitarian Motives

Humanitarianism, a passion for social justice and sociology, the portraiture of the new industrial plutocracy, were the preoccupation of Galsworthy, Bennett, Wells and Shaw; and to this, after a long detour but from the point of view of the worker, we seem now to be returning. But with the liberal and Fabian impulses, these and writers, with the possible exception of Wells, ceased to have influence on the young.

Indeed, there was a reaction. I am expressing necessarily a dangerously simplified view, but it was felt that these writers had done a kind of violence to the individual by so much insistence upon society. Their utopian materialism and lack of religious or spiritual content was a serious deficiency. How tangible a decline in religious belief there has been is hard to say, but institutional religion had certainly declined in potency.

Responsibility was in consequence placed upon the individual. The older writers comfortably neglected, for they were living upon their religious capital. For the next generation the whole value of modern civilization was in doubt. There was a general retirement—psychology aiding—into the private world of personal relationships.

The question of value was undermined by psychology, which told people how they behaved and did not tell them what good behavior was. Thus we get the psychological novel in all its varieties, the poetic time-flux in Virginia Woolf, the satires of Aldous Huxley, the technical innovations and coarseness of James Joyce and a host of other "highbrow" novelists and other writers whom Wyndham Lewis has satirized, with his genius for titles, as the "Apes of God." The word "highbrow" now came into use for the first time.

A rebel in this group was D. H. Lawrence who, whatever may be thought of his work, was and still is an important influence. He was a savage and often hysterical voice crying in the wilderness, perverse, eloquent and impossible, either loved or hated, and the only religious writer of any mark in his time. His real achievement lies, however, in his excellent short stories.

The postwar period is usually spoken of as a time of disillusion, marked by skepticism in thought and license in expression. The period is equally blamed for priggishness, dogma and a love of euphemism. A few years ago to denounce the naughtiness of the highbrows was good publicity. Now there is an answer to their defense—What do you offer in our place?

Strachey's Biographies

A writer like Lytton Strachey, who originated a new manner of biography, was flattered by a fashionable imitation which lacked the initiating impulse of his work—a passion for the humane and lucid. There was a valuable revival of interest in the literature of the eighteenth century and a rehabilitation of its verse. But the cultivation of sensibility became a pose in those who lacked the sensitivity of some belief.

Who were disillusioned after the war? Not the young. They were perhaps stultified, but as the memory of it fades, the economic causes, the dilemma of capitalism, the social crisis and nationalism rampant have at last awakened something like the beginning of a new faith.

This is reflected in the work of the younger English poets: W. H. Auden, Stephen Spender and Cecil Day Lewis. They have been led to modern poetry by the influence of two American expatriates, T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound; and have asked themselves the question that the earlier writers left unasked. Or, they ask the same question in a different way—Has a man a good relationship with his own soul? Has he not a good relation with society?

Less certainly—the dreadful example of Mr. Wells is still before us—the novelists are considering this question. Mr. Huxley's satires, and especially "Brave New World," have protested against modern scientific utopianism; but faced by the choice between a cultural humanism for the few or a conditioned slavery for the many, and a sacrifice of culture in favor of a general raising of standards and the chance of a new unknown culture, the younger generation does not appear to [illegible] seemed to be a choice between happiness and art.

Huxley's Satires

To treat English literature during the last 25 years as if it consisted entirely of poetry and novels, may seem absurd, when there have been important works on science, politics and philosophy. One may mention the names of Whitehead, Eddington and Jeans. But the novel has reached a dominant place, and the best novels are the serious ones.

A first-class literature of entertainment in the tradition of Fielding, Dickens, Thackeray and Defoe has ceased to exist, except in the hands of a few writers like David Garnett, Hugh Walpole, and certain historical novelists. Entertainment, in the best literary sense, has passed into the hands of the short story writers like H. E. Bates, L. A. G. Strong, William Plomer, Malachi Whitaker, A. E. Coppard, Sean O'Faolain and others.

Rise of Short Story

There is a lyrical freshness in their work which has raised the short story to a place of importance, but admittedly this is not popular reading, though it is admired; and perhaps the word entertainment is an equivocal description.

Entertainment is to be found of course among the whimsical and "escape" novels of the best sellers; and in a more respectable form among what are now called "middle brow" novels, of which Mr. J. B. Priestley is the outstanding figure. Geniality, a "plain man" attitude, an unobtrusive seeping down of sentiment from the higher brows and a good story—which the highbrows have forgotten how to write—are the characteristics of this type of novel which pleases the public taste—if that exists—but which exactly meets the demand of the vast new reading public.

The middle brow novel illustrates the immense improvement that has taken place in the quality of the novel. The level of competence—perhaps the dead level—is very high. The level of criticism has gone down to meet it, however, and reviewers vie with one another in the discovery of works of genius.

Specialized Publics

The bewildered public has turned to book-of-the-month institutions for guidance and against the number of people who are thereby introduced to the hitherto strange habit of reading books must be placed the fact of a deplorable corruption in the publishing world. Specialization, the writing of special books for special publics, is established.

Naturally fashion thrives in the literature of entertainment. There has been the family chronicle fashion, the war book fashion, the Grand Hotel fashion, the thriller and detective fashion. There have been fashions in picturesque history and picturesque biography. An escape into a highly colored past becomes more and more popular with those who have been conditioned by the drabness of modern urban life, and the thirst for intellectual adventure is for those whose minds are on the future. The Georgian period, if it is to be a period, has yet to experience many changes.

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Brighton Skyline Going Modern With Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Plans are being made to change the Georgian character of Brighton's sea-front buildings to one of striking modernity.

It is probable that within the next two or three years many of the Georgian and Regency houses which face the front will have been replaced by 10 to 15-story blocks of flats.

The first of this series of modern apartment blocks is now nearing completion. It is a 10-story building and has been built on the American plan, with sun parlors, soundproofed rooms and "deck promenades."

Members of the Brighton Council are now advocating the modernizing and rebuilding of the entire sea-front and the building of lawns and sunken gardens between the promenade and the sea.

Hebrides Get Mills By Rule on Tweeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORNOWAY, Scot.—Many new yarn mills are now being erected near Stornoway, chief town of the Outer Hebrides, as a result of a British Board of Trade ruling regarding Harris tweeds.

Under a recent definition by the board, all tweeds to be sold in England as "Harris" have to be made in the Outer Hebrides—from the spinning of the yarn down to the weaving and finishing of the cloth.

The result is the installation of the mills there, to provide yarn for the crofters, or local small farmers who weave the tweeds in the traditional way on their hand looms. Some 100 more houses are to be built as soon as the land can be found for them.

'Donkey King' Restored To Throne in Ramsgate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAMSGATE, Eng.—A king was deposed here, but after 100 loyal followers petitioned Ramsgate Council he has been given back his kingdom. The sovereign is John Todd, "Donkey-ride King" of Ramsgate sands for 60 years.

Recently a newcomer to the sands offered the council a higher tender for the right to give donkey-rides along the sands, and the council accepted it. Then it was known that unless the petition sent in by the townsmen was heeded "King John" would have to abdicate and his donkeys would be jobless.

Mr. Todd was faced with the prospect of having to sell all his donkeys, all of whom are great friends of the children of Ramsgate. But help came, and he found he had only taken a short vacation after all.

Buckingham Gold Plate Too Costly for Feast

LONDON (AP)—Guests at a state banquet in Buckingham Palace May 6 in honor of the King's Jubilee will not dine off the King's famous gold dinner service after all.

It has been decided that the service, which with the rise in the price of gold is now worth approximately $18,000,000, is too valuable to risk getting scratched. Instead it will be placed on exhibition in the banquet hall for the guests to admire while dining off more prosaic china.

New Garden City of Canberra Once but an Arid Plain

Australian 'Bush Capital' Cost £10,000,000 Since Founding in 1921 After Preliminary Project of 1908—Private Investments Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A city of dazzling white buildings—Australia's "Bush Capital"—shaded by 8,000,000 trees and inhabited by 8000 people, has sprung up in a few years where only was an arid, sun-smitten plain.

The century-old sheep run, first known as Limestone Plains, and later as Canberra, is now the youngest capital in the British Empire, and one of the show places of the Commonwealth.

Beginning virtually from nothing some 20 years ago, Canberra is today a lovely miniature city built around the Parliament House and other governmental buildings.

It contains nearly 2000 residences, about two thirds of which are owned by the Commonwealth, nearly 150 shops, 80 miles of streets, and water, sewerage and lighting systems for a city of 30,000 or more.

To the end of last financial year, the total net expenditure on Canberra, excluding interest, was just under £10,000,000. Principal items in this total are: Land, £1,000,000; engineering works, £4,000,000; architectural works, £3,750,000; other capital expenditure, about £500,000.

Maintenance and administration have cost £3,183,383 from which have to be deducted receipts of £2,059,500, or Canberra's own contribution to its cost.

Interest to the end of last financial year is set down as £2,500,000, so that Canberra has cost the taxpayers a total of about £12,000,000.

Canberra is at present returning 2 per cent on a capital cost of just under £10,000,000, and this return will increase with the growth of population, but this generation will not see Canberra self-supporting.

Private enterprise has shown its confidence in the future of Canberra by investing more than £1,500,000 there. This is solid evidence of internal strength.

Selected as the site for the federal capital in 1908, Canberra was taken over by the Commonwealth in 1911, and a year later first steps were taken to carry out capital works. But the war caused a complete suspension of the whole project.

Work on the new city was resumed in 1921, and a detailed program was duly carried out and was drawn up for transferring the seat of Government from Melbourne.

The national capital was inaugurated on May 9, 1927, when the Federal Parliament was opened at Canberra by the Duke of York.

To the changeless beauty of the mountains encircling Canberra, the purple-violet dusks, gorgeous sunsets and star-lit silence of velvet nights, have been added the ever-changing beauty of trees and shrubs and flowers. Canberra considers itself to be a Washington, Ottawa or Pretoria in the making.

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Britain's Politics Made Over As Labor Position Alters

Socialism Versus Capitalism Dominates Scene as Nation Awaits Coming General Elections Expected to Show Resurgent Power of Left

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The quarter-century during which King George V has been upon the British Throne has seen a complete transformation in party politics at Westminster.

Before the days of King George it could be said with the late Sir W. S. Gilbert:

That every boy and every gal
That's born into this world alive
Is either a little Liberal
Or else a little Conservative!

Party politics 25 years ago were a tournament between "ins" and "outs." Personality counted nearly as much as policy in determining which set of M. P.s. should be the Government, and which "His Majesty's Opposition."

Not so today. The political tussle is no longer a light-hearted joust. It has become a grim struggle of conflicting ideals. These ideals are of Socialism versus individualism, of young and vigorous battalions of Labor arrayed against the old and crumbled but still quite tenable fortifications of Capitalism.

Labor on Upgrade

The Conservatives at present constitute the main strength of the garrison. The Liberals, though fewer in numbers, also contribute to the defense. There are other political groupings besides, but they are secondary.

The new feature is the Labor Party's leap into prominence. Out of 615 members of Parliament in session at the time of King George's accession, only 42 were Labor. Nevertheless by 1924 Labor had so strengthened its hold upon the electorate that it became the Government, though without an absolute majority of its own.

A similar situation arose in 1929 and continued until 1931, the Liberals then, under Mr. Lloyd George, holding the balance of power. The financial crisis of 1931 caused a heavy Labor defeat. Since then there has been a National Government of all parties under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with the Conservatives in a big majority.

Labor has now completely recovered from its setback of three years ago. So confident has it become that its leader, Mr. Herbert Morrison, has begun to bid his followers to get ready for "the great responsibilities" coming to them with next year's general elections.

Effects of New Franchise

Labor's advance is not difficult to explain. That party's main recruiting ground has been among the 23,000,000 new voters created by the action of the Conservatives and Liberals in 1918 and 1928 in lowering the parliamentary franchise to the present manhood and womanhood basis. The lowering of the franchise has swung the political pendulum heavily to the Left.

The reasons for the swing are noteworthy. Before 1918 every other voter paid income tax. Now—owing to abolition of all property qualification for the franchise—only one voter in seven makes any direct financial contribution to the state. The majority of the electorate—although benefiting from state expenditure—is little affected by consequential increase in taxation.

The national budget reflects this fact. Annual state expenditure has gone up from £150,000,000 when King George ascended the throne, to £700,000,000 now. Of this stupendous increase £191,000,000 annually has been on social service including education, relief of distress and sanitation, all of benefit to the community.

Less easily defended has been increase in the burden of the national debt. This debt stood at £8,000,000,000 immediately after the war and is at much the same figure now. But its burden has increased enormously owing to rise in the purchasing value of sterling. The increase has been far greater than any relief afforded by reduction in the rate of interest.

Britain is thus—apart altogether from its war liabilities to the United States—paying more for its national debt than immediately after the war.

Whatever may be the real reason for this anomaly, British popular opinion associates it with the fact that the Bank of England has been largely responsible for the United Kingdom's currency policy.

Workers whose unemployment has been increased by the enhanced burden of mortgages incurred when the purchasing power of sterling was lower, have become disposed to listen to labor proposals for nationalizing banking as a whole.

Crucial Elections

The National Government fully realizes the difficulties thus liable to arise. A manifesto by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives, says the coming elections "may well determine the fate of the British Empire."

But Labor also has no easy task. If it appeals to mob instincts of spoliation it may alienate moderate opinion, without which it has not the slightest prospects of defeating the older parties. If it addresses itself to the moderates, it may lose Left-Wing impetus which is little less essential for its success.

It has thus been trying to ride two horses simultaneously. Sir Stafford Cripps, one of its Left-Wing leaders, has been saying that Labor's return to power means "a first-class financial crisis." Mr. Morrison for the party as a whole has been saying "nonsense" equally loudly. And so much confidence has Mr. Morrison won by his competent handling of public affairs—alike when Minister of Transport at Westminster in 1929, and again as Labor leader in the London County Council since 1934—that what he says goes.

Many outside Labor circles have thus begun to doubt whether a Government under Mr. Morrison would differ very greatly from one controlled by Mr. Baldwin. Political attention focuses therefore on the next elections.

Socialism Basic Issue

Apart from the question of Socialism versus Capitalism, the differences among the various parties are comparatively small. All the groups favor the national planning of industry. All of them are committed to self-government for India, though Labor would go further in this direction than the Conservatives. Tariffs, though still a dividing line between the Conservatives who are protectionists and the Liberals who are free traders, have given place to finance as a major topic of dispute.

In foreign affairs, there is not much to choose. But Labor—and to some extent the Liberals—would outstrip the Conservatives in promoting collective security upon international lines.

King George—in Britain as also in the self-governing dominions—stands aloof from, but in relations of personal friendship with, all the political parties. He takes no share in their disputes but, in the United Kingdom at least, every group alike regards him with cordial respect and esteem.

The more British politics have revolved the more solid has become the hub, which is the Royal Family of Windsor.

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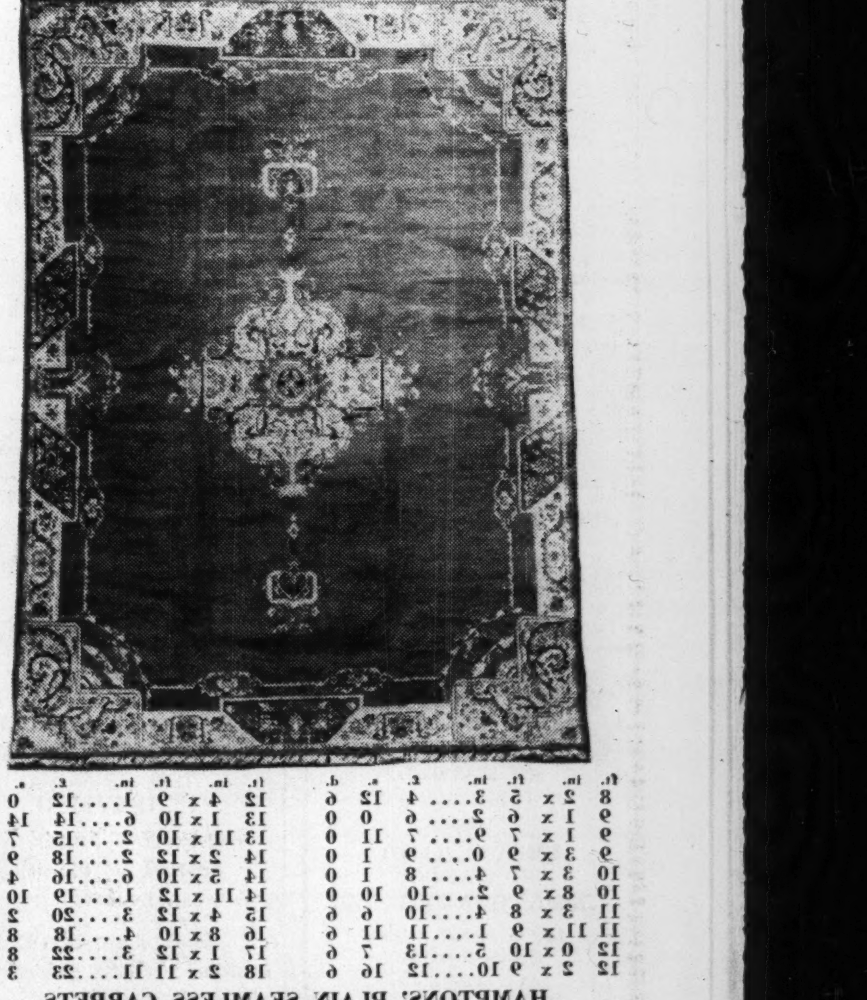

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9	0	x	7	6.....	4	0	9	14	11	x	12	1....	19	10	6
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Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee a Vivid Day

Reproduced From The London Illustrated News of June 26, 1897

"Happy and Glorious, Long to Reign Over Us, God Save the Queen!"
A Scene Depicting the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of 1897

Colonies sent Prime Ministers to colorful celebrations that quickened Empire's unity. The Queen wore gray silk in honor of the occasion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the most notable events in the history of the British Empire was the celebration in 1897 of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

It was the longest known reign in English history and the veneration in which the aged Queen was held by the nation and Empire far excelled all previous experience.

Although the ceremonies were not quite so elaborate as those of the Golden Jubilee in 1887, the pomp and pageantry of the occasion was memorable. The grand procession in which the Queen's grandson, Kaiser Wilhelm II, took part, went to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Massed Uniforms

The service was held on the great west steps, which were massed from top to bottom with notabilities in uniform. The glitter of equerries and aides-de-camp filled the great semicircle facing the steps, the whole picture being framed by tiers upon tiers of spectators in the houses overlooking it.

The Queen had invited the Colonial Prime Ministers and their families to be the guests of the Government in London; British and native troops had been ordered over from all the dominions and colonies; the march-past included regiments from Australia, Canada, India, Nigeria, Hong Kong and Borneo.

Under the influence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the ministry of Lord Salisbury had decided to give the celebration a predominantly imperialist tone.

The Diamond Jubilee's celebration helped to bring a sense of unity to the Empire which it had never before felt.

The Queen's Joy

Another feature of marked significance to the British people was the enormous size of the home fleet, 165 warships of which assembled at Spithead. It was the fruit of 10 years' struggle to raise a navy capable of defending home waters.

For this solemn occasion the Queen abandoned for a day her customary black satin dress and wore one of gray silk trimmed with silver embroidery.

"My bonnet was trimmed with creamy white flowers and white aigrettes and some black lace," she wrote. "A never-to-be-forgotten day. No one ever, I believe has met with such an ovation as was given to me. . . The crowds were quite indescribable, and their enthusiasm truly marvelous and deeply touching. The cheering was quite deafening, and every face seemed to be filled with real joy. I was much moved."

Prince of Wales Youth Drive Meets Prompt Response

Movement Assumes National Proportions, Linking Present Activities With New—Leaders of Scouts, Church and Officials Aid Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A truly royal movement of help for British youth is seen here in the nationwide fund just started by the Prince of Wales in connection with the King George Jubilee.

The movement is to brighten the drab prospects that too often confront boys and girls in that critical period of their lives, between the ages of 14 and 18, when they have left school and are entering upon their careers.

It differs from many similarly meritorious schemes that have preceded it. Too many of these schemes in the past have found shipwreck in the fact that they have been launched into waters already overcrowded with similar vessels.

The Prince of Wales has realized this fact. He has made himself aware that the national fleet of good intentions needs rather to be repaired and revictualed than to be increased by further launchings. The ship's carpenter and the supply boat he is sending forth have a mission of utility, which all can see.

Aiding Voluntary Groups

His scheme is to commemorate the impending jubilee of King George V. It is to be known as "King George's Jubilee Trust," and is to strengthen and extend the operations of numerous voluntary movements already at work.

The Prince announced the scheme at a gathering of 500 mayors, mayoresses, and other local authorities who met him by invitation at St. James's Palace. The gathering was headed by the Lord Mayor of London. Its members had come from all the chief cities in the British Isles.

The organizations to be helped comprise those clubs, scouts, guides, brigades and other movements which in the Prince's words are "helping boys and girls to grow up with those qualities of physical fitness, those ideas of mutual service that make a people great."

The Prince defined the scope of the scheme with precision.

"We do not want," he said, "to aim at uniformity or to limit freedom of idea and action. I do not want to start a new organization, but I should like the trust to be able to assist in the local extension of these existing movements throughout the country, especially in places where the depletion of local resources positively calls for aid from some central source.

Equipping Leaders

"The trust could help these bodies to equip leaders. It could help them to increase facilities for physical recreation and games, for the practice of hobbies, the pursuit of interests, and the cultivation of abilities which in so many boys and girls only await outlet, and for the extension of camping and other forms of healthy holidays.

"It could help to give many a boy and girl some of the chances for enjoyment and self-training that are at present denied them. For it would strengthen the hands of those who are working with boys and girls, often under great disadvantages and with far too little support."

He also said that helpers would be recruited.

The response to the Prince's invitation has been remarkable. The Lord Mayor of London on behalf of the municipalities, Sir Iain Colquhoun for the lord lieutenants of counties, and the Archbishop of Canterbury for the ecclesiastical authorities, promised on the spot to do all they could to support the movement.

Subscriptions Prompt

Subscription lists have since been opened in a number of centers. The British press, both metropolitan and provincial, is co-operating cordially.

The general feeling is that the Prince has diagnosed a real national want in declaring that youth in Britain "needs discipline, it needs friends, it needs opportunity." The new fund is to supply these deficiencies. It is to do so in such a way as not to interfere with already existing endeavor of a similar kind.

This has appealed to British imagination. There is good prospect that the response will be commensurate with the national need.

World Community Is Only Peace Key, South Africans Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — A world commonwealth is visualized by Lionel Curtis, one-time editor of the Round Table, and one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference in South Africa.

"Everyone seems to take it as a matter of course that a national commonwealth is the last word in political development," Mr. Curtis said in an address to the Johannesburg Rotary Club. "I don't believe it. I believe that the end and object which will be attained in practice is a world commonwealth, that a time will come when there will be a world government.

"Until that time comes there will be no assured peace on this planet, and when it does come there will be assured peace. I want to bring home to you the position we are in today. It is this. The progress of mechanical invention in the last 300 years has turned the family of mankind into one economic society.

"I don't believe you are going to get a world state by a conference convened at one center framing a constitution. The human mind has got to get out of its fetters and realize that an international commonwealth is possible. When this is realized, I believe the rest will be easy."

Atomic Researches In Manchester Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The difficult researches of Manchester University natural scientists into the structure of the atom have been greatly eased as the result of a gift from Mr. Robert McDougall, northern philanthropist.

Mr. McDougall has given the university a differential analyzer, the first ever to be installed outside the United States.

This is a mechanical contrivance over 20 feet square which assists mathematicians dealing with differential equations or "rates of change of interacting variable functions." The differential analyzer is used by research workers in problems regarding atomic structure, radio waves in the Heaviside layer, cosmic radiation, and many electrical difficulties.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The National Institute for the Blind has been authorized to issue a braille edition of the prayer and thanksgiving for the protection afforded to the King during the 25 years of his reign.

Open Air Triumphs Despite City Inroads on Fields

Hiking, Cycling and Camping Draw Legions Into Countryside, Where Many Hostels at Sites Near Beauty Spots Make Outings Easy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Silver Jubilee of King George is, too, the jubilee of the open air.

In the last 25 years more fields have probably been desolated, more trees felled and hedges uprooted to make way for towns' extensions than ever before; yet it is only in the last 25 years that the countryside has won its fullest appreciation.

A paradox, but true. While motoring has grown, so also have grown hiking, cycling and camping; the open air has been given to the clerks, the typists, the office boys.

So popular has the movement to spend leisure in the country become that "countryside wardens" are now starting their first weeks of patrol to guard the countryside from overly enthusiastic devotions.

Now in Great Britain 10,000,000 cyclists are awheel. With 18 district associations, the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland has a membership of 6000. Spread around the country's finest beauty spots, the club maintains 2000 camp sites. Boating has become popular. British canoeists have their own club. Caravan enthusiasts number thousands.

Youth Hostels

Youth hostels, modeled on the German idea, are showing that the open air for leisure hours is an ideal of many. The Youth Hostels Association has in five years built up a membership of 7000. The nights that walkers spent in the lakeland hostels in 1934 totaled 10,000. The total "bed-nights" spent at the hostels in that year numbered 40,000.

The railways have shown they realize how large the movement is. Walkers on genuine tours can now obtain fares at two thirds the usual rate. And the railways are themselves catering for open air vacationists by offering a number of rail-coach caravans which, complete with beds, crockery and linen, are left for their hikers in any one of a choice of sidings near the sea.

This movement for open air leisure in Britain was cradled, brought up and seen through its majority by the Jubilee years.

"Light-weight camping, which means camping-for-all, really started in about 1910, to fix a convenient date," said the secretary of the Camping Club.

The club itself was founded in 1906, to further the idea of camping among those who did not use bicycles or motorcycles.

In 1910 the membership reached 820. And, about this date, a gentleman, in company with a few English camping enthusiasts and one or two leading European campers, took a small parcel out of his pocket.

Pocket-Size Tents

"It is a tent," the gentleman exclaimed, and gave the whole of camping Europe a new word. The "Itisa" tent became famous. It was the first really lightweight tent. Orders for it came from France as well as from England. It was the signpost of the road camping would take.

In 1933 a canoe, a caravan and a mountaineering section were all formed, to become very successful in a short time.

Now there is a "two-seater" tent which is made of silk and weighs about a pound, and a tent which blows up with a bicycle pump and weighs, deflated, about half a pound. Bicycles may be had for a matter of £2, brand new.

And a walker could start from London and walk right round, through and along the British countryside without having to spend a single night anywhere but at a youth hostel. It would take a long time, and he would have to be a fast walker, but it does show that the open air age, organized and unorganized, has reached its majority.

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His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth

By the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910

"The Crown and the Empire"

By Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.P.

Page Two

By Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.P.

THE KING DRIVES IN STATE

The Royal Coach, Which Is Seen Leaving Buckingham Palace, Forms the Center of the Gay Procession When Parliament Opens, and on Other State Occasions.

© Keystone

The Crown is often described as the symbol which unites the complex political system known as the British Empire. In a technical sense that is true. All the activities of government throughout the Empire are conducted on behalf of the Crown. Policy, legislation, administration, justice—all are shaped and exercised in its name. Assent is still given to the laws passed by Parliament under the ancient Norman formula of "Le Roy le veult." Whereas in the United States a prosecution is launched under the style of "The People versus Smith," in the British Empire it is "Rex versus Smith." The Crown is the symbol of all the functions of government.

But the Crown and the Sovereign are not quite the same thing. The Crown is a constitutional formula; the Sovereign is a living power. He is the Head of the nation and of the Empire in a way which no individual representing a party or a passing majority could ever achieve; and in his person he embodies a range of sentiment, of tradition, of corporate emotion and thought, imponderable but immense, which only receives expression in times of great emotion and anxiety.

Family feeling is normally shy and inarticulate; and the sense of unity which we express in loyalty to our Sovereign is very much the same. It was therefore natural that the whole Empire should respond instinctively to the note struck by the King in his broadcast message on Christmas Day. "I would like to think," His Majesty then said, "that you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, and all the peoples of this Realm and Empire, are bound to me and to one another by the spirit of one great family." We are indeed so bound. It is to the King, as to the Head, in his own words, of "this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affections," that our devotion will be paid wholeheartedly at the Jubilee Celebrations this year.

In this sense the Crown has grown steadily in importance during the last fifty years. In the third quarter of the nineteenth century its position was by no means so strong. Queen Victoria, after the loss of her Consort, had withdrawn herself from the public eye. The heir to the Throne was passing through an unpopular phase. Republican speeches were not unknown; even so great an Imperialist as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain delivered them in his salad days. There was also much pessimism regarding the future of the Empire. The growth of self-government in the colonies (they were only colonies then) was suspected as the beginning of the end. Even Disraeli spoke of their falling from the parent tree "like ripe fruit." Crown and Empire alike were passing under a cloud of doubt and disbelief. But only to emerge, a few years later, into brighter light. Queen Victoria's first Jubilee marked a signal change of mind and feeling regarding both the Empire and the Throne, and from that day to this the developing character of the Empire, evolving as it has into a Commonwealth of Nations under one Head, has with every change added strength and significance to the position of the Sovereign.

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The Crown has in fact now come to take the place of England as the center of family sentiment. In the old days the daughter nations looked still to the Mother Country as their head. Now that they are not only mistresses in their own households, but sovereign nations in their own right, England is only "prima inter pares" and no longer the focus she was; the Throne is the focus in her stead. This change, long foreseen by those who knew the force of nationalism overseas, was precipitated by the war; and in 1919 it was signaled by two outstanding events.

The first was the signature of the peace treaties by each Dominion in its own name and adherence by each Dominion to the League of Nations as an independent state. The other was the Prince of Wales's first visit to Canada, which was followed by visits to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India in the next three years. The Prince's welcome throughout the Dominions was overwhelming, and he himself was quick to realize its significance. "The people of the Old Country," he said at the Mansion House in London after his return from Canada in 1919, "must realize that the patriotism of the Dominions is national patriotism, and not mere loyalty to Great Britain.

"It is loyalty to British Institutions, to the world-wide British system of life and government; and, above all, loyalty to the Empire, of which Great Britain, like the Dominions, is only one part. I have felt the inspiration of this great idea throughout my journey, but I have also learned that the loyalty of the Dominions is, in a very special sense, loyalty to the Crown—and the Crown represents the unity of the Empire. The King, as constitutional sovereign of the Empire, occupies exactly the same place in Canada, and in the whole British Empire, as he does in Great Britain, and his house, although originally founded in Great Britain, belongs equally to all the other nations of the Commonwealth."

One exception has emerged, since the Prince of Wales spoke, to prove the rule. Through a perverse succession of historical processes and accidents (not by any means all England's fault) English statesmen have missed the way in Ireland, and there things are not well. The factor most vital to Ireland's happiness and welfare, unity between North and South, has not been preserved; and loyalty to the Crown is passing through an eclipse in the Irish Free State which I do not believe will be permanent. In the meantime, it has suffered from one of the tragic chances in which Irish history abounds. In Ireland, since the days of the Boyne, "God Save the King" has been a party and a Protestant song. That which has stood above party in every part of the Empire and has united all, is unhappily a symbol of division in the Irish mind. The immediate future is obscure; but I do not doubt that Ireland will achieve unity and happiness within the Commonwealth and under the Crown in the fullness of time.

Apart from that, there are two questions which people sometimes ask about the Constitution and the Crown. The first of these is attracting renewed attention just now because of our Government's declaration that they regard "Dominion status" as the goal of constitutional development in India. It is whether Dominion status involves the "right to secede." The other is a wider one. It is as to how long the King can continue to be advised by several equal ministries, which may give him conflicting advice, without the assistance of some constitutional organ to discuss and harmonize differences of view. Both these questions are highly academic; but they are often posed, and I therefore will comment shortly on them.

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"The right to secede" is supposed to be implicit in the Statute of Westminster, passed in 1931. For this contention the only ground seems to be that under the Statute all Dominion Parliaments have equal legislative powers. The Statute, in fact, enacts that no law passed by a Dominion Parliament should be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, and that no law passed in England should extend to a Dominion unless with the consent of that Dominion's Parliament.

There is no great constitutional significance in this; it merely gives the existing practice statutory form: and I cannot myself understand how it can be held to establish a "right to secession" from the Empire—a right, that is, to forswear allegiance to the Crown. The very preamble of the Statute seems to me to be repugnant to any such construction, for it observes that since the members of the British Commonwealth are "united by a common allegiance to the Crown," no alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles can be valid if passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom alone.

The conclusion seems to me plain. If the British Parliament cannot touch the succession without the assent of the other Parliaments, it is to be presumed that the same limitation applies to all. In a constitutional sense, therefore, as it appears to me, no single Parliament can secede of its own right. Secession must be rebellion, unless all the other Parliaments concur.

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Whether, however, that interpretation be sound in law or otherwise, the question, so far as I can see, has only a legal interest. If any nation of the Empire is ever embittered or estranged to the point of wishing to secede, it will not surely trouble greatly whether its action in doing so can be given a constitutional color or no. When men are in a state of rebellion, it is of no use to shake at them the finger of the law. Despite the law, the rebellion would occur. In these things the force of human feeling counts more than the force of the law, for constitutional restrictions or liberties will not affect the realities of the case.

What matters is not that rebellion should be legal or illegal but that it should be unlikely because it has no adequate grounds shared by the people as a whole. There have been rebellions in the British Empire—the Indian

(Continued on page 15)

By Sir Leonard W. Reynolds

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA
One of the Indian Princes.
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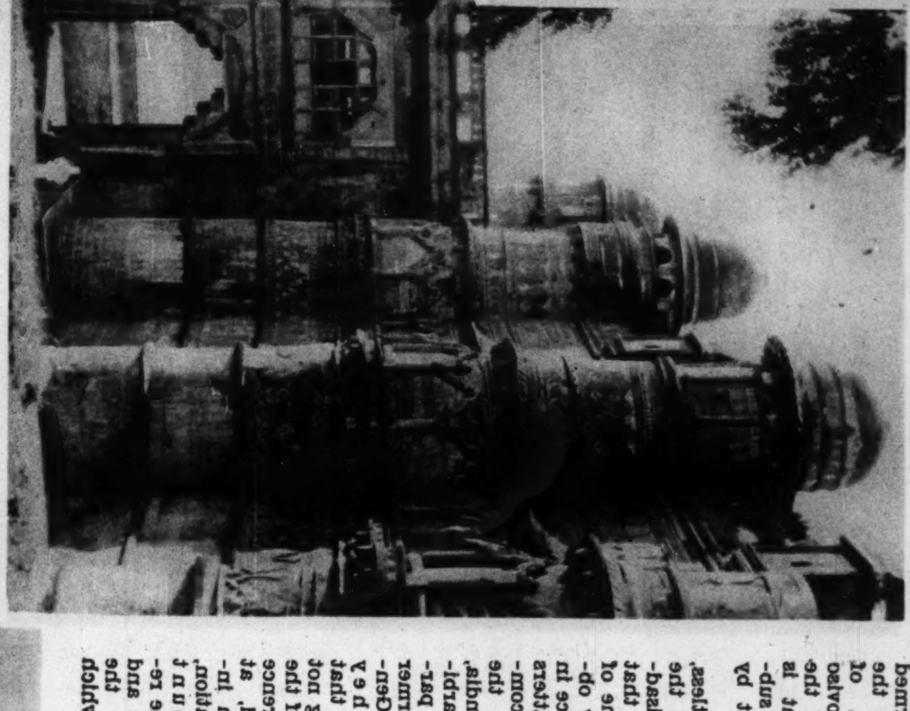
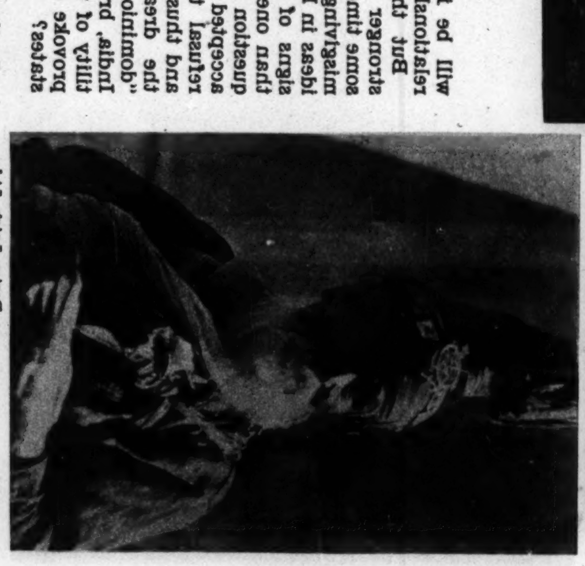

GWALIOR GATE OF RAJAH MAN SINGH'S PALACE
© E. O. Hoppé

AT THE WATER GATE, UDAIPUR
© Sport & General


AN AKALI SIKH
Dorien Leigh Ltd.

WHAT PART ARE THE PRINCES likely to play in the great plan of Federation which is about to be inaugurated in India? Whereas the provinces are homogeneous units, more or less, the states, nearly 600 in number, differ in size and character from their ... systems of government. ... the total area of ... India, and they include such large states as Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Gwalior and Baroda, with populations of some millions as well as small principalities ... few square miles in extent. Some rulers within their dominions exercise almost absolute powers; the authority of others is restricted in greater or less degree. ...

... ticipate in discussions in the Federal House? Will it not be suicidal to leave the execution of federal laws to state agencies whose administrations are manifestly corrupt and inefficient?

Now, in the first place, it is common knowledge that it was the Princes themselves who came forward with an offer to federate. They have repeatedly denied that any pressure has been brought to bear on them, and, secondly, despite somewhat inadequate attempts to disabuse them, they have confirmed their adherence to the scheme, subject, of course, to the provisos that the sphere of the Federal Government is limited to specific subjects ...

... scheme, on the ground that the Princes as a whole are opposed to it, clearly cannot be sustained. Nor need the difference in character between the units cause any serious difficulty.

It is, no doubt, anomalous, and theoretically unsound, for states to be represented by nominated members, side by side with members elected from British India, but in ability and independence ... of thought and character, taken as a whole, the representatives of the states ...

… on a Proposed Pacific Air Route

By William Atherton DuPuy

PALMYRA ISLAND is a part of the United States, although not many Americans have known it. It sits on the [illegible] 880 miles south of Hawaii and has recently been visited by one of the Government's restless coast guard cutters that found on it a strange situation. In this case, it was the cutter Itasca, under Commander John Bayliss, that was nosing into uncharted waters. A stop also was made at Johnston Island, farther west, where great shoals of fish were found filling the water alongshore.

Both Johnston and Palmyra are on the routes to Samoa and Australia, and because of this operators of air lines are looking down that way at present, are taking a new interest in [illegible]. Palmyra was long thought of as belonging to Great Britain, and nobody cared whether or not it did until Sir Kingsford-Smith flew the Pacific and gave it a new importance. Both the United States and Great Britain had some claim on the island, but an investigation made at the State Department since interest revived revealed the fact that in 1912 Great Britain admitted America's title.

It is an odd thing that this verdant, uninhabited tropical island is administratively in the city limits of Honolulu. For that matter so is Midway Island, 1300 miles on the way to the Philippines, and other of the two arteries of the air that are to be established. So the metropolis of the Pacific, which is its base of aviation, has a spread of more than 2000 miles, as it were.

* * *

To hear Commander Bayliss tell the story, plus other details added by members of the crew, Palmyra Island is the kind of a South Sea atoll Hollywood would have you believe all South Sea islands to be. But there is no need for trick photography and synthetic moons. It is a real coral atoll—a palm-fringed setting for any sort of a South Sea romance you care to build around it. Long ago a private copra company attempted to operate there, harvesting the fruit of the thick-growing and luxuriant palm trees that abound, but abandoned these efforts when the money ran out. The only trace of human habitation is a tumbling shack in an advanced state of decay. The atoll is composed of fifty-four small islets separated by small channels, easily waded.

Sailors from the Itasca tell of the great coral forests that guard its approaches. The landing party had to take the dinghy in getting to the island, threading the intricate natural channels that wind trickily through the submarine formations.

Millions of tons of coral! Those persistent little marine engineers and builders known as polyps have labored through millions of generations to create a submarine forest that is rarely equaled. The formation in places takes on the appearance of trees, extending their branches through the limpid green depths of water. Brilliantly colored fish, resembling fragments of shattered rainbows, wave their saillike tails and bask in the rays of sunshine that slant into the undersea growth.

The men came back with stories of the coconut crab. They caught a half a dozen of these and took them aboard the Itasca, careful to keep out of range of the powerful pincers. They tell you the crab makes it a practice to obtain some of his daily food by scampering a hundred feet up the trunk of a coconut tree, nipping off the stems of the huge nuts with his claws, letting them drop, and scampering down again to open them at leisure. Even Honoluluans, who know how to open the tough husks of coconuts, marvel at the matter-of-fact and routine accomplishment of this crab. Incidentally, they argue that this giant crustacean, in performing this act, goes far toward proving that the lower animals do possess the power of reason. This fine fellow is generally about a foot from fore to aft, with a claw spread of from 18 to 30 inches. After he has taken the milk and meat from the coconut, he uses the husk to line his burrow. Often he carries the empty shell on his abdomen as a means of protection.

The landing party received a rowdy reception from the bird inhabitants of the island. During the approach of the party a riotous clacking occurred as the tens of thousands of sea birds, which were there the year round, unharmed, noted the approach of strange beings.

Thousands of gulls, observing the Itasca's approach, flew out to sea, forming a dense noisy cloud, and accompanied the party continually during the search of the island. As members of the party divided to conduct the search the birds did likewise. Each found a small company of a wheeling, bothered group of feathered noisemakers who incessantly squawked and scolded as the island was combed.

There were terns, frigate birds, gonneys, shearwaters, and gannets. No birds were harmed, but all have been the racket one never would have believed it. As the party worked toward the center of the island, it had opportunity to observe the nesting habits of the noisy gannet. The bird is known among seamen as a feathered dive bomber. It circles the water until a fish is sighted and immediately seeks elevation in preparation for a power dive. It plunges like a winged arrow several feet below the surface, returning with a thoroughly surprised fish in its beak.

Those of the Itasca's crew who took time to make notes on the gannet say that it lays a single egg which it [illegible] in nests located in [illegible]. During the nesting season, [illegible] up vociferous objections to the approach of the strangers.

Hundreds of hermit crabs scurried into the low growth of the interior as the party penetrated the island. These strange, bright red crustaceans seemed to be alive with [illegible]. [illegible] establishes its abode in discarded shells. As it grows it finds a larger one.

* * *

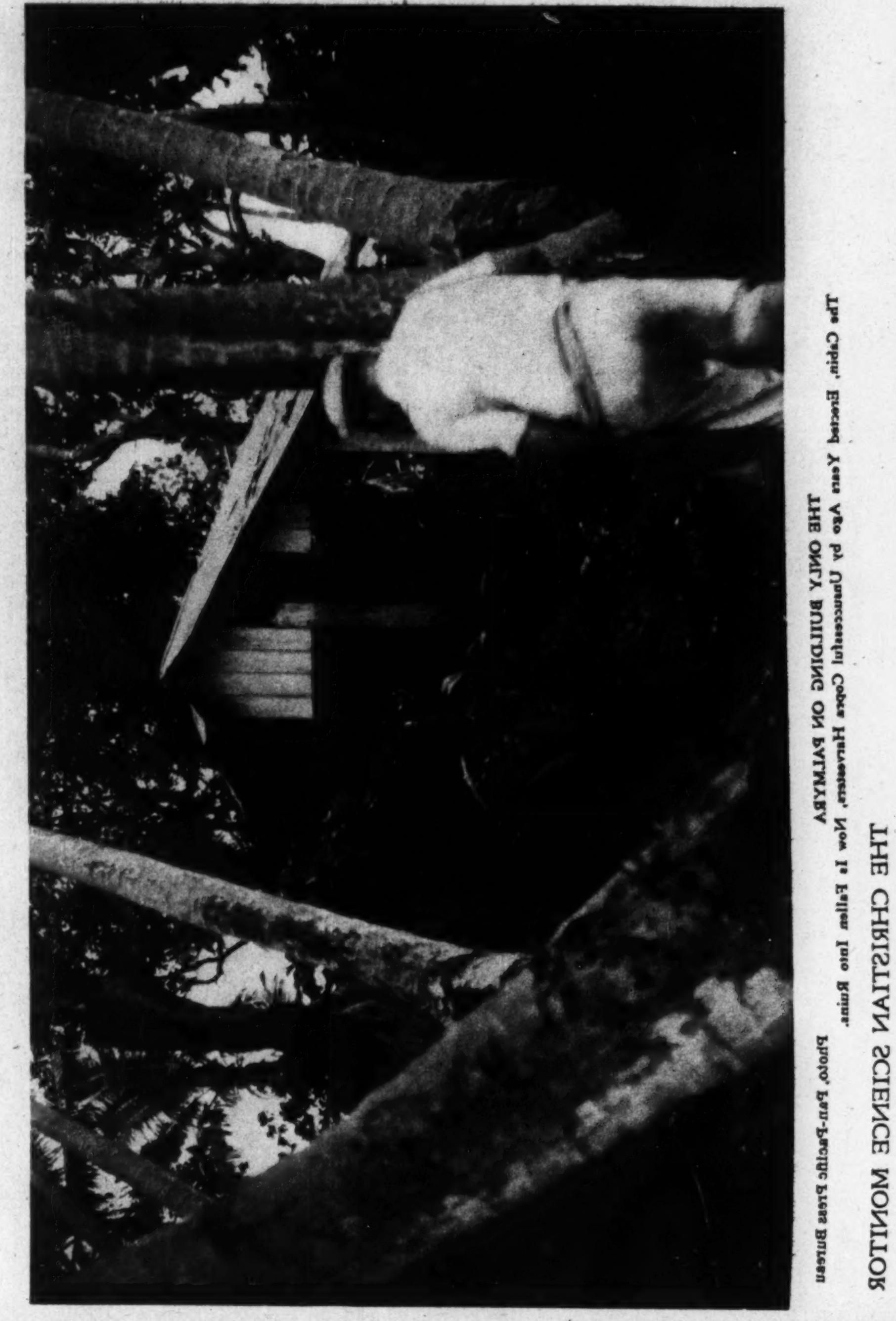
When the abandoned copra growers' shack was approached, scores of this species were found on the decaying boards of the floor. With an uncanny clatter, they scurried from the shanty at the approach of the party.

The outstanding characteristic of [illegible]

TROPICAL COVE ON PALMYRA ISLAND

Rarely Visited by Humans, This Islet 960 Miles South of Hawaii and Under Its Jurisdiction, Is a Haven for Fish and Birds.

Photo, Pan-Pacific Press Bureau



THE ONLY BUILDING ON PALMYRA

The Cabin, Erected Years Ago by Unsuccessful Copra Harvesters, Now Is Fallen Into Ruins.

Photo, Pan-Pacific Press Bureau

By Jean West Maury

JIMMY ANYMAN WAS IN DISTRESS. His father, mother and sister, of whom he was very proud, were coming all the way from Arizona to make their first visit to him at West Point, and he was not yet at all sure how a fourth classman at the United States Military Academy was supposed to take care of his visitors. He knew he could not meet them at the train, for the station was "off limits" for all cadets. It was the first Saturday in September.

The new second class was back from furlough, and he had heard rumors that the hop that night would be especially brilliant. Sally, his attractive, party-loving sister, would just love to go to that hop and dance her slippers thin, but he could not be her escort, for no "plebe" was allowed to attend a hop before Christmas. Moreover, if the one hotel on the Reservation had no more room, he had not the least idea where his family could find lodgings. Jimmy did not like to go to an upper classman for information. Along with the answer to a question, those supermen had a way of giving bits of gratuitous advice, such as telling a chap to "pull his neck in," or reminding him that it is his back, and not his face, that should be flat.

The telegram in his hand told Jimmy that his visitors would reach the Reservation about 3 o'clock. He had less than an hour to make his arrangements. His perturbation had just about reached the boiling point when he ran into Bob Lexique, a classmate, son of an army officer, and therefore known as "army brat," and wise to things military. Bob immediately suggested that Jimmy should see the Cadet Hostess.

"Mrs. Rogers can tell you what to do," said Bob. "She knows everything, and she'll help a plebe as quick as she will a first classman. You know where to find her—in that little reception room of hers on the balcony over the Visitors' Room. I'd go with you but I've got a D. P. (dining permit) and have to get dressed. My folks are coming, too, and I'm going to have chow with them at the hotel this evening."

Jimmy straightened his shoulders, flattened his back, drew in his chin, took a long breath and turned into Grant Hall, known to cadets as the Visitors' Room, although the inscription over the great double doors plainly says that it is the Cadets' Reception Hall. Stowing the telegram inside his cap, Jimmy hung the cap in line with a score or more just like it, and, clenching his courage in both fists, walked down to the end of the long hall and climbed the narrow flight of stairs to the balcony. A number of upper classmen lounged in the big chairs and on the divan, and two of them wore the four stripes of Cadet Captain. He was about to beat a strategic retreat, when a pleasant voice invited him to come on up.

Sitting at a big desk on which there was a vase of freshly cut roses, the Cadet Hostess smiled and held out her hand. "I am Mrs. Rogers," she said. "And you are——?"

"Jimmy Anyman from Arizona, and my father and mother and my sister——"

He paused, in confusion. He liked Mrs. Rogers, liked her quiet voice, her smile, her wide, firm mouth and the kindly look in her keen gray eyes. He liked her hair, brushed back in soft waves from her forehead, and all silvery in the light that fell on it from the window at her back. But he could not discuss his personal problems before all those upper classmen.

Mrs. Rogers understood. Leaving the upper classmen to help themselves from the cooky jar, she took Jimmy to the narrow room which is her office, and listened gravely while he told his story. When he had finished, she assured him that his visitors would be directed to the Visitors' Room, and asked him to bring them up to see her as soon as they came, saying in the same breath that he need have no further worries about how to get his sister to the hop, or what to do with his family.

Head up, back flat, Jimmy marched away, feeling as if the weight of the world had just rolled off his seventeen-year-old shoulders.

* * *

The Cadet Hostess went back to her other guests, who had come to discuss with her arrangements for Ring Hop, still several weeks away, but for which complete plans must be made in advance. It is the hop at which members of the first class get the ring for which they have been waiting three and a half years. It is really two hops, the first class being allotted the high-ceilinged, trophy-studded dancing room of Cullum Hall, where most of the cadet dances are held, while the second and third classes, with their "drags" and chaperones, go to the West Point Hotel.

Mrs. Rogers, as always, gave careful attention to the arrangements for both hops. However, that afternoon, before she said another word about Ring Hop, she asked one of the second classmen, who had no "drag" for that particular evening, if he would not take Jimmy Anyman's sister to the hop, and got his promise—which, incidentally, was royally fulfilled—that the girl from Arizona would have a good time that evening.

Jimmy found out afterward that Mrs. Rogers could not always, on a moment's notice, get a popular second classman to "drag" a plebe's sister or cousin to a hop on a "blind date." But he learned, too, that, given a few days' notice, she always helped out with an escort, and that she never did it by coercion. Every cadet asked was made to understand that he was at liberty to offer his regrets. They were always accepted with a smile, and Mrs. Rogers got somebody else.

As soon as the Ring Hop committee left her office, the Hostess turned to take care of a worried yearling whose mother was coming up that week end, and whose O. a. O. (One and Only girl) was then waiting for him in the Visitors' Room below.

Fortunately, the yearling's mother was staying at the hotel. Mrs. Rogers introduced her to some of the other visiting parents, and they all went together to the hop, and to chapel Sunday morning.

Every Christmas, while the three upper classes are on leave, the plebes have a week of dances. It is their first relief from the grind through which they have been going since they entered the Academy the first of July, and it is a very busy time for the Cadet Hostess. She begins to get busy with her preparations some time before. Along in November of Jimmy Anyman's first year he dropped in on Mrs. Rogers for a friendly call. She waved him to a seat beside the newly replenished cooky jar.

"I'm trying to fix up some fun for you this Christmas, Jimmy," she said. "Do you think we ought to have the ice carnival? Is there anybody in your class who could give an exhibition of skating? Do you suppose anybody would want to see a professional skater come up here and do some stunts?"

Jimmy promised to find out all he could, and to let her know. He knew that the holiday plans were, for the most part, arranged by Mrs. Rogers, that she spent a month or so working on the schedule, and that she considered all suggestions made by cadets, and made use of any that were practicable. Christmas Week itself is one of her busiest seasons. She makes engagements for plebes who come from faraway places, or who, for any other reason, do not know any girls near at hand. She chaperones girls who come up unattended. She manages to get together groups of congenial classmates who have been too busy up to that time to know one another. She makes out lists for teas and receptions, looks after visiting parents and friends, and attends all the hops.

* * *

It was early in 1929 that Gen. William R. Smith, then Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, suggested to Mrs. Harriet Pray Rogers, then hostess at the hotel on the Reservation, that she take the position of hostess to the Corps of Cadets, to assist them in any way that seemed necessary, and to chaperone their girl visitors at the hotel, or find suitable places in Highland Falls where girls might safely stay who came up to the Saturday night hops. As the wife of an army officer—she is the widow of Gen. Harry L. Rogers—she was thoroughly familiar with army ways and regulations, a most necessary requirement. It meant that she had a proper respect for constituted authority, and that she would not be asking impossible things. She took the position in April of that year, and began at once to make ready for busy June Week, the high point of the West Point year.

MRS. HARRIET PRAY ROGERS
Cadet Hostess, West Point, at Her Desk in Grant Hall.

"I have even helped to arrange a honeymoon," she said. "What do I like best about my work? My friendship with these young men. They are most grateful for any service. I love their enthusiasm, their hopes and ambitions, and their sense of humor which helps so much to carry them through the 12 weary months of plebe year. I love their helpfulness, one toward another.

"How do I get to know plebes? As soon as members of the newly admitted class are allowed to see visitors, I send for them on Saturdays and Sundays. Many of them come, some of them apprehensive that seeing the Cadet Hostess is just another 'formation.' Some come because they are curious, some come hoping it is a 'break,' and still others come because they have heard there is a Mrs. Rogers to whom they are privileged to take their problems.

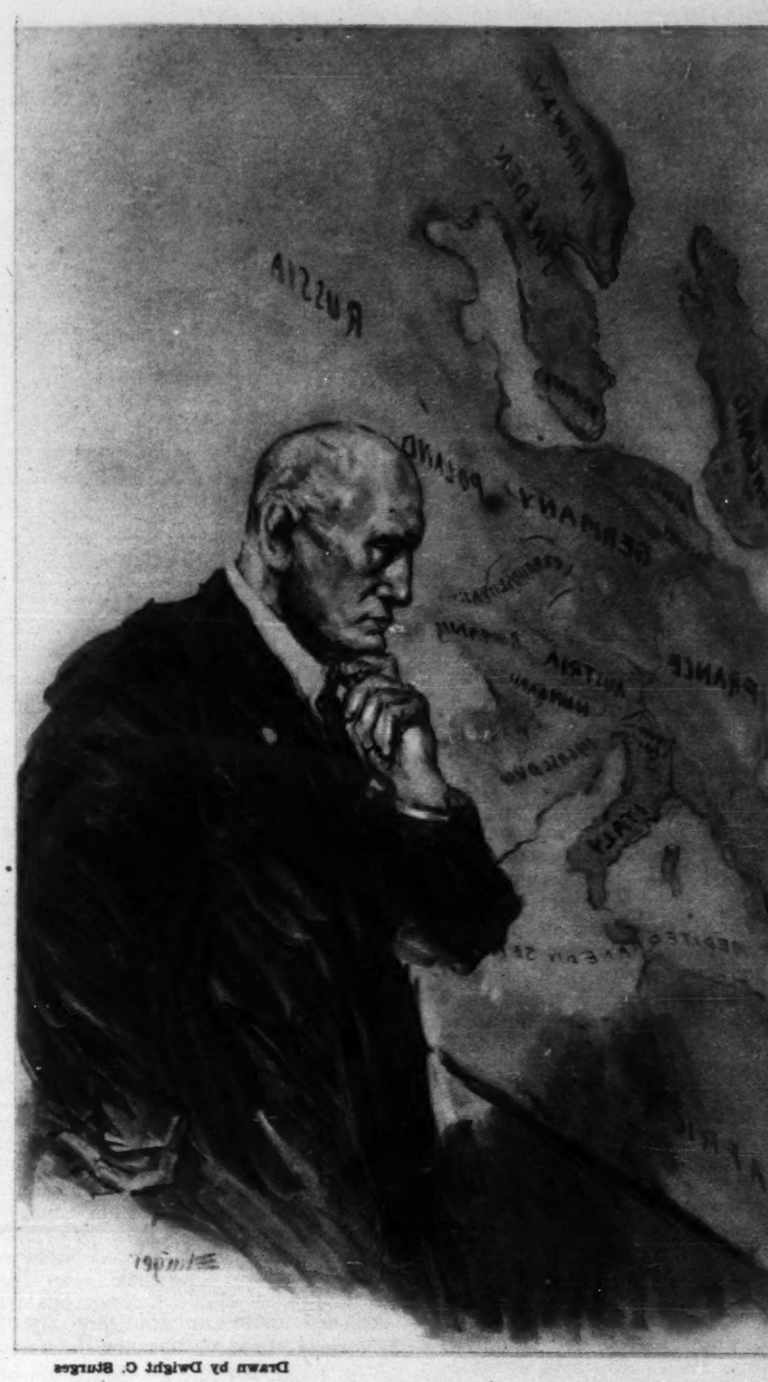
"Many times a 'hard' upper classman in charge of the training of fourth classmen sends his plebes to me, thinking that the pleasant room and few minutes of relaxation will not come amiss to some lad who is far away from home and in a military atmosphere for the first time."

There was a twinkle in her eyes as she laid emphasis on the word "hard." Plebes are apt to think all upper classmen are hard and merciless.

"Looked at from a purely personal standpoint, Alumni Day is possibly the most interesting day of the whole year to me," she said, in answer to another question. "On that day I am apt to meet many friends I have not seen for a year—or much longer, old army friends, and newer graduates from the Academy. In the afternoon of that day the Superintendent and his wife have a garden party, or reception, where, for the first time, the old graduate meets the new—possibly the young officer who is to be stationed with him in a few months. He may even meet the mother, sister and the girl friend, to say nothing of dad, who is hovering in the background. Lasting friendships are often begun at such meetings. It all has an atmosphere that charms me afresh every year. The charm lasts through Graduation Hop that evening, the last hop in cadet gray for the first class, when the members of the first class and their guests are received by the Superintendent and his wife, the first class hop manager and his 'drag.' The next day is a day of good-bys—personally, not such a happy day for me."

By Virginio Gayda

Editor of Il Giornale d'Italia of Rome



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

IL DUCE STUDIES ITALY'S PLACE ON THE MAP

STRANGE ARE THE VICISSITUDES of international judgments on Mussolini's policy toward Germany. Sharply criticized in France for more than ten years, this policy is today commented upon in Germany with an equal asperity. One might think, considering these successive and opposite reactions, that it brusquely changed its direction. On the contrary it has always remained perfectly coherent and true to its fundamental principles.

These principles are those of European equilibrium and of the absolute independence of Italian political action. To further the plan of European equilibrium Italy supported Germany, opposing in many cases the policy of the French Government at a time when France seemed to want to push to the limit the breaking down of German power. In effect, Mussolini's policy considers as necessary the existence in Europe of a Germany not overwhelming, but strong. In the Italian conception, Germany has a double function: to contribute to the equilibrium of the political and economic forces of continental Europe by standing up against possible threats of contrary forces tending to hegemony, and to contribute to the development of European civilization, which, in its typical individuality, is the synthesis of the spirit and works of different races, among which the German race has fundamental rights and merits respect as much as the Latin.

Signor Mussolini's policy, in the course of the first ten years or so, is thus seen as an action neutralizing the most accentuated tendencies of French policy; it worked in the direction of aiding Germany and encouraging her national energies. It contributed to preserving for Germany the place which belongs to her in Europe and which she could no longer defend alone.

With respect to that policy, sometimes pugnacious, sometimes polemical, but always clear in its substance, it is important to define three negative points.

1. Italy has never concluded and has never had a thought of concluding any alliance with Germany. International political polemics managed to create and give credit to the legend of such an alliance in order to have a motive for reaction against Fascist Italy. It will be recalled, for example, that on the eve of the formation of the new and more united organization of the Little Entente, certain rumors were put into circulation denouncing the alleged existence of an Italo-German-Austro-Hungarian military bloc. These rumors, of which the unlikeliness was at once obvious, were completely denied by later events.

2. Italian action was not guided by an opposition on principle to France, but solely by resistance to a particular tendency of French policy. The proof lies in the remarkable rapprochement which has recently taken place between Paris and Rome.

3. Finally, Mussolini's attitude with regard to Germany has not been determined by any consideration of party or regime, but solely by a large view of European order. The initial affinity (sharply differentiated, however) between Fascism and National Socialism has never been able to influence Italian foreign policy. Italy, in effect, supported Germany in her legitimate demands before Hitler came to power. Her sympathy for the beginnings of the Hitler movement simply signified that she considered this movement as the likeliest to restore Germany's true national energies.

On this general plan of European equilibrium, Signor Mussolini's policy has therefore supported Germany's movement of resurrection from 1922 to 1934, preserving it from the most crushing foreign opposition and thus favoring its present ascendency. Certain German circles want to forget today this decisive support by Italy. It is nevertheless an historical fact of the disturbed period through which Europe has just passed.

Italian policy first turned against the artificial encouragement of Rhineland separatism and refused to join the French occupation of the Ruhr which constituted its last episode. Mussolini's policy similarly raised immediately the question of the wiping out of German reparations, to be counterbalanced by that of interallied war debts; from year to year she strongly supported and pushed on revisionist activity up to the final liquidation at Lausanne.

With the same clearness of intention and act, Italy supported German demands for the dropping of all discriminations between victor and vanquished, a survival of the war. The last Italian note presented to Geneva on the armaments question was that of Jan. 3, 1934; it dealt with realization of the principle of parity.

During the whole of this period of aid to Germany, Mussolini's policy provoked opposition and criticism on the French side. But from the end of 1933, Germany, with her internal strength restored and urged on by the necessity of a great success of an international order, began to turn with ever more obvious insistence toward Austria, after realizing that all other avenues were closed for the moment. The Anschluss movement is not recent, but it is only during these last two years that Germany's open intervention gave it its acute form.

We come here to the point where Italy separates from Germany. The German attempt to swallow up and annex Austria constitutes in its turn a serious threat to European equilibrium. In defense of that equilibrium Italy today lines up against Germany. The rupture of Italo-German friendship which, we hope, will not be enduring, thus arises from Italy's fidelity to the fundamental principles of her European policy. One and the same reason carried Italy first to the side of Germany, then against her: it is the defense of European order and the balance of power.

Italy considers Austria, in its present make-up, as a state dowered with all historical, national, economic and cultural requirements for independent existence and action, and dowered moreover with all the means necessary to assure the exercise of this independence. Austria, so clearly differentiated from Germany despite their common language, is at least as worthy as Switzerland of independence. The annexation of Austria to Germany would violate the rights of one people and excessively extend the political and economic territory of another people. Italy, who opposed the crushing of Germany, conceived to serve a too ambitious foreign plan, is today opposed to the crushing of Austria, answering to a German plan of expansion.

Signor Mussolini's policy, with its clear-cut attitudes, has never created the slightest doubt on that subject in Germany. In 1931, at the time of the attempted Austro-German customs union, which could be considered a first step toward political union, Italy clearly defined her veto at Geneva. She lined up beside France, despite the divergences which then existed on many other points between Rome and Paris. The same veto was expressed when the National Socialist movement turned toward Austria with the same annexationist tendency. Signor Mussolini clearly expressed his ideas to the Ministers Goering and Goebbels when they came to Rome; then he had them repeated to the German Government at the time of Under Secretary Suvich's visit to Berlin; finally he restated them directly to Chancellor Hitler at the time of the Venice meeting, in June, 1934.

The instantaneous and energetic action of Italy after the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss—which apparently was meant to constitute the tragic preface to an insurrectionary move in Austria under foreign leadership—could thus cause no surprise, nor be interpreted as the result of a change in the orientation of Italian policy. On the contrary this action was only an application of its principles. In many German circles it was made the excuse for violent polemics. It is evident that these circles failed to appreciate the soundness of the principles of Italian policy; they failed to understand that that policy was independent and that the friendship which for years Italy showed to Germany, without any active counterpart, in no way indicated that she agreed in advance to every German move.

Germany's policy toward Austria is not yet perfectly defined. Consequently, the state of Italo-German relations is not cleared up. The recent Franco-Italian agreements of Rome have resulted, among other things, in the elaboration of a projected Danubian pact of noninterference, whereby all countries bordering on Austria would agree to respect her territorial integrity and political independence, and to abstain from encouraging any action tending to modify by violence her political or social regime. All the interested countries, except Germany, have announced their adherence to this clarifying and stabilizing proposal. Although the signature of a pact does not constitute a perfectly clear indication of intentions—for what count above all are the sincerity of the signatories and the mode of application—it is evident that adherence or refusal on the part of Germany could be interpreted as an important index of the present orientation of her policy regarding Austria.

The Italo-German polemic of these recent months is equally concerned with certain tendencies, which might be called imperialist, of German political and racist doctrine. This doctrine would seem in effect to claim for Germany a title of primacy in Europe. Now Italy recognizes to all political doctrines and to all nations the right of free European citizenship; but she recognizes to nobody the right of command. Time calms excessive ardors and brings them back to the plane of reality. Doctrinaire polemics cannot seriously influence Italo-German relations. Mussolini's policy works with concrete facts and vital problems. It is by them that the possibilities of Italo-German friendship must be measured.

[World Copyright 1935 by Co-operation]

By Bertram B. Fowler

Sport & General

CO-OPERATION

IN THE GREAT STRETCHES of the agrarian Middle West there is today sweeping a movement that gains speed and momentum month by month. While the whole nation is rent by the cries of various factional leaders, many farmers and a growing section of labor are rallying to the banner of Consumers' Co-operation. Figures of growth show so unmistakably the vigorous advance of the co-operative idea, that a summing up of its principles and aims is in order.

Facing the advance of the movement, we must recognize that we are today in the throes of tremendous economic and social change. The whole thinking of the people has changed from set acceptance to a questioning attitude that listens to almost any argument. Because of this the propagandists of the various "isms"—Communism, Socialism, Fascism, and various other theories of technocracies and Utopias—hold the stage. But, when the final summing-up is made, one fact stands out. That is that the nation has been founded on democratic principles. These principles are ingrained in the national consciousness, how deeply we begin to understand when we perceive that pure democracy is in theory political Christianity. And the basic foundation of the nation is Christianity.

Where the "isms" fall and founder is at the barrier of this fact. Each one of them, with its dubious European background, sets some one class against another, and so runs counter to the whole theory of democracy. The proletarian class is set against the middle class, the worker against the employer, the poor against the rich. Certainly there is ground for some of the theories that arise from the knowledge that vast sections of the population have been exploited. But what is lost sight of is the fact that a revolution of any kind would not change the facts, would not correct abuses, but would instead merely change the balance.

In none of the "isms" is there a real program that squares with democracy and Christianity. Therefore, in spite of the wordy arguments, the various "isms" make but little progress.

In studying Consumers' Co-operation and its suggestions for social reform, one discovers that its whole strength lies in the fact that it does square with democracy, that it does offer a solution acceptable to a democratic nation. Indeed, it is in the democratic nations that it has made its greatest strides.

Fascism in Italy, Communism in Russia, National Socialism in Germany have occupied the front pages of the press because of the spectacular nature of these movements. At the same time the co-operative movement in England, Sweden, Finland and Denmark has occasioned little comment. And this despite the fact that in Denmark the whole nation has been remade by the application of co-operative principles. Co-operation has lifted the Danish farmer from serfdom to intelligent prosperity. It has practically rebuilt the whole of the Swedish economic system.

Finland has been called a nation of co-operators. Co-operative principles, backed by an educative plan, took Finnish dairy customs that belonged to a past century and in a few years put their products on the market in direct competition with those of Holland and Denmark.

In Sweden 40 per cent of the retail trade is carried on through co-operative stores.

In England, 6,500,000 families (not merely persons) are organized into 1200 co-operative societies doing one half the retail business of the nation. It has been openly stated that in England the Fascist movement cannot by any chance hurdle the barrier presented by the co-operative movement, which is making economic democracy practical and hence recognizes Fascism as a distinct threat, to be met by solid opposition.

The CWS, or Co-operative Wholesale Society in England, is today the largest food-distributing business in the world. It owns fishing fleets, coal mines, plantations in India, Ceylon and Africa. It owns 134 manufacturing plants, including the largest flour and textile mills of the Empire. Its banking department is second only to the Bank of England. And it is steadily growing.

The facts are startling to those who have not realized that such a condition exists. But there is nothing spectacular about its rise. Like all good things, it grew slowly if substantially. It has taken the English movement 90 years to grow from the $70 stock of the first society to the movement as it stands today.

But there are other figures that are stirring the farmers and workers of the western United States today. These figures tell them a story that they would like to see repeated in America. Indianapolis, Indiana, and Edinburgh, Scotland, are cities of comparable size. Oddly enough, milk delivered to the consumer brings about the same price, 11 cents. The difference is that the co-operative in Edinburgh pays the farmer 7 cents a quart while the farmer in Indiana gets only 3 cents.

All through the co-operative story the same figures appear, figures that the American farmer, standing in the midst of a total collapse of American agriculture, is considering very seriously. And one result of his thoughtful consideration is the rapidly expanding co-operative business in the nation.

But it is in fundamentals that the growth of the movement becomes understandable. It is in its principles that the greatest promise of growth in America lies. For the movement sets up no class. It is broadly democratic. It is, indeed, economic democracy or, as some of the leaders of the movement put it—knowing the parallel between democracy and Christianity—economic Christianity.

So today it is making converts in many widely separated groups. For it approaches each one with the statement that though our political opinions may differ, though we may be of the artisan, laboring or white-collar class, we are all consumers, and on this platform we can meet and co-operate. It would build up on this platform its economic democracy.

At the recent convention of the Unitarians there was a definite demand made for the voluntary formation of consumers' co-operative societies. Various church periodicals, within the last few months, have carried forthright articles approving Consumers' Co-operation. The argument advanced in each case is that here is a social and economic system that squares with the tenets of brotherhood and peace of true Christianity.

Labor is turning an ear to the advantages of co-operation, because here again co-operation has advantages that labor can understand and appreciate. Strikes, labor is told, are futile gestures. For an advance in wages means merely another advance in commodity prices. The argument is borne out by every experiment of the New Deal, and labor is becoming interested.

From church organizations and labor the Consumers' Co-operative movement is turning also to the educators of the nation. Several colleges have taken up the idea and are teaching it as an economic system. One of the warmest adherents of Consumers' Co-operation is Dr. Horace M. Kallen, professor of philosophy at the New School of Social Research, New York City, who has taken up the battle for the movement and openly declared that co-operation is the way out of present difficulties.

It is because it is something more than a mere system of buying and selling goods that it is important today. The western farmer is impressed when he reads that Konsum, the Swedish retail consumers' co-operative, is today distributing milk in Stockholm at 9 cents a quart, while the producers' co-operative that gathered it gave the farmer 8 cents a quart. But it is the deeper significance behind the whole movement that is giving it its driving force today.

It is capturing the attention of various labor, farmer and social groups today because it preaches a doctrine of "help yourself." Which is in exact accord with the whole principle of American democracy. It leads directly away from political help and intervention. It demands no revolutionary overthrow of existing systems. It does not call for a dictator. In fact, it is the greatest opponent of dictatorship.

When we contemplate any change, when we hear this or that doctrine preached, we come face to face with the fact that American industry has worked out a wonderfully efficient system of primary production. It is the system of distribution that has broken down. That much is admitted universally.

Here again the doctrine of Consumers' Co-operation fits into the situation. For its whole thesis is that the consumer, by organizing and planning, can build a system of distribution that will utilize to the full the production machinery of the nation.

⁂

One of the strongest arguments put forward by Consumers' Co-operation, the argument that is attracting attention just now, is that through the co-operative way industrial peace can be realized. The consumers owning their own system of manufacture and distribution have—notably in Sweden and England—built up the idea of true relationship between employer and employe. Consumers' Co-operative industries are invariably at the head of the list of employers in the matter of wages and working conditions. This is the result of knowing that there is but one class, consumers.

Today there is no other industrial or economic body so conducive to world peace. Again the principles of co-operation are wide enough to embrace all nationalities and races. The International Co-operative Alliance, with a membership of more than 100,000,000, is in fact a world brotherhood of consumers. To these members, and through these members, the constructive theory of co-operation is being preached, that the cause of the consumer is to be realized only in peace and harmony, that his wants are to be filled from the logical and economic source, that trade war is as futile as any other brand of war.

With the backing of a huge section of the educational world, and gathering a following of churches, Consumers' Co-operation is today marching steadily forward in America. With various political groups rallying around it, there is talk today of its platform becoming the platform for the "third party" that so many political observers believe lies ahead. But in every case its leaders turn to their platform and point to what they declare is the only body of rules and tenets broad enough and comprehensive enough to cover a truly democratic economic system.

TO WHAT EXTENT, IT MAY be asked, can art be used for the purposes of propaganda? And, if it be so used, what is the effect on art and the artist? These are questions which demand immediate attention, because today at least three European countries—Italy, Russia and Germany—are obviously endeavoring to use art and artists for the furtherance of certain political ideas. Before investigating the particular results which have been obtained in these countries, it will be helpful to consider the problem generally:

On one hand we have Whistler's famous dictum, "Art should be independent of all claptrap, and should appeal to the artistic sense of the eye." On the other we have Bernard Shaw's challenging statement, "All great artists have been propagandists." How can we reconcile these apparently contradictory statements?

The truth is that these statements are not really contradictory; they are complementary. It all depends on what we mean exactly by "propaganda." To perceive the justice of Bernard Shaw's contention we must interpret this word in the widest possible sense. We must recognize, for example, that Constable was a propagandist for the greens to be seen in English landscape, that Vermeer was a propagandist for the beauty of light falling on royal blues and lemon yellows, that Rembrandt was a propagandist for the dramatic values in light and shade. Every painter is a propagandist in so far as he wishes others to comprehend the beauty of something he has himself seen and painted.

As for Whistler's dictum, the common sense of this matter was very fully expounded many years ago by the poet Swinburne. "If the work done not be great and perfect enough to assert its artistic rank," he argued, "then the poem, picture or statue is a failure irredeemable and inexcusable by any show or any proof of high purpose and noble meaning. "The worth of a poem," said Swinburne, "has properly nothing to do with its moral meaning or design; the praise of a Caesar as sung by a Virgil, of a Stuart as sung by a Dryden, is preferable to the most magnanimous invective against tyranny which love of country and of liberty could wring from a Bavius or a Settle."

The value of a truth is so self-evident that nobody today would maintain the contrary. But Swinburne is speaking here of the artistic worth of a work of art, and having this essential quality, then it can certainly be conceded that the human, the moral and ethical value of the poem, the picture or statue is greatly enhanced if, in addition to its artistic worth, it also possesses high purpose and noble meaning. Swinburne himself recognized this, and he explicitly added that it was utterly wrong to deny that the art of the highest kind might not ally itself with moral or religious passion, with the ethics or the politics of a nation or an age.

We may conclude, therefore, that there is no sound reason why a work of art should not be great as art and at the same time be propaganda for something that is outside the strict sphere of art. The treasury of the world's art is full of great examples in which the highest kind of painting and sculpture has allied itself with religion and morals. But the fact remains that it is exceedingly rare to find a truly great work of art that has identified itself with politics or the opportunism of a government.

Of religion it is unnecessary to speak; the examples are so numerous; but it would appear that art can ally itself more appropriately with morals than with politics. Of all the multitude of pictures and sculptures which were executed for the greater glory of Napoleon, how exceedingly few take high rank by comparison as works of art. Not one of them can be compared with the masterpieces of a Fra Angelico, a Michelangelo or a Rembrandt. Even the love of liberty which inspired the French Revolution found practically no high expression in contemporary painting and sculpture. Search the museums of France and how often can you find a successful alliance between high art and politics? The best example, probably, is the painting by Delacroix at the Louvre, "Liberty Leading the People." But apart from its artistic worth, can this picture be regarded as successful propaganda? And if so, what for? I submit that, considered ethically, this painting only fills us with pity for the tragic uselessness of the Commune.

The outlook is not hopeful for those who hope to make painting and sculpture serve the purposes of an aggressive nationalism. Attempts at political prop-

"HOPE," BY GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS

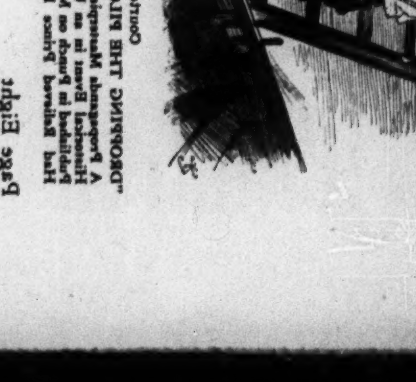
"A Picture That Has Given Consolation and Comfort to Thousands," Is a Moving Exhortation to Humanity to Persevere and Endure.

© Newtonian Illustrated Press Service, London

"PASSA IL DUCE," BY ANTONIO BARRERA

Bought by the Fascist Party From the Exhibition in Venice in 1934.

Photo, Giacomelli, Venice



Courtesy of the Proprietors of Punch.

"DROPPING THE PILOT," BY SIR JOHN TENNIEL

A Propaganda Masterpiece of Its Kind, "Curiously," as Historical Event in an Undesirable Allegory." It Was Published in Punch on March 29, 1890, After William II Had Relieved Prince Bismarck of the Chancellorship.

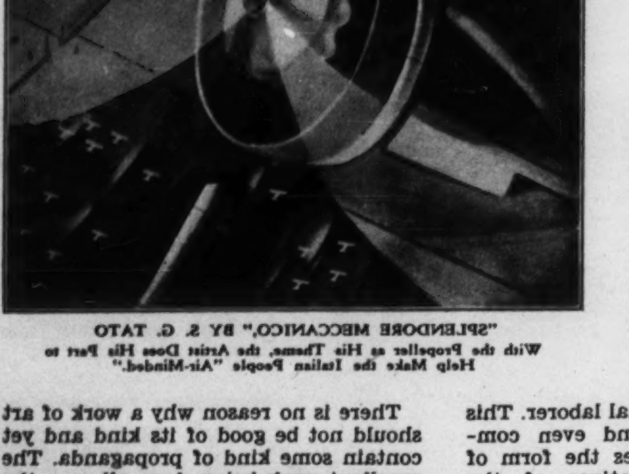
By Frank Rutter

agenda by means of pictures and sculpture have rarely, if ever, succeeded in producing truly good and noble works of art. The reason for this is not far to seek. Experience teaches us that demagogues more frequently tend to inflame the lower passions of men than to inspire them with high ideals. Nothing but satirical art can flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and hatred. Artists—each one of whom worships his own ideal of beauty—can work in unison with anybody who is trying to do good: but they can do little for men who are only seeking power; and that, it is to be feared, is the main object of many politicians.

Signor Marinetti claims far too much when he credits Futurist Art as being the inspiration of Fascism. Aldous Huxley summed up the situation more correctly when he said that Marinetti is the product of modern Italy, not modern Italy of Marinetti. Fascism and Futurism have little in common save militancy and modernism. In so far as it was independent of French cubist and post-impressionist art, Futurism was an assertion of individuality: whatever else Fascism may be, nobody can claim it is that. Nor can it be said truly that Fascism has encouraged the Futurist style in art. On the contrary, Futurist painting and sculpture are decidedly less prominent in Italy today than they were twenty years ago. What Fascism has done has been to dictate a subject to artists, not to assist in the development of a style. In style there has been retrogression rather than progression and, judging from recent exhibitions, modern Italian art has returned to a more or less normal realistic treatment of the chosen theme.

In the Biennial International Exhibition held at Venice in 1928, it was particularly noticeable that both the Italian and Russian sections were full of propaganda, and the painters of both countries tended to glorify militarism and feature scenes of violence. In the 1930 exhibition at Venice, Fascist subjects were again to the fore in the Italian building; but the Russian pavilion was closed. It was said that the authorities had prohibited the exhibition of the Russian works because of the revolutionary propaganda in their subjects.

Last year there was plenty of variety among the Italian paintings at Venice, and less insistence on Fascist subjects. Antonio Barrera's "Passa il Duce" (here reproduced) may be cited as a fair example of painting which aims at inspiring loyalty to the present Government of Italy; but the special feature last year was a whole gallery devoted to airplane pictures, in which a group of Futurist artists sought to glorify the achievements of Italy in the air. S. G. Tato makes skillful use of the propeller of a plane as a basis for the design of his picture, "Splendore Meccanico." Here artists are evidently co-operating with the Government to persuade the Italian people to become "air-minded."



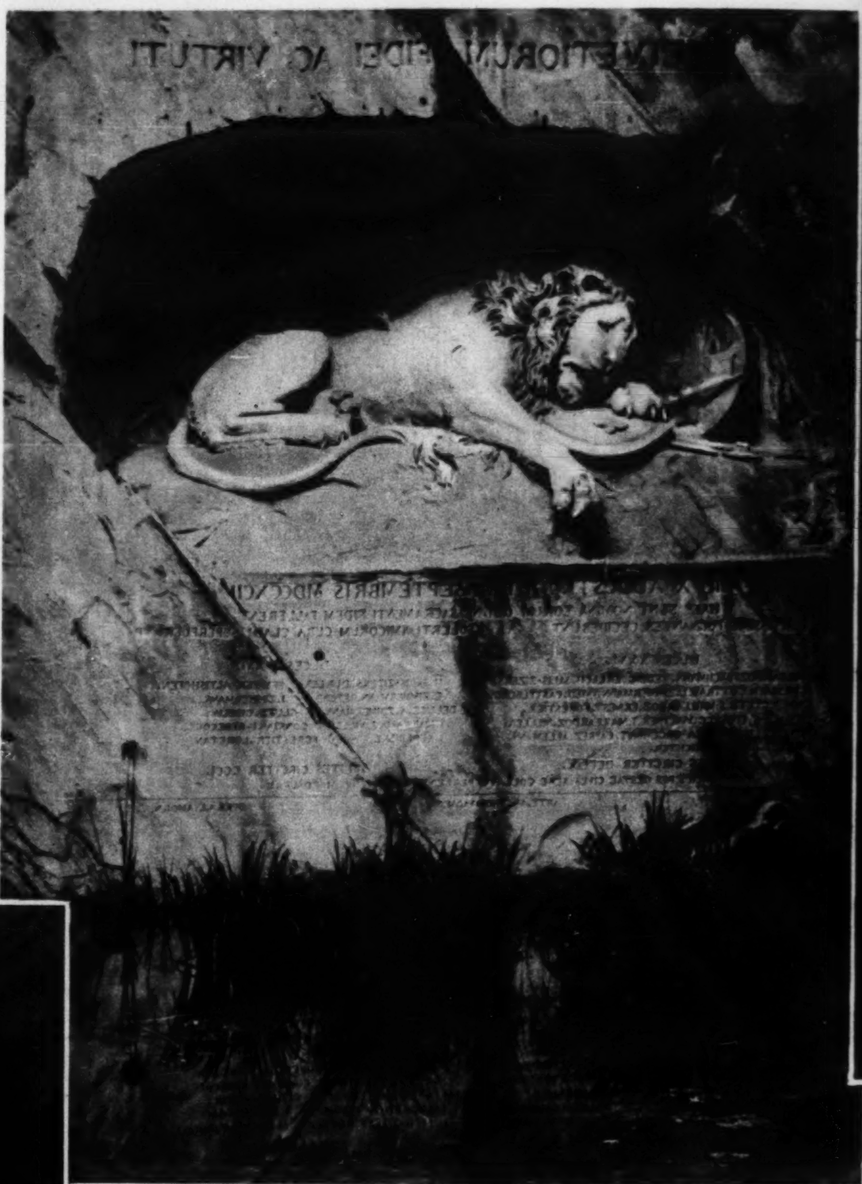
"SPLENDORE MECCANICO," BY S. G. TATO
With the Propeller as His Theme, the Artist Does His Part to Help Make the Italian People "Air-Minded."

With these we may contrast the works shown in the Russian Pavilion at Venice last year. Here again propaganda is more reticent and discreet than it was a few years ago, but the general tendency of Soviet art is clearly to exalt and magnify the worker, and especially the manual laborer. This is harmless enough, and even commendable, when it takes the form of Basil Kassian's "Operatives of the Dnieper"; but surely there is something sinister in such a painting as Theodore Bogorodsky's "Family at the Photographer's," depicting a Red sailor armed to the teeth with weapons of destruction.

An inevitable effect of dictatorship on the compliant is to foster an uncritical kind of hero-worship. Hence the number of portraits of Lenin and Stalin in modern Russian art. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Isaac Brodsky's "Lenin at the Palace Smolny" is not only well painted, but appealing by reason of the simplicity with which Lenin is presented sitting in a modestly furnished apartment.

With the best will in the world, and sincerely striving to keep one's mind free from any kind of prejudice, it is impossible to conclude from the evidence at present available that either Fascist or Soviet ideals have as yet inspired a truly great work of art. May it not be that art is too great a thing to be moved to high achievement by such narrow aims as party politics or national aggrandizement?

Curiously enough, where the nobler arts of color and sculpture have failed, the minor art of black and white has been conspicuously successful. For many generations art and politics have been happily allied in the newspaper cartoon. Such a pen drawing as Tenniel's "Dropping the Pilot" is universally acknowledged to be a classic, a masterpiece of its kind, crystallizing an historical event in an unforgettable allegory. If it be permitted to pay a tribute to a contemporary, acknowledgment should here be made of the exceedingly dignified, and often inspiring, manner in which the cartoons of Punch have presented purposeful comments on public events in appropriate terms of black and white.



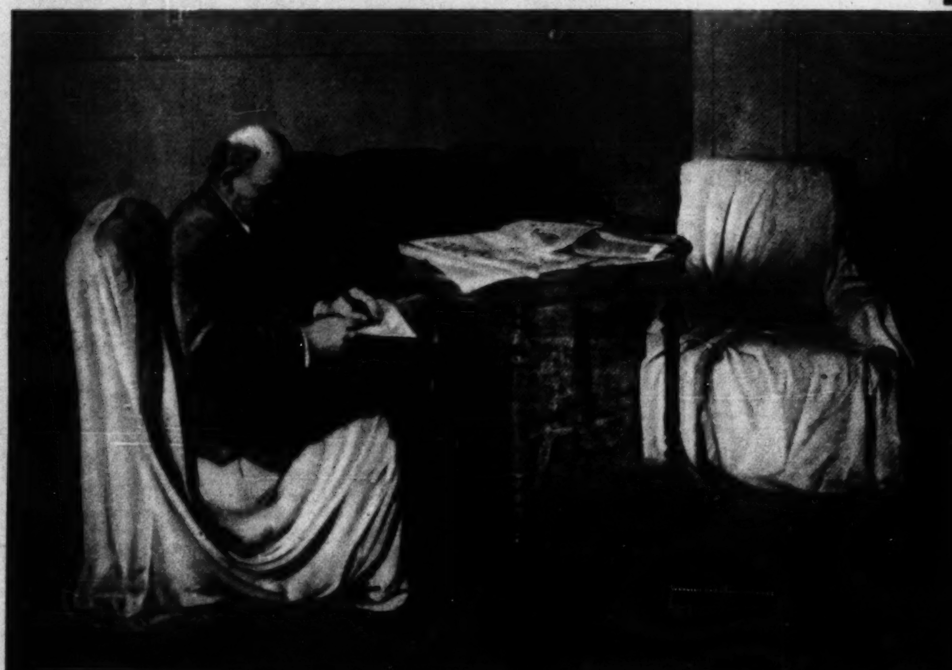
"THE LION OF LUCERNE," BY A. B. THORWALDSEN
A Monument by a Danish Sculptor to the Swiss Guards Who Fell in Defense of the French Monarchy.

There is no reason why a work of art should not be good of its kind and yet contain some kind of propaganda. The excellent work being done all over the world by poster designers can be instanced as legitimate propaganda in which art advances the interests of commerce. There is nothing degrading to art in this alliance so long as we remember that the true function of all industry and commerce is not profit-making, but service to the community.

Art can serve any good cause without harm to itself, but it cannot touch pitch without being defiled. The greatest propagandist in paint the modern world has seen was George Frederic Watts.

His pictures were sometimes deliberate propaganda expressing his indignation at social wrongdoing. His "Mammon" is a heartfelt protest against that ruthless profit-seeking which sacrifices and oppresses men and women; his "Minotaur" is a scourging of brutalized vice. But, while Watts was not blind to the evils of his time, he was far more concerned in teaching us to respect and adhere to the good. In "Love and Life" he clearly indicated how the rough passages in our earthly existence can best be surmounted; his great equestrian statue, "Physical Energy," is a clarion call to achievements yet undreamed of; and his "Hope," a picture that has given consolation and comfort to thousands, is a moving exhortation to humanity to persevere and endure.

Mostly engrossed in technical problems, the artists of today are inclined to believe that painting and sculpture should have no other aim save to please and interest the eye. That, we may agree, is the first essential; but, by denying the right of art to join itself with anything but pure aesthetic propaganda, the practitioners inevitably limit the appeal of their work and delay the lawful union of Art and Propaganda.



"LENIN AT THE PALACE SMOLNY," BY ISAAC BRODZKY
Well Painted and Effective Because of Its Simplicity, One of Many Portraits of Lenin and Stalin in Modern Russian Art.

McCann. $2.

WAR BALLADS OF A FORMER generation, in spite of the vigor and virility which the poet endeavors to suggest, are usually as unconvincing as the sight of a parade of veterans scarcely able to support the weight of their medals. Particularly unconvincing today, after the realistic presentations of the young writers who have sought, in verse, to com-

...world War, is the sing-song glorification of the heroes of the American Civil War.

It is one thing, moreover, to read an occasional piece of newspaper verse in somebody's column, and quite another to face a volume of such newspaper verse. The lively jingle that sustains the interest through a dozen lines of Mr. Kantor's work becomes intensely monotonous in bulk. His very variations of pattern are often flagrant examples of broken rules. Words are wrenched from the form of customary accent to carry out a tedious metrical hammering.

Both "Appomattox" and "Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg" are emotional pieces of doggerel, the content of which is immediately forgotten, the rattle of which lingers but for a few moments. Little poetry is to be found in the collection. "Poor John Thomas" perhaps is about the best exception, with its haunting:

John Thomas Brewer is lost in the woods—
Hooahooh. It's a lonely sound.
Dark are the leaves and dead is the sun,
Grinning and callow, the poplars stand. . . .
John Thomas Brewer, he has no gun.

P. P. S.

Buchanan. New York: Macmillan. $5. London: Macmillan. 21s.

Planned Economy for India, by M. Visvesvaraya. Bangalore Press. Rs. 6.

HERE ARE TWO excellent books dealing with what may well become the most important political question in the world. When our economic planners have had their day, and Communism, capitalism or some modification of capitalism is functioning satisfactorily, there will still be the problem of the 800,000,000 of China and India. Even from the most selfish motives, the rest of the world cannot view with equanimity the existence of these huge economic slums. Professor Buchanan contents himself with an admirable diagnosis; Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggests a remedy.

Both writers are definitely antagonistic to British rule, but Professor Buchanan is admirably balanced and fair, and his book

The reviewer found himself disagreeing with him on two points. In prewar days the British belief in Free Trade and in the evils of government interference in commerce was perfectly genuine. The typical senior official of Curzon's time was wholly unimpressed by ideas of the kind which he would have dismissed as socialistic, and by the early examples of high protection. To the modern mind this may seem ridiculous, but it was a kind of religious dogma that a healthy trade or business should spring up and develop on its own.

The other point is elementary education. Up to about 1905, the educational department deserves almost anything bad which may be said about it, but the disappointing results of the educational "push" during the years shortly before the war proved that in India a government has to provide much more than the

It was inevitable that there should be much talk of five-year plans for India, and it is interesting to see that Sir M. Visvesvaraya, like most Indian administrators, seems to put his faith in the American rather than the Russian model: Industrialize India within the capitalist system, and thereby relieve the growing pressure on the soil. It is to be hoped that men, like the author, who have had practical training and administrative experience will be given their chance under the Federation. We cannot commend a policy of public works and the encouragement of industries, while retaining our doubts as to how much this will really effect in modern India.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya seems to be still thinking partly along the lines of prewar Indian nationalism, of India as the producer of raw materials when she should be supplying herself and the world with manufactures. India, as will be seen when the separation of Burma is completed, is now a food-importing country; her exported manufactured goods about balance her imported manufactured goods, and the world shows little inclination to accept any more of the former. The only market to absorb the immensely increased production which the author envisages would be India itself.

It is on this point that a struggle will have to take place between two schools of thought in India. The industrialist's object is to induce the peasant to "want more wants," but another section, led by Mr. Gandhi, would build up India from its villages, and persuade the peasant to return to his pristine simplicity and purity of life. It is not easy to see how the two ideals can be worked in together; and the problem grows more difficult, for each year adds another 3,000,000 to the population. Even if we accept the industrialists' view, and India puts its faith in large unremunerative public works, plus subsidized industries, is there any certainty that the money thus distributed will necessarily check the growth of village population, and return as a fertilizing stream to the new industries?

Speaking to Indian students, the reviewer has noticed that it is a kind of axiom among them that any rise in income immediately causes a drop in the birth rate. Is there any justification for this inverted Malthusianism? Religion and custom are probably far more powerful factors than the fear of losing a slightly improved standard of living. These doubts rise when reading the last few pages of "Planned Economy," with its rosy picture of a "reconstructed India." After all, India is already definitely a protectionist country, has spent very large sums on public works, especially for irrigation, and for some years after the war "spoon-fed" the steel industry of Messrs. Tata in a way which roused much Indian opposition. The industrialists' solution seems a little too optimistic.

G. T. GARRATT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Through a Boy's Eyes

Foreigners, by Leo Walmsley. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

SUCCESSFULLY TO GET UNDER the skin of a small boy is a difficult task for anyone who has outgrown childhood, and to portray through a small boy's mind the characters of adults and the atmosphere of their lives and homes makes a greater demand on talent. "Foreigners" is an admirable example of how this can be done. It is in the form of an autobiography of a boy living in Bramblewick, a fishing village on the northeast coast of England—a scene familiar to readers of Mr. Walmsley's other books. It is unsentimental and packed with the right admixtures of zest, vitality, the dread of parental authority and the fear of school, the law, the church and bigger boys.

To accompany Worms—as his schoolmates nicknamed him—birdsnesting, poaching, or along the shore with the tide newly on the ebb is to re-live many of the lost thrills of exploring childhood. There were coins of value to be unearthed on the shore, the going was slippery under the cliffs, there was an element of forbidden things about most of his adventures and there was the constant threat that his enemy, Grab Fosdyck, might appear to wrest freshly discovered treasures from him.

The narrative describes fights and celebrations, poverty and moments of splendor, minor sins—sometimes committed with the best of boyhood intentions—and fierce battles of conscience, with the issue agonizingly confused because of childhood's pitiful logic and the apparently dishonest compromises of the grown-up attitude. Worms had generous impulses not uncolored with a desire to feature as the hero of any situation. His chagrin at betrayal by the tramp he had befriended and his self-importance at helping to track down a "wanted" man are characteristic. Worms is neither good nor bad: but he is a living boy, eager, restless, changeful in mood as the weather, proud, angry, tender, shy, indignant, boastful.

The description of the relationship with his mother is particularly good. His father is less clearly defined. An artist, his poverty obliged him to dabble in photography for a living, although to take money from the only people who had any—the too easy going ships' captains—brought a frequent sense of shame to the family. Worms's dirty, despised little friend, Chicken, makes a good contrast to the bullying Grab and the other older men and their wives.

If there is any adverse criticism to make of this excellent piece of work it is of the intensity and pace of the narrative. To keep up with it is like following an eager boy up a steep path. One gets out of breath half way up.

Macmillan is the American publisher of William Murdoch's "Chopin: His Life," the English edition of which (Murray) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 24, 1934.

Elizabeth Cambridge's "Susan and Joanna," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns April 10, is published in the United States by Putnam.

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Hence the gracious languid melancholy, that infusion of tenderness and sadness which pervades his work, sometimes giving it the air of mere literary daydreaming much worked over, sometimes the captivating with poignancy. The reminiscent imagination is the highest; its field is too personal; its effect upon one too powerful, indeed; we may be wrong, strictly speaking, to call it imagination. Those half-daydreams, the imagination of brooding, the nostalgia of memory—are nearer definitions.

Various as these stories are, a statement of the problem of imagination is implicit in all of them. It is in the rather commonplace Tchekhovian river steamer, intriguing the first story: in a "Night at Sea," it comes into the open. Two men who have loved the same woman meet on a ship in their age and discuss their love. For the real woman beloved has gone, yet she…

She is, as other, the expression of imagination, is simply your imagination, feelings—in short, something your own. And that means you've wholly with your own self.

We descend in the next story, "An Unknown Friend," to the lower levels of self-parody or unconscious Tchekhov might have uttered and this any Tchekhov character by

…

The difference is that it was Tchekhov's experience of objective reality which gave him the sense of nostalgia, whereas in Ivan Bunin, it is his evasion of reality which leads him to speculate upon the survives of the dream imagination.

In "On the Great Road," the longest and finest story of this book, and successfully in the scene and people. Here at last …

His is a curious talent. His imagination is mainly of the kind of Tchekhov. He seems in the manner of Tchekhov to be remembering people rather than to make new people and new scenes out of the present. He is one of those writers who appear to have failed to face tangible realities when he was confronted with them, and to have found them only when they were real remote and dream-invested shapes.

FRIEDA WILLMARCK, HEROINE OF "THE GRASS GROWS GREEN."

Germans Into Americans

The Grass Grows Green, by Hortense Lion. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

HORTENSE LION'S first novel is not merely a colorful picture of the growth of New York City from the time of the arrival of the Bavarian immigrants, Frieda Willmarck and her brother Siegfried, in the old sailing ship, the Patrick Henry; it is also a penetrating character study of a remarkable woman.

The respectable little Bavarian family had suffered greatly through Europe's wars. Frieda's father was crippled at the Battle of Waterloo; her elder brother and her lover were both killed in the Prusso-Danish War. The young girl, therefore, had determined to seek a new life in a land far enough away to be out of reach of the horrors that continually menaced Europe.

In New York she soon began to succeed as a dressmaker and became a good-looking active and ambitious woman as she was, she attracted the attention of the red-headed, young Richter, landlord Hermann Richter, whom she married, recognizing in him a man who was certain to make his way in the world. How exactly she managed Hermann's family and brought up a large family under the circumstances, is sympathetically told.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought consternation to Frieda, but she tried to comfort herself with the thought that her new country…

not even at Hermann's sudden passing, when the restrained her grief surprised everyone. Soon after she decided to travel for she longed to see for herself this great new country of which she now felt so definitely a part. So, accompanied by her favorite son, an artist, she took train for the West and returned with the …

Even after she gave up the big house and went to live with her daughter, her life continued as full of interest and activity as ever, and the friends she attracted to her own living quarters were by no means only her contemporaries, but youngsters who valued her grandchildren's understanding and intelligence.

The World War did not seem to touch her until her grandsons' entry into the conflict. The news that America would enter it … brought great concern to her and she managed, … Miss Lion is to be congratulated on the scope and penetration of her work.

…

Professor Morison brings the subject of his book down to the wicked, brilliant Nathaniel Eaton, and the capable Henry Dunster, first to receive the title but in a sense the second president. The book is amply and aptly illustrated by a wealth of full-page illustrations, coat-of-arms, and appendices. There is an index. The footnotes can be little question that the readers of "The Founding of Harvard College" will wait impatiently for the second volume.

D. H.

A rather large portion of the book is devoted to Harvard's antecedents. This is easily explained by the fact that "The Founding of Harvard College" is obviously a fragment of a complete tercentennial history. The medieval University of Paris became the model for all the universities in northern Europe and in the British Isles. Harvard and the other colleges largely followed Cambridge, England, closely. Cambridge the following of the Old World. Professor Morison writes, "One might arrange universities in a descending series of which Dutch was next to the lowest, and Harvard at the foot."

A few random facts can be …

Harvard College was … at a "college." …

Harvard's … ten or twelve poor scholars." There are two elements or tendencies in the works of modern historians which might be called for want of a better term "de-bunking" and "anti-quarian-sleuthing." Neither is necessarily objectionable in itself; and yet they can be made a dangerous game, raising such clouds of dust that the players find themselves without spectators. A perusal of "The Founding …"

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animals, wise and brave and strong.

There are still wild elephants close to the southern tip of Africa. I am not referring to the famous dwarf elephants of the Addo Bush. This is the story of the giants of the Knysna forests, only 300 miles from Cape Town—the last herd of great tuskers south of the Zambezi.

Few people, even in South

when the world was young. Out of all those untold thousands only 11, perhaps 13 elephants remain. Some of this last herd, no doubt, saw the first white men arrive.

In the forest, seven miles from Knysna, I met a timber foreman—one of the handful of men who know the elephants. "They were rooting up the ferns in a kloof when I last saw them," he said. "Talking to each other with voices like turkey cocks, rolling in the mudholes, tobogganing down the muddy slopes with their feet together like great dogs. I was not more than 300 yards away, but they could not get my scent—the wind was in my direction. For 10 minutes I watched them at play; then I shouted. They all went swaying off blindly into the undergrowth, gaining speed like battering-rams, the old ones urging the calves along, until they disappeared, still trumpeting and breaking down young trees in their path."

On rainy days, sometimes the

the Knysna people that their elephants are the largest in the world.

So much mystery still surrounds the life story and habits of the elephant that it is not remarkable that the Knysna herd provides riddles for the people of the forests. There is a government station in the forest at Deepwalls. Year after year, sometimes on the same night each year, the whole herd crosses the road at the thirteenth milestone near Deepwalls. They remain in a lonely, burnt-out clearing for two days; then they return to their favorite abode at a place called Oubrand. No one can say what strange instinct moves them to make this regular pilgrimage.

Even this small herd does tremendous damage in the plantations. They pull up the young trees in search of tasty roots, tear off branches, chew off leaves at the top, and sometimes make a combined attack on larger trees which one elephant cannot break down alone. A fire belt of young

H. Armstrong Roberts

SPRING DECKS THE HIGHWAYS

blackwood trees valued at £200 was recently destroyed in this way.

They seem to hate any man-made thing. They hurl wagons off the road, trample down loose stone beacons placed by surveyors, and carry off farm gates.

The woodcutters fear the elephants. When they are felling timber near Oubrand they always lash a rope ladder to a huge tree. Only a year ago the value of this precaution was proved; for a party of woodcutters were "treed" for two days. Of course there are many false alarms, and a famous practical joke played by the woodcutters. One of the party creeps away from the camp at night, rolls a log down toward

his companions, and blows into a paraffin tin. This reproduces exactly the terrifying noise of a charging elephant. The camp clears out, and the humorist is able to jeer at the men in the treetops.

It is said that the Knysna elephants, at intervals of many years, go pounding across country for a hundred miles to visit their small cousins in the Addo Bush. There are between 30 and 40 in the Addo herd. Zoologists believe that they were once giants, like the Knysna elephants, and that in the course of thousands of years they have become dwarfs to fit in with the low scrub bush which hides them. Most of them have lost their tusks during this process.

Stray elephants from Portuguese East Africa are seen occasionally in the Northern Transvaal; but the elephants of Knysna and Addo are the very last herds in South Africa.

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"TRADE WIND"

A Glimpse of Jamaica's Shore Line

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., M. P., was military secretary to the Prince of Wales during his visits to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, 1921-22; secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 1923-25, and Governor of Kenya Colony, 1925-31.

SIR LEONARD W. REYNOLDS, K. C. I. E., is a British officer now in retirement in England after long and highly distinguished service in the Political Department of the Government of India. He was for many years responsible for British relations with some of the more important of the semi-independent Indian states which are to be federated units under the new constitution for India.

WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY has had a long journalistic career, and writes with special authority on subjects relating to the United States Navy. He is the author of "Hawaii and Its Race Problem."

JEAN WEST MAURY is a contributor of special articles to leading magazines and newspapers.

VIRGINIO GAYDA is editor of the well-known newspaper, Il Giornale d'Italia, of Rome. One of the most eminent of Italian journalists, he is a specialist on international questions and has seen active service as a diplomat. His articles often reflect the ideas of Signor Mussolini.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER is an authority on the Consumers' Cooperative movement. An earlier article by him on this subject appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 30.

FRANK RUTTER is the Monitor's London art critic.

Macomb, Ill., and Cheshire, Eng.

Arms stretched across the thousands of miles separating England and the United States, these youths have established an international newspaper, devoted to promoting international good will.

The World Correspondent, a monthly newspaper published alternately by the young editors of Cheshire, Eng., and Macomb, Ill., originated from a letter written by the American editor, Mr. Lawrence Bugg, a student of the Illinois State Teachers College, to The Christian Science Monitor and published in the Mail-Bag section.

This letter brought replies to the writer from a score of countries and eventually resulted in the writer deciding to publish an international newspaper as the fruits of his correspondence.

College friends and professors assisted, and after seven weeks of real labor, the first edition of paper, and subscriptions have been made so low, 30 cents a half year, in order to be available to all youth, that one can well wonder how this paper will survive.

But Mr. Bugg, the energetic and youthful American editor, sincerely believes, as do his loyal assistants and contributors, that a real need exists for a publication such as The World Correspondent. The paper brings no financial gain to the workers, but is an international newspaper produced by youths to give youths an opportunity to express their views, and to promote international good will and help prevent another war.

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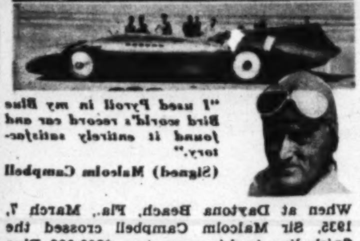

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IF YOU SHOULD GO TO ST. IVES

You'd Meet a View of This Sort Along the Water Front. Like Many Cornwall Towns, This Is a Port for Fishermen.

The article entitled "Coals to Newcastle," by Sydney Greenbie [Jan. 16] claims to reveal the simple but unrecognized evil which is disorganizing international trade. It refutes the theory that artificial trade barriers are destroying trade, but defines the cause as overproduction of the world's necessities.

This has been the result, the article states, of eager salesmanship by machinery manufacturers of certain nations, and the desire for self-sufficiency in others. The writer finds capital invested to manufacture and transport for export to another country, articles, which capital from the same source has developed to the point of export in the other country. He pines for the day when goods flowed naturally from one nation to another, when each produced those articles peculiar to its "climate, resources, and degree of civilization." It is declared that

...tiling to sell, with no one to buy.

There is no definite remedy suggested for this economic impasse, unless all nations increase their industrialization but retain within their borders the inventions and improvements created by their own "Edisons."

The writer's arguments are logical and reveal a situation perhaps heretofore hidden within the complexities of world commerce. Is it right, though, to dispute Mr. Roosevelt's contention and say, "President Roosevelt is wrong when he puts the blame on 'unnecessary and artificial barriers!'"

Economic theories are plentiful, and in opposing Mr. Greenbie's diagnosis, it is unnecessary to put forth anything new. It is true that the situation exists as it has been so ably outlined, but has it not been due to the imposition of tariffs? Machinery is imported, primarily, to manufacture goods for the home market—to shut out imports. Mr. Greenbie has seen this "self-sufficiency blaze in the eyes of the Japanese, Chilean, Australian and Nova Scotian." (This latter named place is only a province within the Dominion of Canada.) Unless the home manufacturer has the advantage of a protective tariff to offset the disadvantages "peculiar to each nation—climate, resources, and degree of civilization."—there would not be such movement of capital as is mentioned. Is it not logical to assume, then, that Mr. Roosevelt may be right when he outlines the real remedy as the correction of "unnecessary and artificial barriers."

Perhaps, unselfish study of the world's tariffs by an international trade organization, with an adjustment of duties which would encourage each country to produce

...operation deepen the channels of trade instead of one toward separation and competition?

WINSTON OGILVIE

Ottawa, Ontario.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

It is difficult to arouse oneself to an argumentative attitude when your adversary is so reasonable and so much in agreement with you as is Mr. Ogilvie. To reconsider adequately all the points he raised would entail repeating the arguments set forth in my article "Coals to Newcastle" and adding all I should have liked to have said had space permitted. Assuming that readers will bear all the facts in mind there alluded to and see where we agree and where we differ, I believe it will be possible to move on to fuller understanding without taking too much space now.

It will be seen that we do not disagree on the major premise that international trade is at an impasse. The point at issue is whether tariff barriers should be kept up or removed. There is also no argument about the eagerness of most nations to become industrially self-sufficient. Nor is there any dispute over the fact that nations export their machinery as well as the finished products, and the capital which is the result of domestic prosperity so that it develops other nations industrially.

But apparently Mr. Ogilvie has misunderstood some of my arguments. This does not mean that he has erred, but that I must have failed to present them clearly. He says, for example, that I "define the cause as overproduction of the world's necessities." I certainly never meant even to imply this. What I meant to prove was that there is a tremendous amount of duplication of industry, with every nation seeking to become self-sufficient. This does not mean overproduction at all. It merely means that as soon as a nation is able to manufacture for itself it ceases to be a customer, and soon becomes a competitor. Since each industry must be profitable, this may lead to underproduction rather than overproduction, but in any event to mere duplication. In re-phrasing my statement about restricting invention, I have been taken too literally. I merely pointed out that if economic nationalism is to survive, some such absurd remedy would be necessary. I did not say it should be instituted; but I maintain that narrow economic nationalism offers only such an alternative.

Regarding President Roosevelt's statement: I can only repeat that if the President limits the problem to that of mere raising or lowering barriers without taking into consideration this insistent duplication of industrial self-sufficiency, this selling of machinery with which to make things as well as the finished products, then in my judgment he is wrong; which is obviously what he has done.

I stand admonished for including Nova Scotia, but I purposely put in this little region to emphasize my point. I might have used some colony in Africa.

I did not even mean to imply that the present impasse is "due to the imposition of tariffs." On the contrary, I believe the impasse is more likely the result of free and unhampered trade, because the more free nations are to import industrialism the more imperative does tariff restriction on the importation of finished products become. Tariffs for revenue were a restraint on trade; but tariffs that prevent Japan, let us say, from underselling our own textiles—well, what can we do?

True that the accumulation of capital is the result of protective tariffs, and that if there were no tariffs, native industries could not enrich themselves at the expense of their own people. Foreign competition might keep this down. But are we not witnessing the amazing advancement of Japan in spite of these tariffs?

Owing to a social system so drastically integrated as that of Japan, it is almost impossible for more individualistic nations to protect themselves or even to survive. To lower the tariff will not make it possible for us to compete with Japan in Japan. And if our factories shut down because we are buying cotton goods from Japan cheaper than we can buy our own, how long will we be able to go on buying even Japanese goods? By goods I do not mean pretty Japanese prints; I mean toothbrushes, toys, rubber goods, and so on, and even imitation hooked rugs. Oh, I'd have to start the whole argument all over again to amplify my point.

Temporarily, and until the nations capable of industrialization become industrialized, international trade does undoubtedly depend on the removal of influences segregating them. Ultimately, international trade will be limited to the exchange of products in the making of which nations find themselves unfitted. There is hardly an art or industry, a talent or inclination, which all nations are not capable of mastering. In cultural aptitudes nations really differ and in the exchange of cultural experiences they can co-operate to their mutual pleasure and improvement. But in industrial requirements, they can easily imitate and duplicate each other. Even to limit them to that which nature, climate and resources afford as handicaps means putting certain restrictions on their industrial development, which nations will not submit to voluntarily. "Unity and co-operation" can come only when nations are not dependent but self-sufficient, and that will come when they feel secure in the basic necessities of life and can turn to creating the more individualistic things for exchange and true enrichment.

SYDNEY GREENBIE

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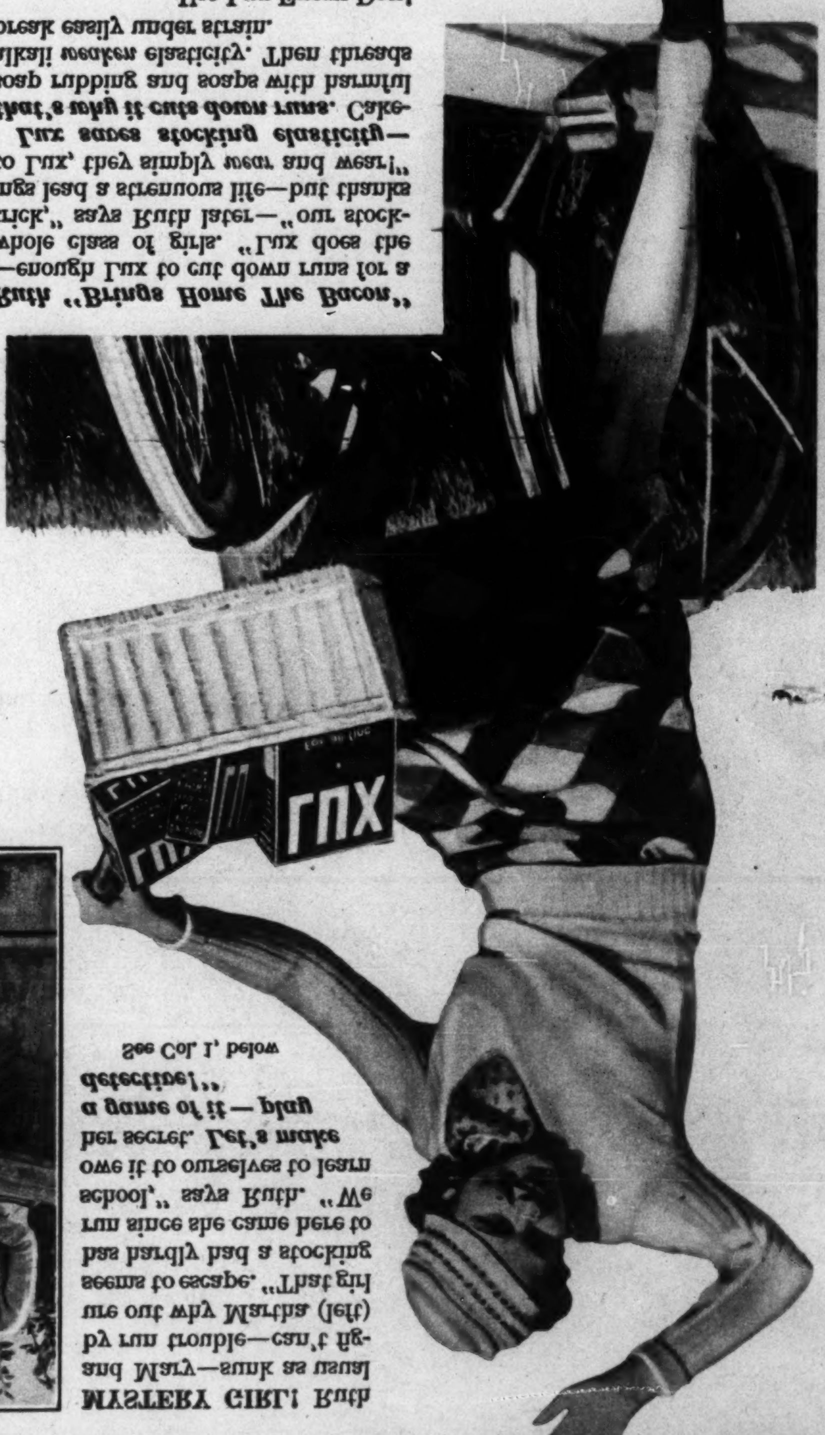
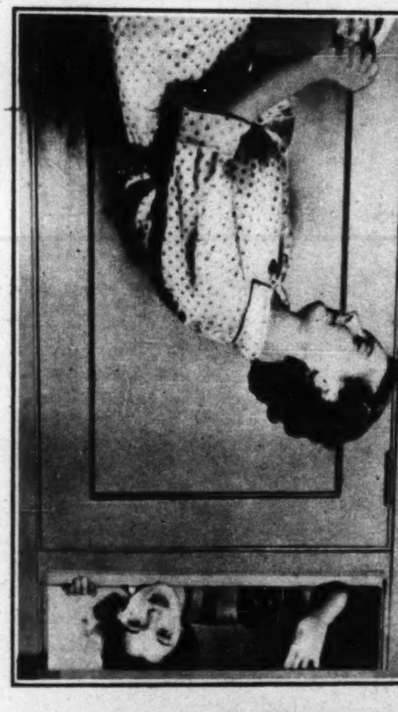


MYSTERY GIRL! Ruth and Mary—sunk as usual by run trouble—can't figure out why Martha (left) seems to escape. "That girl has hardly had a stocking run since she came here to school," says Ruth. "We owe it to ourselves to learn her secret. Let's make a game of it—play detective!"

See Col. 1, below



SLEUTH WINS! Ruth gets a lot of sport out of her "detecting"—finally spies Martha giving her stockings Lux care. "Weren't we dumb," confesses Ruth later—"I've read how Lux cuts down runs—here's for getting some the first minute we can!"

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. . The Crown

(Continued from Page 2)

Mutiny, for instance, in 1854. But on that occasion it was not British force alone that put the rebellion down: a majority of the Indian peoples were on our side. So it was also in South Africa in 1914. A Dutch rebellion there was suppressed by Dutch leaders who had themselves only a few years previously been at war with the Crown. It is indeed not in statutes, but in the loyalty of a great majority of its subjects, that the true strength of the Crown resides.

* * *

The same considerations apply, in my view, to the other constitutional problem which the present legal system of the Empire presents. The doctrine that "the King can do no wrong" is a concise expression of the fact that the King acts on the advice of his ministers, and that if those acts prove unpopular, his ministers, not he, must take the blame. This maxim is no doubt shaken from a legal point of view, by the fact that the King is now advised by more than one ministry, that all these ministries are constitutionally equal, and that they might conceivably advise him on the same matter in different ways.

What, for instance, if one or more of his ministries advised His Majesty to remain at peace, while one or more of the others advised him to go to war? It is a baffling legal conundrum; but in reality it does no more than emphasize the fact that, if the Empire is to remain united, its various governments must be guided by the same principles and pursue the same ideals.

* * *

Leadership is necessary, for democracies are prone to be shortsighted and narrow in their views. But leadership can count upon a powerful common stock of memories and feelings and ideals. Our institutions are broadly similar; our interests, wisely interpreted, are complementary; we mean and want the same things from the long process of human development and the complex of international life. For all that common purpose, those common ways of mind, we look as living symbol to the Crown. New constitutional forms will emerge from practice, if and when they are needed; enough that we are moving forward together in the same spirit and toward the same goal. It will be seen in days to come that the Crown of England achieved a greatness not given to any other Crown, because it held together a family of great democracies and lifted them above themselves.

If Lincoln Had Lived

IF LINCOLN HAD LIVED, would he have been impeached, as his successor and political heir, Andrew Johnson, was, or would he have retained his leadership and welded the South and North into closer unity?

Lloyd Lewis, author of "Myths After Lincoln," and Ambassador William E. Dodd, author of "Lin-

pick such generals as Grant and giving them full military authority. But in statecraft, and in astuteness in handling men, Lincoln had no equal, Lewis says, and if he had lived "what happened in 1865 and '66 to one of the most obtuse, stubborn and blundering of all statesmen—Andy Johnson"—could never have happened "to perhaps the most resourceful, sagacious, and diplomatic politician that America has ever produced."

Mr. Lewis believes that if Lincoln had lived, the Abolitionists, or the Black Republican faction of the Republican Party, could not have seized control of the Administration through shrewdly dramatic misrepresentation that the South had assassinated Lincoln. On the contrary, Lincoln, a southerner by birth, would have

as the winner of the war, and the fact that almost all the Union generals who had received promotion at Lincoln's hands were political Conservatives, while the navy was dominated by ex-Democrats or southern-born Conservatives. The Radical generals, or Abolitionists, he points out, had not received either political prestige or popular acclaim from the people.

Ambassador Dodd expresses a doubt as to the permanence of Lincoln's victory, seeing it as another "peace without victory."

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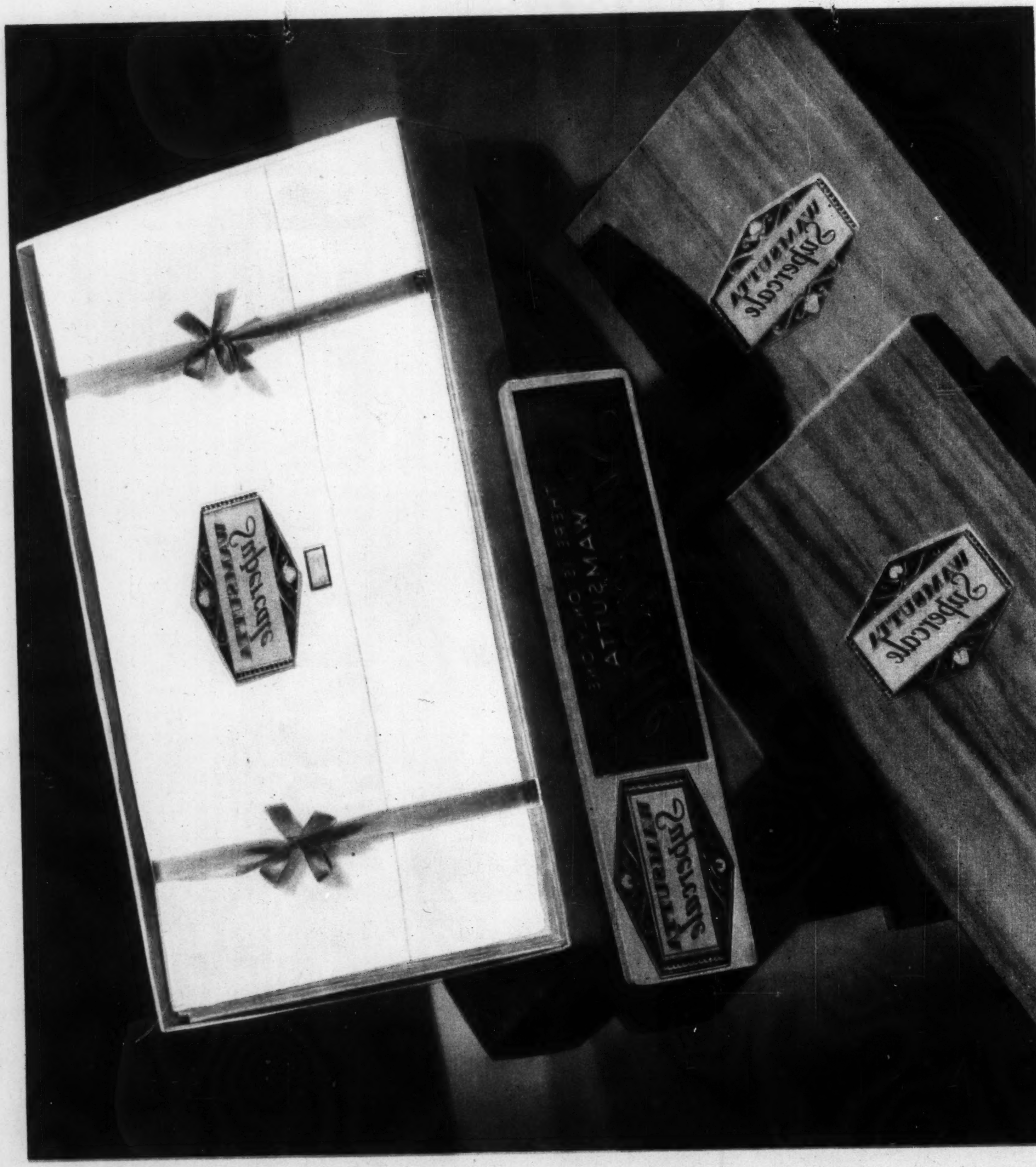

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In the old days a sheet was woven in long, narrow halves and hemmed up the middle. Hand-loom weavers had only two hundred "threads" to work with. It was easy for them to make sure there was an equal pull on all of them—and so maintain a more uniform strength from one end of a sheet to the other. This closely watched evenness of tension was lost to a certain extent — when hand work was replaced by modern, power-driven processes.

The only sheet made by EQUI-TENSION

Now — in the new Supercale sheets — Wamsutta has restored the Equi-Tension weave of a hundred years ago. The result is a stronger, more even, and still finer sheet — the only one of its kind in the world. Ask to be shown Wamsutta Supercale so that you may see its marvelous clarity of texture for yourself. And here is good news, too. Supercale costs no more than the old Wamsutta Percale which it replaces!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Borah Demands Loan Embargo To Nations Outside Americas; Berlin Demurs British Censure

Sees Europe on Road to War With Money Used for Arms

Danger to U. S. In Credits Shown

Points to Enormous Loss in Loans to Allies in World War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Declaring that Europe is "preparing for war" Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, veteran isolationist, introduced a resolution today in Congress putting an absolute embargo on all loans or credit, public or private, from the United States to countries other than those on the American continent.

Loans made to Europe today are "an aid to war," Mr. Borah asserted, and should be banned if for no other reason than to keep the United States clear of an impending conflagration.

"If war breaks out and we have large investments in Europe they will be a powerful factor in bringing us into war," Mr. Borah declared.

Cites Unpaid War Loans

Mr. Borah's dramatic expression of extreme isolationist sentiment found immediate response in a Senate minority group, which has been working to keep America free from all European entanglements. While the resolution, at first sight, was not expected to get beyond the talking stage in Congress, it partially reflects mounting apprehension over German rearmament and the consequent European crisis.

American loans abroad are not good investments anyway, Mr. Borah insisted, in view of the repudiation of $11,000,000,000, which was loaned under the most sacred circumstances."

Money Goes for Arms

Offering his resolution, Mr. Borah said:

"The European governments are now preparing for war. It may not come within the next two or three or five years, but the preparation is going on. Any money loaned to them is an aid of war.

"The best authorities on European conditions give it as their opinion that war is practically inevitable within the next five or ten years. Therefore we are practically contributing to its preparations by any loans we should make.

"In other words, money loaned will be used to increase armaments and make war more certain.

"If war breaks out and we have large investments in Europe, they will be a powerful factor in bringing us into war.

Not Good Investments

"Furthermore, loans in Europe are unsafe. They are not good investments for our people Europe has repudiated about $11,000,000,000 which was loaned under the most sacred circumstances.

Article 297 of the Treaty of Versailles undertook to make confiscation of the private property of nations of defeated nations respectable.

"We have nothing to gain by making loans where repudiation and confiscation prevail.

"Further, in the interest of our own people and our own country, our money should not be loaned abroad but should be used at home.

Text of Resolution

The Borah joint resolution follows:

"Resolved, that on and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation, to make any public or private loan of money or to extend any credit to any government, or the national of any government, except governments on the American continent, or to any firm, partnership, association, or corporation acting for, or on behalf of, any such government, or national thereof.

"Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to renewals or adjustments of existing indebtedness.

"Any person violating, or aiding, or abetting in the violation of the provisions of this resolution, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for not more than ten years and shall be fined not more than $100,000."

Morgan Doors Closed To Nye Investigation Of World War Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The Nye munitions committee, in its attempt to fill in the background causes of America's entry into the World War, finds the doors of J. P. Morgan and Company, war-time fiscal agents of the British Government, have and with President Roosevelt, presumably in the interests of international amity, supporting the padlock. Senators Clark, Nye, and Bone threshed the whole situation out with the President and Secretary Hull at the White House today.

The Nye committee have felt for some months that a study into the precise and possibly devious methods used in the years and months before the United States entered the war, would be of great warning value. The questions of pressure brought to bear on American officials, or foreign propagandas in the United States in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Reich Disapproves

BERLIN communicated its distaste for Britain's stand at Stresa and Geneva in censuring Reich rearmament to the British Ambassador, but stopped short of actual protest.

The Reich has also indicated to Downing Street that it does not consider the moment opportune for a naval discussion, such as had been planned by Sir John Simon and Chancellor Hitler to be held shortly.

The French Foreign Minister hurries back to Paris to get favorable Cabinet action on the pact he has drawn up with the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. It is planned to put it through at once, as a further answer to German rearming.

Russian-French Pact Rushed For Speedy Signature

Other Defensive Measures Planned as Outcome of Council Meeting

GENEVA, April 18 (AP)—Statesmen of Europe turned today from denunciation of Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty to the negotiation of new pacts intended to guard against future war.

Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, who played a leading part in yesterday's criticism by the League of Nations Council of the Reich's unilateral abrogation of the treaty's military clauses, returned to Paris to press plans for concluding a mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia.

He took along a tentative draft of the agreement which he negotiated here with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The draft was to be submitted to the French Cabinet for approval.

Other Pacts

Members of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—met to consider the future of the proposed Danubian Pact in the light of what generally is expected will be Reichsführer Hitler's refusal to join in guaranteeing Austria's independence as a consequence of the League Council's action.

A Czechoslovak mutual assistance pact with Russia, modeled along the lines of that advanced by France, was outlined in conversations between Mr. Litvinoff and Dr. Eduard

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

No Formal Protest but Geneva Action Is Criticized

Naval Conference Has Been Postponed

Laval-Litvinoff Pact Being Rushed in French Cabinet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 18—Strong criticism of the Geneva resolution was expressed at the Foreign Office here in a conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, the Monitor understands.

The talk covered not only the League Council meeting but Stresa and the British attitude at both meetings. Although the German spokesman indicated dissent from what was done, it is stated he did not register any protest. Germany's official reply to the developments at Geneva and Stresa is expected to be delayed till after Reichsführer Hitler has been consulted.

Germany Postpones That Naval Parley Planned With Simon

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18 — Downing Street learned today with somewhat mixed feelings that Berlin considers the present moment inopportune to discuss the size of the future German navy.

The reason Reichsführer Hitler gives for wanting to postpone the talks is that he wishes to devote his whole attention to the situation arising from the Stresa-Geneva decisions. In diplomatic language this is taken to mean that if Herr Hitler's investigations of the European situation show Great Britain is leaning too far in the direction of France and Italy, thus isolating Germany in Europe, Germany's naval demands will be correspondingly enlarged.

Herr Hitler, it is understood, told Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, that Germany wants a navy totaling 35 per cent of the British navy. But reliable information from Berlin indicates that Japan has been urging Germany to open her mouth. If she did so it would seriously embarrass Britain because a large part of the British navy is stationed away from home in the Mediterranean, the Far East and elsewhere. In fact, even with a navy 35 per cent the size of the British, Germany would be at least as powerful if not actually more powerful than Britain in the North Sea.

Hultman Opens Counter-Attack

Free Speech Issue Again Raised

Parker Company Loses License

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Hultman—Charges Curley Is Illegally Sworn in

Eugene C. Hultman today stood before the man who, he declared, was illegally sworn in as Governor of Massachusetts, and denied all charges against him.

In doubt was the status of his threat to have Mr. Curley deposed as Governor. His attorney, Clarence Barnes, introduced a petition, claiming that the Governor could not preside over the meeting, having been illegally sworn in. It took him some time to lodge the following complaints:

That Mr. Curley is not a legal Governor;

That Mr. Hultman cannot be discharged from the Metropolitan District Commission chairmanship on the grounds of his conduct as police commissioner;

That certain charges against Mr. Hultman have not been adequately described to the defendant, so that he could prepare defense.

That only the attorney general can prosecute the case.

It took Governor Curley no time at all to say "petitions overruled." Whereupon, the hearing continued, and the next Hultman moves against the Governor himself, remained in doubt.

Mr. Hultman drew fire from John P. Feeney, Governor Curley's counsel, today, for not issuing written order for the liquor removals.

"I forgot," was Mr. Hultman's apology.

The liquor phase dominated the hearing as Mr. Feeney plainly sought to prove Mr. Hultman had diverted confiscated liquor for his own uses. Mr. Hultman freely admitted taking the liquor but said he needed it for testing.

Only two witnesses out of 50 called have testified so far. It looks as if the hearing might be long-drawn-out.

Mr. Hultman denied flatly having resigned as police commissioner to take the District Commission job through a "deal" with former Governor Ely.

Speech—The Free Brand Again Appears as an Issue

Free speech was in retreat in both ends of Massachusetts today, routed by Roxbury policemen and Williams College students who brandished the slogans of patriotism and anti-Communism.

In Roxbury Court two actors of a labor play, "Waiting for Lefty," were found guilty of "profanity." That was the charge, but the police frankly admitted a plot to indoctrinate the audiences of the Dudley Street Opera House.

Said the actors: "This is an honest and sincere effort to put on a meaningful play, which ran for a good period in New York City without interference."

Said the Judge: "Suspended sentence for one; $5 fine for the other."

Those who remembered the loud —and futile—uproar over the censorship of "Within the Gates" were today watching for another uprising of the free-speechers.

In Williamstown, a moving picture was withdrawn from the local cinema. "Students objected," said the owner, Calvin King, "and said it was subversive propaganda."

Those who knew Williams College as well peppered and salted with independent thinkers among its "gentlemen's sons," expected a good row upstate, to match that in Boston.

Securities—Utilities Board Cancel Parker Co. License

Massachusetts vied with the Federal Securities Commission today in protecting the investor. Beside the brokerage license records of the C. D. Parker Company was marked: "Revoked." The department of public

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Textile Trade Turns Attack Upon Wallace

Protests of New England Place Farm Secretary Against New Deal

'Whining' Phrase Hit

The Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, was today thrust into the position of handing out advice contrary to the basic concept of the New Deal.

In a storm of answers against his attack yesterday on the New England textile manufacturers, none was more pointed than that by the National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Secretary Wallace had criticized New England for failing to display its famed "rugged individualism" in coping with its textile problems. The association countered by saying that the President had ruled rugged individualism out and that New England had sought to comply with the ruling. Now Mr. Wallace happens along and rules it back in again.

Objections Intensified

On all sides—from labor, mill owners, and civic groups—was objection to the processing tax, to Japanese imports and to North and South wage differentials intensified. If Secretary Wallace had hoped to change New England opinion about the causes of the textile dilemma by his speech at Bowdoin College Institute of Politics in Brunswick, Maine, yesterday, he failed.

Sharp and fast came retorts to Secretary Wallace's contention that the region was "whining" over its problems and that it was deliberately carrying on a propaganda program against the processing tax for "ulterior motives." Few sections of the nation have ever received such a tongue lashing from an outspoken public official. Few have retaliated so forcefully and promptly.

Amoskeag's Case Cited

Following his expression of the "rugged individualism" answer to Mr. Wallace's speech, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, sailed right into the processing tax, root of Mr. Wallace's indictment of New England manufacturers.

Mr. Fisher cited the case of the Amoskeag mill, said to be the largest in the country. "Amoskeag reports to its stockholders a net loss of more than $1,000,000 for 1934; yet this is the most efficient mill in the country. It paid $1,274,473 in processing tax last year."

Mr. Fisher's implication, of course, was that the profits of the concern went into the processing tax, but it was interesting to note that when the report was made Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag concern, listed overproduction as the chief among the industry's obstacles.

Costs of Processing Tax

"Mr. Wallace," Mr. Fisher pointed out, "says the processing tax makes a difference of one tenth of 1 per cent in production costs. This is particularly irritating to manufacturers, because a recent survey revealed that the processing tax costs producers from 8 per cent on loomed cloth to more than 12 per cent on filling sateen."

Going into the more general aspects of the Secretary's censure of the New England industry, Mr. Fisher quite pointedly said: "When those who have gained their livelihood either directly or indirectly from the textile industry have raised their voices in protest against existing legislation, it is dubbed 'whining' by a member of the President's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

President's Forces Rush Security Bill Over Townsend Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

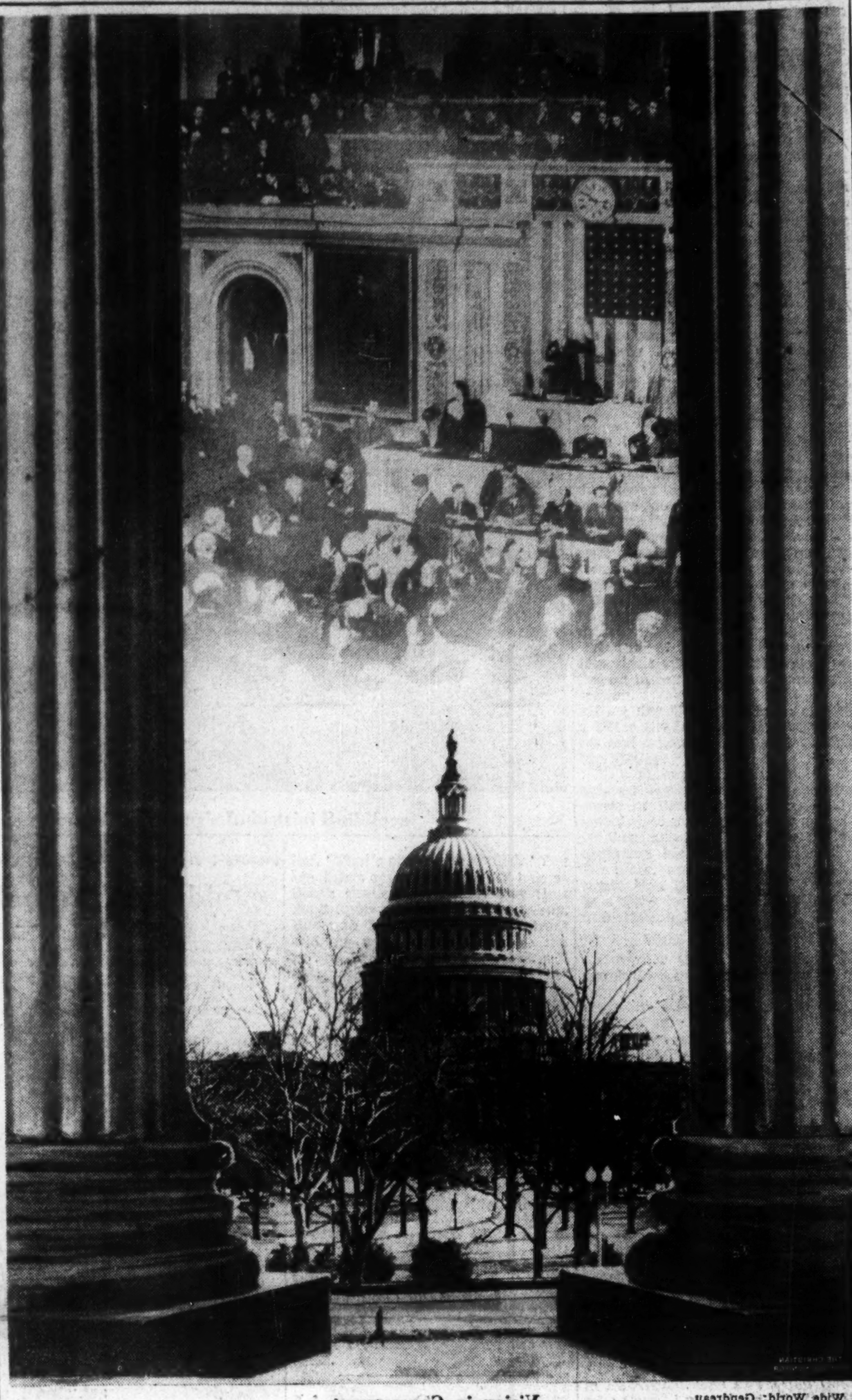
WASHINGTON, April 18—With a firm grip re-established in the House, Administration forces and regular party leadership today smothered the Townsend old-age pension plan with a conclusive vote of 206 to 56 and drove the omnibus social security bill through toward passage exactly as President Roosevelt wants its.

In quick succession after the Townsend vote, the smoothly running Administration machine crushed a succession of extreme amendments. The Scrugham amendments to boost the old-age pension fund from $49,500,000 to $250,000,000 went down to defeat by 165 to 87 votes. A proposal from Representative Charles V. Truax (D.) of Ohio to raise all federal funds for pensions from upper bracket income tax boosts was shouted down without a formal vote.

Finally, the Lundeen amendment backed by the influence of organized labor was defeated 204 to 52 on a standing vote. On a teller vote demanded later, it was defeated a second time 158 to 40. Defeat of this amendment which would have paid every unemployed individual the prevailing wage with a $10 weekly minimum and $3 extra for each dependant was the final crushing blow to the opposition and marked the unquestionable reestablishment of party discipline in the House.

Once the vote was announced there was no longer the slightest danger of any revolt in the social security bill. The House will pass it substantially "as is."

'—For the People'



Wide World; Gendreau

Vision in Government

Composite Vista Looking Through the Pillars of the New Supreme Court Building in Washington to the Capitol, Where Congress Is Working to Mold New Social and Security Legislation

U. S. Seeks to Ease People's Burdens

Social Security, in Sounder Form Than Ever Before, Takes Precedence in Congress—Has Gantlet of Fire to Run, but President Puts His Power Behind Bills

The Search for Social Security
Second of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Social security legislation is very much to the fore in Washington right now. Belatedly so, think its advocates. But in sounder form than ever before, assert the sponsors of the Administration program. And yet with a hard congressional gantlet to run between critics who on one side declare the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton bill is hopelessly inadequate and who on the other side protest that it is dangerously experimental and burdensome.

This bill, now under debate in the House of Representatives, stands high on President Roosevelt's list of "must" legislation. This is a rather fluctuating and doubtless reducible list, but with the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill adopted probably only the extension of NRA, routine tax and appropriation bills and an increase in HOLC capitalization would come ahead of the security proposals, with possibly the omnibus banking bill, the public utility bill, amendments to the AAA, and the new pure food and drug bill trailing behind it because of their even greater controversiality.

Some Danger of Intrusion

There are, of course, non-Administration proposals that may intrude, such as the labor disputes bill, the 30-hour week bill, bonus legislation, inflation legislation, and measures to take the profit out of war or re-establish a neutrality policy. Both the Administration and non-Administration list, at any rate, indicate the number and vitality of subjects with which security legislation must compete in interest if it is to succeed at the current session.

Even any ultimate enactment on economic security may come through in vastly different form than the original or even present Wagner-Lewis-Doughton bill. There are plenty of other bills pending on old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and the like, some of them representing sentiment that may considerably influence what is written into the Administration measure. But the organization hold is sufficiently tight that, whatever concessions, amendments and prunings may be necessary to obtain passage, any legislation evolved during the present session is almost sure to bear the Administration label.

Proposes Transfer Tax

Most publicized, of course, of the alternative proposals is the now revised McGroarty bill embodying the Townsend plan of a transactions tax and old-age pensions. This measure proposes to levy a 2 per cent tax

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Clean Up NRA, Johnson Urges, But Do Not Destroy the Act

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, once the brightest figure on the New Deal stage, returned to the scene of his former triumphs yesterday and did battle earnestly for the NRA in its extremity.

The former NRA chief took the witness stand before the Senate Finance Committee as the final witness in its long discussion of NRA's performances, its underlying theory and its justification for continued existence. When he concludes this last appeal, the committee will go into executive session and decide whether or not the industrial recovery experiment should be abandoned and the laissez-faire policy of the past decade be restored in full.

The General, whose passionate loyalty to the experiment he inaugurated constitutes one of the phenomena of the Roosevelt Administration, summarized his voluminous testimony in two characteristically graphic phrases. To destroy NRA now, he told the committee would be "like burning down your house to get rid of a few rats in the attic." Farther on he said:

"On the whole question my conclusion is clean up NRA—don't destroy it. Let us scrub our infant

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

New England Makes Start in Passage Of Social Security Law

Relatively new social security legislation was seen today as making substantial inroads in New England. Rhode Island and Vermont have passed old-age pension laws. Connecticut is on the verge of similar action with a measure already adopted by the House.

Rhode Island's maximum pension is $30 per month. It is given only to residents more than 70 years old. Vermont's maximum is $30 for single residents of 65 or more, and $45 for couples.

Rhode Island has appropriated $200,000 for the purpose. It is to be administered by the Public Welfare Department. Amount of payment is left flexible, but it is specified that "reasonable subsistence" must be provided. Previous condition of the pensioner, and cost of living in his particular community are to be considered. The Vermont law has very similar provisions.

The Connecticut measure, apparently assured of final passage, provides $28 as the top payment.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany Feels Full Isolation
Bulgaria's Boss Exiles Bosses
Wallace Rebukes New England
Doctors Find a Magic Ration
Turkey Enters Woman's World
London Gives Maundy Pennies

EUROPE echoes with rumors of the results of the League's strafing of Germany for violating the Treaty of Versailles. France, satisfied, and feeling that the League is bound to punish future treaty infractions, turns to completing its mutual assistance accord with Russia. The British press divides in praising and condemning the deed of Geneva. London announces that Germany postpones the British invitation to a naval conversation, and this is serious to the inviter. Berlin indicates it has sent a "sizzling" reply to Britain for its stand with France and Italy, and complains that Simon and Eden did not play fair. At the moment Germany is more isolated than ever—And its isolation is not a good end but a bad situation both for Europe and for itself.

¶ Bulgaria sees Premier Retko Zlateff send former Premiers Kimon Georgieff and Alexander Tsankoff into exile on a Black Sea island. Others go too. Tsankoff, Georgieff and Zlateff have been in turn dictators of Bulgaria. All are strong men who honestly advocate a centralized authoritaive regime—But even among strong men one only may be his country's saving Samson.

¶ The Washington Administration answers New England's protest against the cotton textile processing tax by ordering the Tariff Commission to look into Japanese imports. But the key man, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, offers chiding without hope. The howl is simply a "smoke screen," he declares at Bowdoin College. "This whining doesn't do credit to New England ingenuity." "Manufacturers cry out against the protection for farmers they have had for years." "Where's your rugged individualism?"—Well, New England always has met the emergency with that, and doubtless won't waver before Mr. Wallace.

¶ Now it's the Netherlands that sees an effective Nationalist Socialist party develop. At its first election it gains 39 seats out of 590 by casting 8 per cent of the votes. This bund, claiming 40,000 members, is called "the Netherlands edition of Hitlerism" because of its name. However, the name is misleading, the party being modeled more along the lines of Mussolini's Fascists. But under any name it does not smell as sweet to the stronger political leaders—They sniff merely one more discontented party fighting them for power.

¶ The American Philosophical Society learns from physicians of a precocity extract that makes rats grow into adults in half time. In experiments over five years this extract from the glands of calves is said to have worked physical enlargement and other wonders on rats, corresponding to 100 years of human life. The experimenters disagree on what the magic ration may do to children. Maybe the doctors got the whole idea from a fanciful tale H. G. Wells wrote 20 years ago. But sound big men are just never going to be turned out in the gland stuff way—"The mind's the measure of the man."

¶ Yildiz Kiosk, where Turkish Sultans once ruled, sees a gathering that brings Turkey full orbed into the world of women. Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of England calls to order the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, with 300 women from 40 countries in attendance. Seventeen women members of the Istanbul Parliament make their bows. Turkish girls show the folks the city. Turkish women back the Alliance in seeking sex equality and world peace through human solidarity—Actually, through understanding of what solidarity means.

¶ Westminster Abbey is the scene on Maundy Thursday of a ceremony witnessed there for more than 400 years. Seventy poor men and 70 poor women are each given by the Archbishop of Canterbury as the King's Almoner the 70 unmilled pennies numbering the King's years and 50 shillings for clothing. Thus is commemorated the Last Supper, but the washing of the feet of the lowly by the higher has not occurred since James II did it. Many European centers observe the ancient festival, whose significance can never die—"A new commandment I give unto you," it means; "that ye love one another."

¶ Adolph S. Ochs tells in the will that leaves control of the New York Times to three of his family what it is that has made the Times mighty. He expects his executors to carry on the newspaper "as an institution charged with a high public duty . . . as an independent newspaper, entirely fearless, free of ulterior influence and unselfishly devoted to the public welfare without regard to individual advantage or ambition or the claims of party politics"—And, almost as a consequent, there must be no voice of personal or religious predilection.

New England Advised To Seek New Industries

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Says Processing Tax Has Not Closed a Single Mill

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet. It reveals the callous attitude that his views must prevail despite conditions or honest opposition.

Problems Not Local

But Mr. Fisher was not left alone to make New England's answer to Secretary Wallace. William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, characterized Mr. Wallace as a man, "talking loudly to keep up his courage."

"I agree," Mr. Batty said, "that there is room for criticism of employer-employee relationships, but only to this extent are our textile problems local in solution.

"But the fundamental problems," Mr. Batty holds, "are national in scope. They include the processing tax, overproduction, wage differentials, and Japanese competition. Whatever else Mr. Wallace can say, these facts speak for themselves: we have low volume of operation, rising relief, closing mills, and mills operating at a loss."

Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce, joined prominently in the chorus protesting Secretary Wallace's speech. "How far can a mill go," he asked, "while paying five cents a pound in processing taxes for goods it cannot sell?"

Winthrop L. Carter, president of the New England Council, flatly condemned Mr. Wallace's remarks. "It is hardly in keeping," he said, "with either the dignity or the duty of the National Administration to make a difference of opinion on a national policy affecting one of the oldest and most important industries in New England the occasion for either the calling of names or sweeping generalities not warranted by facts."

New England Advised By Wallace to Seek New Lines of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 18—Defending the processing tax with the assertion that "it hasn't closed a single New England textile mill," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, picked up the brickbats hurled at him all week by mill owners and returned them with interest. Staid New England was still gasping today under the sting of a word lashing few other public officials have had the temerity to administer to any section of the land.

He even went so far as to suggest that cotton manufacturing—long a New England mainstay—might now be an economically unsound industry for the region. "It is time for New England to use its native ingenuity to seek for new fields of endeavor," Secretary Wallace said. Then he suggested prefabricated houses as a manufacturing activity.

Chief Interest in Textiles

Here to address the Bowdoin Institute of Politics, Mr. Wallace dwelt for a few minutes on the new AAA "normal granaries." It was his prepared subject, but obviously his heart wasn't in it. Neither was the interest of his audience, composed largely of mill owners and others interested in textiles.

Midway in a sentence, the Secretary suddenly paused. "I suppose you want to hear what I have to say about the cotton situation?"

His audience cheered.

"Well, it gets my goat to see the mill owners pull this stuff in the papers. This is no new experience for New England mill owners. It has been going on periodically for the past 15 years and why they should try to make capital of it today is beyond me—unless for some ulterior motive."

Making it plain that he has little intention of altering the processing tax, Secretary Wallace elaborated on his views in a post-meeting interview with the Monitor.

The Secretary flatly charged New England mill owners with using the newspapers as propaganda mediums for stirring up sympathy by exhibiting false claims.

"The processing tax has not closed a single mill in New England," he asserted. "The Southern mill owner has taken advantage of the pioneering done by New England mills for many years. Now the New England owner suddenly finds himself faced with the situation in which someone else can produce cotton as well, if not better, than he can; and he is piqued. He sees an opportunity to turn the blame elsewhere, so he turns to the processing tax, Japanese competition, and the NRA as the cause of his trouble."

State Textile Industry Investigation Proposed

Investigation into the textile situation by a special commission of three members of the Massachusetts House, two Senators and two representatives of the textile industry, is proposed in a bill filed today by Representative Francis X. Coyne of Dorchester.

In filing the bill Mr. Coyne said, "I find that 114 textile mills, employing 21,000 people, have either liquidated or moved out of Massachusetts. This is an alarming condition that Massachusetts should put a stop to."

Rise in Wages Refused

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., April 18 (AP)—Officials of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company here employing 2500 hands, last night issued a statement publicly refusing a request for a general wage increase of 25 per cent in the face of a threatened strike. A strike vote will be taken today among the union workers.

Wage Restitution Ordered

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — The Textile Labor Relations Board ruled yesterday that the Old Town Woolen Company, Incorporated, Sangerville, Me., should reinstate and make restoration to certain employees who participated in the textile strike last fall. The board ruled that the company had violated the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act.

Amoskeag's Great Cotton Mills at Manchester Share in Textile Crisis

By a Staff Photographer

Homes of the Workers Look Out Upon the Long Line of Company's Industrial Buildings

R. I. Split Heartens the G. O. P.

* * *

Rift in Democratic Party Is Wide Open; Gov. Green and McCoy Line Up Forces

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Factional strife once more has split Rhode Island's Democratic party wide open after a period of relative harmony that began with the Democratic landslide last November.

Thomas P. McCoy, Democratic leader from Pawtucket, who holds a balance of power in the legislature with a bloc of nine representatives loyal to him, has broken off relations with Gov. Theodore Francis Green and begun a campaign which promises to divide the party's strength and heighten Republican chances of recapturing the control they held so long in the state.

As one of his first major appointments this year, Governor Green selected Mr. McCoy as Budget Director and Comptroller under the revised state governmental setup. Only the embers of the feud between these two Democratic leaders were left, and the appointment was expected to quench those.

Rift Was Reopened

On the final day of the legislative session last week the rift was reopened. Mr. McCoy and his allies threatened to hold up important administration measures, including the appropriation bill for 1935-36, unless certain measures that he advocated were passed. One bill he demanded would empower the city of Pawtucket to float a bond issue of $5,000,000, the proceeds of which would be used to set up a municipally owned power plant.

Neither Mr. McCoy's bills nor the important administration bills were passed in that final, hectic all-night session.

Next day Governor Green opened a bitter tirade on his budget director and followed that up by ousting Mr. McCoy.

At a mass meeting in Pawtucket, before 2500 persons, with an overflow crowd of 1000 in another assembly listening to proceedings over a loud-speaker arrangement, Mr. McCoy explained his position, assailed the Governor, and announced that he would lead Democrats in the State in a fight to the finish on the Administration leaders.

Went Before People

Governor Green went before the people last night in an appeal for support. "Holdups must be prevented in banks or in legislatures," he declared.

Full responsibility for the legislative failure was placed by the Governor on the former budget director. Governor Green said Mr. McCoy had helped to prepare the appropriation and reorganization measures and then refused to support these bills "while his intimate political friends and supporters wrecked the administration program."

Another figure who played an important rôle in the rebellion against the administration in the final day of the legislative session was Democratic Floor Leader James H. Kiernan. Today Mr. Kiernan apparently had ended his feud with the administration and was reported once more back in Governor Green's fold.

Mr. McCoy's strength is centered in Pawtucket. The Pawtucket Common Council passed a resolution last night charging that Governor Green ousted Mr. McCoy as State Budget Director for personal reasons and without cause and in doing so affronted the citizens of Pawtucket.

Plans to Go on Stump

The rebel leader, however, has promised to go on the stump throughout the State in an effort to win with Democrats away from the Administration and over to his side of the fence.

Governor Green was expected to call a special session of the Legislature in June for another attempt to pass the appropriation bill and other important bills. With the McCoy faction in the opposition, however, the bill would have slight chance of passage.

Meanwhile, the Governor has appointed Christopher Del Sesto as Budget Director and Mr. Del Sesto has been doing a thorough job of cleaning house. His first move was to discharge an assistant in the budget office who had been named by Mr. McCoy. Then he informed a private accounting firm that its services no longer would be needed. Eight employees of the firm had been doing work in the office which Mr. Del Sesto says can be handled without strain by himself. In office less than a week, Mr. Del Sesto already has indicated savings of $300 a week in the operation of his department.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"...	Baseball game....	"Whoa, Pincus"...
5:15	"Wooley the Moth"..	French lesson.....	Male quartet......	Vera Van, songs..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Studio vocalist.	String quintet....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Jimmie Allen"......	features; news...	Scores; music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.......	"Lum and Abner".	"The Band Wagon"	Russian orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Moments"	Talk, J. M. Curley	Music; speaker....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Sketch; soloist....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	To be announced.....	Talk, "Inflation"..	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	Floyd Gibbons........	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra..
7:45	Talk, Secy. Wallace..	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
8:00	"Pastorale": music...	Vallee Varieties:	"Seven Last Words	his orchestra....
8:15	'Law for the Layman'	Boland, Perkins	of Christ": solo-	"History of Art"..
8:30	George Hessberger's	and Connolly;	ists; chorus and	Stevens Harmonies
8:45	Bavarian Orchestra.	Howard-Sheldon .	concert orchestra.	"The Lake Poets".
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Murphy Orchestra.
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican Orchestra...	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	Frank & Phil, songs..	Voorhees Orch...	his Pennsylvan-	News Service......
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	ians; vocal solo-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	symphonic ensemble.	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs...	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Our Natural Re-	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Heidt's Brigadiers	Fisher Orchestra..
10:45	sources," speakers...	son; soloists......	Musical Rhymester	"European War?".
11:00	Reports; feature......	Forecasts; sports..	News Service......	Fred Bergin and
11:15	NBC dance music....	Music; Meredith	Williams Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	Willson's Orch....	Jack Renard and	Dan Murphy and
11:45	his orchestra........	Coakley Orchestra.	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": network fan mail dramatizations.
10:30 WNAC, First game, Braves-Brooklyn, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Brahms's "Requiem": symphony orchestra; 260-voice chorus, Boys' Choir of St. Thomas Church, Newark, and Newark Foundation Chorus.
12:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:15 WBZ, Description of finish of B. A. A. Marathon by Graham McNamee, from B. A. A. Clubhouse, Exeter Street, Boston.
3:00 WNAC, International relay from Seville, Spain.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:30 WNAC, Second game, Braves-Brooklyn, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; "Jimmie" Foxx; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news of the week
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Greek Art in the Museum of Fine Arts," Lacey Davis Caskey.
9:30 WBZ, Dubois cantata, "The Seven Last Words of Christ": Harvey Hays, narrator; Barre Hill; a capella choir and symphony orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, ERA Symphony Orchestra, Albert Kamrich, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": dramatic-musical revue; soloists; sketch; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "The Peaceful Participant."
10:00 WBZ, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; soloists; features; choir; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.

Reporter Answers SOS From Wallace And Saves the Day at Bowdoin Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 18—The "ever-present press" which constantly plagues speakers for "advances" or manuscripts of their addresses came to the rescue of the United States Secretary of Agriculture here yesterday afternoon.

Henry A. Wallace, here to address the Bowdoin Institute of Politics, arrived from Boston on a 1 o'clock train. He was to address the Institute at 2. Luncheon at the home of Bowdoin's president, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, was the order of the day, and members of the fourth estate were left standing on the station platform after a few brief words from the departing Secretary.

Suddenly one reporter received a call from the president's home. "Come at once," an excited voice demanded, "Mr. Wallace must see you immediately."

Hundreds of possibilities for a scoop—a startling story—thrilled the reporter as he streaked for the big white house set among the famous "Bowdoin Pines."

The reporter stumbled up the steps, brushed past the maid, and inquired of any number of professors chatting in the hall where the Secretary was. "Just wait in the next room, I'll call him," came the reply.

Rather sheepishly Mr. Wallace entered the room. The famous lock of steel gray hair hung over one eye. "This may seem a bit odd," he said hesitantly, "but—do you have a copy of my speech? I've lost my copy."

A bit startled the reporter replied, "Well, er—ah—no, but I have an abstract of it right here that was sent out of Washington."

Mr. Wallace heaved a sigh of relief. "That's great," he smiled. "You see I left my speech in my bag at South Station in Boston and thus don't know what I am going to say. But now I can follow the abstract and say what I'm supposed to say . . . at least what the papers will have me saying before I say it."

Moral: quoting Secretary Wallace, "The press, despite their consistency and ever-presence, are always handy to have around."

Wallace Explains Plight

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace had prepared a speech for delivery before the Bowdoin College Institute of Politics yesterday, but he spoke extemporaneously all because of a "cultured New England lady who has been reading the newspapers." Mr. Wallace explained to the institute audience that while visiting friends in Boston between trains, the lady got his "ear" on the cotton processing tax which she opposes. He nearly missed the train and in the rush forgot his bags which contained copies of the address.

Liner to Generate Enough Current To Supply All Boston

Enough electricity to supply all the current used in Boston for light and other purposes will be generated aboard the French liner Normandie, which sails on her initial voyage to America May 29, a virtual floating power plant, according to officials of the General Electric Company. The vessel is the largest commercial ship in the world to be propelled by electricity.

Consumption of current during a transatlantic crossing will require the entire output of the ship's individual plant, in order to push the 79,000 tons through the sea at the rated speed of 30 knots an hour.

Motor propulsion is provided by four motors, the largest built for any purpose, with a horsepower of 160,000, the company officials state. Previous record for motors was held by the two American airplane carriers, the U. S. S. Saratoga and Lexington.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
NRA We Do Our Part

Old Files Reveal Strange Discovery

Shaw-Walker filing specialists have recently analyzed the filing systems of some of Boston's best-known business concerns. They have discovered, strangely enough, that some firms plan spending money for additional office equipment when, with just a few simple changes, their present equipment would be ample.

Such businesses often can save money merely by revising their record-keeping systems. These may have developed as matters of habit rather than according to any efficient, money-saving plan. Every office manager should have his own filing systems surveyed now. Sometimes we can find the most unexpected ways to economize.

A Shaw-Walker specialist will explain many of these new ideas to you here in just a few minutes, without cost or obligation. If you would like to get suggestions, make it a point now to stop in and see the systems on display at the SHAW-WALKER showroom, 132 Federal St., ground floor. Or simply 'phone Liberty 9410 and a man will call at your office by appointment.

CAPES For Spring
The spring style forecasts all predict a big season for capes and scarfs. We have some very interesting capes at remarkably low prices, which we would like to show you. In addition to ready-made capes we have a fine selection of skins and patterns for you to choose your spring fur from.
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Hultman Opens Counter-Attack

Free Speech Issue Again Raised

Parker Company Loses License

(Continued from Page 1)

utilities might have added: "for the good of the investor."

Thus did the state utilities department support the Securities Commission in its drive against stock selling abuses. The Parker Company "had been conducting its business as a broker in a fraudulent manner," the department ruled.

"Therefore, it is ordered that the license be revoked, and so noted on the register."

For the initiate were listed complex intercompany deals between the Parker Company and the Massachusetts Cities Realty Company. The two concerns were declared to have engaged in illegal relationship.

Lowell—Former Harvard Head Hits Bill for 10 Judges

"More unnecessary jobs at the taxpayers' expense."

Thus did Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard and chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on judicial procedure, condemn the bill authorizing appointment of 10 additional judges to the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Opposition to the bill by the chamber, Dr. Lowell said, is due to the opinion that such a measure misses the court congestion target at which it is aimed. "But it makes a direct hit on a target which might appropriately be labeled 'more unnecessary jobs at the taxpayers' expense.'"

Ten new judges, declared Dr. Lowell, would add not less than $750,000 a year to the burden the people already pay. Behind each judge, whose salary is paid by the Commonwealth, there must be a whole crew of clerks, court attendants, jurymen, and others, paid by the counties. "Rank and ineffectual extravagance," declared Dr. Lowell. "In Suffolk County, where court congestion is greatest, there is no available space in the courthouse for the proposed new judges."

The chamber urged power be given Massachusetts judges to make rules that "the judiciary might properly perform its function of administering justice," as the only logical solution of the pressing problem of congestion in the Superior Court.

Court—Superior Justices Call Halt on Delays

Business was looking up for Massachusetts lawyers, today. The Superior Court justices had put their foot down on repeated postponements of trials, merely because lawyers have conflicting engagements. To the average lawyer that meant that the so-called big lawyer will be unable to handle as many cases in person. Hence more opportunities for the rest.

For the justices, this was no unemployment measure. They were aroused over the nuisance of continual delays. A case was cited today, that was fresh in memory. Edmund L. Dolan's attorney managed to stall off a hearing which might have brought the former city treasurer forcibly back from Florida, to testify before the Boston Finance Commission. By the time Dolan finally appeared, the Commission had passed into Curley hands.

Court calendars will be freed from a chief cause of confusion by the new ruling. Counsel may put off trial because of other court engagements, only once.

Elevated—The More the Traffic the Higher the Deficit

Boston's Elevated today offered a new variant on that depression song "when the rich man rides on the El." The poor man, said the El, doesn't ride at all. He must walk.

Or such, at least, was the import of statistics furnished by the Elevated. A million more persons rode on the El in the last nine months, when recovery had begun to take effect.

That, however, helped the Elevated deficit not at all. It was set at $124,000 higher than the same period last year. Reasons: higher cost of materials, fuel and depreciation; partial restoration of pay cuts.

Revere—Brown Professor Says He Was 'Too Speedy'

It is Patriot's Day tomorrow, and from Brown University today comes a professorial twit for Paul Revere. "He was too speedy," says Prof. Jarvis H. Morse.

"If Paul Revere had not ridden so fast the night of April 18-19, 1775, there would have been twice as many patriots on Lexington Green when the British appeared at sunrise," Professor Morse said. "Revere helped spread the news too far ahead of time."

"The alarm brought some 130 volunteers together about midnight on the green, but as nothing happened, nearly half of them grew tired of waiting. Some went home. When the British finally arrived about sunrise on the 19th, only about 70 of the original company were on hand to begin the military history of the American Revolution."

Professor Morse recalled that Paul Revere never reached Concord. He was stopped beyond Lexington by British officers planted in advance of the main column, and his horse confiscated.

Racing—Hopes of Cutting Out Dog Races Are Rising

Many were rejoicing today in legislative action which they believe is indicative of a widespread change in public attitude toward dog racing.

The House of Representatives yesterday went on record, 115 to 86, favoring repeal of those sections of the state racing laws that permit dog races.

Thus, many hope, is the first step taken toward absolute prevention of this activity which many regard as particularly objectionable.

Census—ERA Count Gives Boston 821,260 Population

Boston now boasts a population of 821,260—39,000 more than it had in 1930. This was revealed today with completion of an ERA census. Under direction of David B. Shaw, 475 workers have combed the city taking count of residents. The project cost $53,000.

Guides—Call of Moose Is Heard at Boston Garden

There was a suggestion of Maine at the Boston Garden. Lights were dim; evergreens stood tall and dark by the side of a quiet pool. It was then that Ross McKenney raised a birch bark horn to his mouth.

There floated across the air the call of a bull moose. Nasal it was, and long drawn out; "eeeeeeeeeroff"—ending in a peculiar gruff sound in the throat. This was the call of the moose for its mate in the springtime, and Ross McKenney was expert of the experts in imitating it.

A moment later as if from a far off reedy margin of a lake, came the reply of the cow moose—shorter, with a ponderous moose-like flirtation. Thousands in their darkened seats were enthralled by the eyrie cry.

Those who knew Ross, had heard him tell of many a time in the deepest Maine wilds, when his skillfull call was answered, by real moose. Ross it was, who first gave the call for Teddy Roosevelt, and his Bull Moose Party. His is the culture of the woods. Around the campfire, he will hold his own with any expert from the various walks of life; be the subject humanity. A true disciple of Paul Bunyon, is Ross McKenney.

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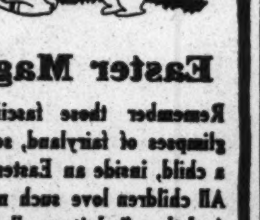

Easter Magic
Remember those fascinating glimpses of fairyland, seen as a child, inside an Easter egg? All children love such magic! And they find it equally mystifying the way money grows, at compound interest, here.
So when you go shopping for Easter Eggs, why not also invest in a Nest Egg, in the form of a Central Savings Account, for little Johnny or Mary?
Send for Booklet "Banking by Mail"
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B'way at 73rd St.
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April 19 Radiocast At Noon Canceled

OWING to previous program commitments, the noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXK, Boston and Springfield, Mass., has been canceled for Friday, April 19. Because of a special holiday program, the Friday evening radiocast of the Monitor news will be heard at 5:15 p. m., eastern standard time.

Pre-Fried—Stockbridge Hen Lays 'Em in Her Nest

No fooling; a native of West Stockbridge found a fried egg in one of his hens' nests.

Louis Phillips (no relation to France's citizen king), could scarcely believe it himself. He has a hen who likes to be different. For those who dislike having to peel their boiled eggs, she lays them without shells once in a while.

Then came the day when Phillips found the fried egg. He blinked, and looked around for the explanation. A few minutes of sleuthing brought the answer. A window pane, said Phillips, acted as a lens. It concentrated the sun's rays on one of those shell-less eggs on the open nest. It fried, beautifully.

Townsmen were hilarious. Surely, said one, Phillips could make a business of it. Anyone would pay 75 cents a dozen for pre-fried eggs, with the shells all conveniently peeled.

A conference is being planned with the hen, to see how she feels about the idea.

Briefs

Four heavily armed bandits today attempted to hold up the Campello branch of the Brockton National Bank but fled without getting any money after firing a hail of bullets, according to the Associated Press.

Mayor Mansfield of Boston yesterday approved the legislative act for a new Suffolk County courthouse in Boston to be constructed at a cost of $5,000,000.

Orders for products of Massachusetts manufacturers for the month of March showed a less-than-seasonal increase though a seasonal increase quite characteristic in the textile, paper and metal trades was shown over February, according to the monthly index of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts released yesterday.

Proposals to liberalize the State of New Hampshire's liquor laws, to exempt for five years taxes on all new buildings constructed in the State in the next few years and to change the motor vehicle law were all turned down yesterday by the House of Representatives at Concord, according to the Associated Press.

The first stamps of the Connecticut Tercentenary issue will be run off tomorrow at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington in the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley and members of the Connecticut Congressional delegation, the Associated Press today announced.

The Maine Central Railroad would in all probability earn its fixed charges during 1935, Edward S. French, president of the road, yesterday told stockholders at the annual meeting in Portland.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast, not so cold tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably snow in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

For all other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds; weather mostly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	40	Minneapolis	44	56
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	66	78
Chicago	38	38	New York	42	46
Denver	38	48	Norfolk, Va.	48	62
Helena, Mont.	44	56	Philadelphia	46	56
Jacksonville	60	78	St. Louis	46	48
Kansas City	46	60	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	42	58
Miami, Fla.	72	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 18.
B—Maximum April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:01 p. m., height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 11:30 a. m., 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:58 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 70 degrees above zero; minimum 54 above.

Cut in Loan Rate Opposed

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted several adverse committee reports on bills reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the interest rate on small loans.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). First performance in repertory season by Michel Chekhov and his company. Nikolai Gogol's farce, "Revizor," or "Inspector General," first produced in 1836. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Right to Live," 2:15, 5:05, 7:05. "Lottery Lover," "Rugby," sport reel.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." The problems of a musician typified by Franz Schubert, with much of his music sung and played by the Vienna Choir Boys, the Vienna State Opera chorus and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:46. "Fingals Cave," colored sea pictures; "The Queen of Hearts," cartoon; "Sound Waves and Their Sources."

KEITH'S—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," by Baroness Orczy, with Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54. "Japanese Lanterns," cartoon in color. Dionne Quintuplets' latest pictures.

ORPHEUM—"Vanessa," with Helen Hayes. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Naughty Marietta."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "Black Fury," adapted from the story "Jan Volkanik," by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, dealing with coal field workers. Fenway, 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Paramount, 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "A Night at the Ritz," comedy of the love affairs of a publicity man.

STATE—"One New York Night," with Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "I'll Love You Always." Tomorrow: Franchot Tone, William Powell and Jean Harlow in "Reckless," and third issue of "The March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—"Traveling Saleslady," Joan Blondell making a great success of selling toothpaste invented by Hugh Herbert. 11:43 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: "April Foolies," revue. Tomorrow: Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson in "Go Into Your Dance."

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds," 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Folies Bergere."

BOSTON—"Roberta," 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. Vaudeville with "Toto" the clown and "Buck and Bubbles."

UPTOWN—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 1, 4, 7, 10. "Folies Bergere."

UNIVERSITY — "All the King's Horses," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "After Office Hours."

TREMONT — "The Last Gentleman," and "Hat, Coat and Gloves," 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Edgar Kennedy comedy: "Foiled," Burns detective story; "Sunshine Makers," color cartoon; other shorts and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Lady by Choice," 3:06, 6:29, 9:50. "The Prizefighter and the Lady."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Folies Bergere," 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "Mystery Woman."

Music

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Program of original compositions by Mae Shepard Hayward (Lucille Bergère). Played by Einar Hansen, violin; Carl Stockbridge, cellist; Elisabeth Bufford, pianist; Jeanette Giguère, pianist; Elizabeth Joanne Schulz, accompanist. 296 Commonwealth avenue. 8:15.

"PENITENCE, PARDON, PEACE"—Cantata. Allston Congregational Church, Quint Avenue. 7:45.

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—Request program of Beethoven, Hindemith and Ravel. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"The Viking Empire," illustrated lecture by Eugene Van Wyk. 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO — George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" read by Clara Wagner, dramatic director of Community Service. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Illustrated lecture by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., on "Stained Glass, Handmaid of Religion." Lecture Hall. 9.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 2:30.

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Faneuil Hall. Free. Noon.

Other Events

MARATHON FINISH—At Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, Exeter St. About 2:30.

BASEBALL—Boston Braves vs. Brooklyn Dodgers, Braves Field, 10:30 a. m., 3:30.

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Eclipse Puzzled Animals and Insects Sending Some to Bed, Awaking Others

While transportation companies in August, 1932, were busy selling the world an eclipse in northern New England, biologists were investigating the reactions of birds and other animals to the phenomenon.

Instead of traveling, most of them went to bed, says the committee on behavior of animals, headed by Dr. Harold J. Coolidge Jr. The report, to be published in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, has just been made public.

In it are included individual observations gathered by the committee from private citizens, game wardens, and naturalists who occupied assigned posts during the eclipse. The letters received told in general of slackened activity among diurnal animals while nocturnal creatures slowly awakened, many of them continuing activity even after the eclipse was over.

Not a few letters bordered on humor. For instance, one woman informed a neighbor who informed the committee that her pantry was infested with water bugs after the eclipse. Another wrote that dragonflies "appeared confused and acted very peculiar"; another complained that mosquitoes came up out of the grass with approaching darkness and "acted wildly."

A fisherman in New Hampshire reported much better fishing during the eclipse than he had experienced all day. Just the opposite story was told by a Maine hatchery where the fish were observed as feeding before the eclipse, but resting on the bottom during totality.

Nineteen persons reported on the activities of toads, peepers, frogs and reptiles. Toads began their nocturnal search for garden insects, disclosed one observer. Peepers increased the volume of their concert, said another. Bullfrogs croaked as though evening were approaching and reptiles were apparently very active.

No birds, the committee found, gave any extreme signs of fear or panic. "No behavior reported could be regarded as equivalent to the terror evinced by ignorant men and women during the Middle Ages." The majority of feathered folk thought the eclipse a signal to retire, though many paid no attention to it at all.

The behavior of cats and dogs the committee threw out as of small value, for, says the report, "dogs and cats closely associated with man as his companions may have sensed his air of expectancy and responded to that rather than to the actual conditions of the eclipse." Bats were seen flying in many localities, skunks appeared on Cape Cod and began rooting in lawns, but beat a retreat after the eclipse was over, squirrels in New Hampshire took to the woods as totality approached, while monkeys in captivity at New Bedford stopped their chatter and climbed into boxes for a snooze.

Lynn Strike Ties Up Coal and Oil Deliveries

LYNN, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Coal and fuel oil deliveries were delayed today when 90 chauffeurs, teamsters and helpers went on strike and picketed wharves of local coal companies.

William A. Nealy, president of the Lynn Union, said the men demanded wage increases of $2.20 a week and a reduction in working hours.

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Their designs are fashion-right. When you put them on you know that you are in step with style. There's distinction in their trim simplicity of line. Their neat details proclaim the perfection of the fine craftsmanship which produced them, yet they are only $10.00. Special Measurements at heel, waist, instep. Three heel heights to choose from.
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Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westevelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morgansteern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Fame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
New York City—L. J. Bieber, 2502 Grand Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Elkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th
New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chester St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—M. W. Friedman, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 N. Broad St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N. W.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.
Write for style book and name of nearest dealer. W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Government Wins Despite Fascist Gains in Holland

National Socialism Makes Swift Progress but Old Parties Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, April 18—Provincial elections results in 10 or 11 provinces, announced today, give the new opposition party of National Socialists 8 per cent of the votes, allowing them 39 seats of the total of 590.

The election in the Province of Gelderland next week will not influence the ratio.

The five parties of the Government Bloc, namely the Catholic State Party anti-Revolutionary Party, Christian Historical Union, Liberals and Radicals obtained 58 per cent of the votes.

The provincial election does not affect the position of the National Government. However, when half the Senate retires in 1933 National Socialists may be able to elect one sector through their provincial representatives.

Gain Expected

A gain for the extremist parties of both Communists and National Socialists had been expected here.

It was realized that Fascists or National Socialists, in much the same way as Communists, thrive in times of extreme economic difficulties.

"National Socialists are organizing the discontent," declared the spokesmen of the leading parties of the right, who in recent weeks put up a strong fight against the National Socialist movement, of which A. Mussert is the "leader," much after the German example.

The influence of the "Provincial States," or provincial parliaments, is mainly limited to a sort of supervision over the actions and budgets of the municipalities. Moreover, the Provincial States elect the members of the Netherlands Senate. The Senate, or First Chamber itself, is not the most important part of the Netherlands parliamentary system. For the Second Chamber is the legislative body. The Senate has only the right of approval or veto over the decisions of the Second Chamber.

In view, however, of the more or less rising tide of National Socialism in the Netherlands, the elections for the Provincial States were considered an interesting test of forces, to gauge the political feelings of the Netherlands people.

Swift Growth

This movement here in a few years' time saw its membership grow from a few thousand to some 40,000 as reported at a recent mass meeting held at Amsterdam. Subscribers to the weekly paper of the movement were said to be 80,000. But many of them, therefore, were not old enough to vote.

The general feeling among the older, long established parties in the Netherlands, which after all are "still going strong," is that extremists may perhaps gain still more in the near future. The present slump, it is declared, is a fertile breeding ground for extremist movements, which are said to be of distinctly foreign invention.

Meanwhile it is realized that a certain number of people are attracted by the well-sounding phrases of National Socialists—especially those who feel that the present Government did not act energetically enough against the Communists. Moreover, the "golden mountains" that are promised by the National Socialists—such as no more State loans, State pensions for everyone at the age of 50, no unemployment, radical lowering of taxes—make a strong appeal to the discontented and the discouraged, who blame the existing parliamentary system and the present Government for the unfortunate economic conditions of today.

Japan's Vacant Chair Removed by League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, April 17

SILENT notice was taken during the session of the Council of the League of Nations that Japan was out of the League after 15 years of membership. Ever since Tokyo sent notice of withdrawal over two years ago, Japan's chair at the Council table has been kept, although vacant.

Now the chair has been removed and Sir John Simon sat next to the Russian Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, instead of having to talk to him across the empty chair.

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NEW YORK CITY

Turkish Women Hosts to Heads Of World Group

International Alliance Opens Conference in Former Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 18—For the first time in history, the fully enfranchised women of Turkey are entertaining the women of the world.

This morning, in the beautiful Yildiz Kiosh—which only a few years back was the royal palace of the Sultan—a conference opened under the auspices of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, with women from some 40 countries taking part.

Women whose names are world-famous are here—Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, of Great Britain, president of the alliance; Miss Josephine Schain, of the United States, chairman of the Commission for Peace; Mrs. May Ogilvie Gordon, of Great Britain, the official representative of the International Council of Women; Princess Catharine Radziwill, official representative of the League of Nations; Lady Astor, of Britain, Frau Adele Schreiber, of Germany; Miss Rosa Manus, of Holland; Mme. Germaine Malaterre Sellier, of France; Princess Cantacuzene, of Roumania, and Mme. C. Brunschvicg, president of the French Union for Women Suffrage.

Ideal Setting

Mme. Charaoui Pasha heads the Egyptian delegation. From Syria has come Madame Nichu with a large delegation. India is represented by Hamid Ali and Begum Kamaluddin.

Few buildings in Europe could offer more delightful surroundings to a conference than the Yildiz Kiosk. Situated on high ground, its windows look out to the blue-green waters of the Bosphorus and the wide expanse of the Sea of Marmora. In the distance are snow-capped mountains of the Asiatic coast. And within it, no pains have been spared in the desire to offer lavish hospitality.

The Louis XV furnishings of a past generation have given place to equipment of the most modern kind. The reception room has been transformed into a great auditorium capable of seating some 300 delegates and visitors. Chairs have sliding desk attachments.

The committee rooms, reading rooms, rest rooms and restaurant have been supplied with every luxury. There is even a branch post office, and a branch of the Central Republican Bank, while a bevy of young Turkish girls are ready to act as voluntary guides.

Aims and Methods

At the opening ceremony this morning—held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ashby and in the presence of the 17 new women deputies of the Turkish Parliament—Mme. Latife Bekir, President of the Union of Turkish Women, offered the greetings of the women of her country to the women of other lands. She called up memories of how the members of her union had traveled from village to village preparing the Turkish women for the tasks which lay before them in the exercise of what they now possess—full and equal enfranchisement with men.

Mme. Latife Bekir was, in 1923, one of the founders of the suffrage movement in Turkey, and was a member of the first committee of Turkish women formed in Saloniki in 1908 in connection with the Young Turk Party on the declaration of constitutional government. With Affet Ataturk, the adopted daughter of the President of the Republic, with Mme. Lamia Refik, Mme. Semiah Rouf, Mme. Efzayis Suat and others, she has done much in pointing out to the women of her country the ways and means of a new and untried citizenship.

This citizenship, the women of the conference declared, is the same for women all over the world as they achieve their full emancipation, and, listening to speeches made by the chairmen of committees, Mme. Brunschwigg, Miss Allison, Miss Ingeborg Walin, Nellons of Britain, Mme. Maria Verone of France, Miss Josephine Schain—they reaffirmed the "Declaration of Principles" for which the alliance stands.

These include the establishment of equality between men and women the world over in regard to political, economic, moral and legal rights, and to the bringing of world peace through an understanding of solidarity apart from race or nation, and through support of the League of Nations.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET
NEW YORK

Franco-Russian Accord Rushed for Signatures

(Continued from Page 1)

Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister. Dr. Beneš was expected to go to Moscow in June to sign the accord.

It was understood Mr. Laval and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, plan to work for speedy conclusion of a defensive air pact among the western European powers, for quick aid in the event any of the signatories is attacked.

The French Foreign Minister's Moscow trip to complete the Franco-Russian negotiations, originally scheduled for late this month, is reported to have been postponed to May 6. It was expected M. Laval would stop at Warsaw en route to confer with Mr. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.

The proposed Rome conference on the Danubian Pact also is likely to be postponed from May to June.

Special Committee

The next step in the League's program to bring international pressure to bear to penalize treaty violators will be the meeting of the committee named yesterday to decide what may be applied. The committee is expected to convene late next month.

League officials expect its work will be delicate and difficult. Grading possible treaty violations according to their relative gravity and fixing appropriately severe penalties is expected to consume considerable time and possibly involve amendments to the League Covenant.

The League Council decided yesterday that a committee of 13 shall consider ways and means to prevent future treaty abrogations. It is to be composed of delegates of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Poland, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Canada and Chile.

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that the accord between France and Russia for mutual assistance probably will be initialed tomorrow in Paris without waiting for Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, to visit Moscow.

This source said that talks this week in Geneva between M. Laval and Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Foreign Commissar, had so smoothed over the rough edges of the accord that the action of initialing would be possible as soon as the Ministerial Council should approve it.

The accord was understood to contain the following points:

1. Application of article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant—calling for punitive measures against an aggressor nation—to nations which are not members of the League;

2. Procedure to be followed if the League Council is unable to determine what nation is an aggressor;

3. A formula to be applied, based on the League Covenant, in case of flagrant recourse to war by a League member.

This last paragraph was said to be so worded as to permit other states to adhere, thus opening the way to a general pact, particularly in eastern Europe.

Should the pact be initialed tomorrow, a possibility was seen that Laval would postpone his contemplated trip to Moscow for several weeks.

Danubian Conference Planned to Be Held In May or Early June

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ROME, April 18—Premier Benito Mussolini was said by a Government spokesman today to have accepted the presidency of the important Danubian conference, to be held here late in May or early June.

The conference, called to provide for guarantees of Austrian independence and rearmament of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, will be the second meeting of statesmen that Il Duce will have presided over in two months. The Stresa conference was the first since Il Duce became Premier, in which he occupied the chairmanship of an international political parley.

As at Stresa, Il Duce will be assisted in the Danubian conversations by Fulvio Suvich, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. The other statesmen expected to attend are Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister; Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister; Bogoleub Yeftitch, Bulgarian Premier; Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister; Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria; Julius Gömbös, Premier of Hungary; Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, and Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal.

Borah Demands Ban On Overseas Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

their various forms, and the use of money in influencing American opinion, were all relevant.

Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the British Government, have vast stores of correspondence bearing on the period. Many old charges, involving Britain's alleged propagandist efforts in the United States, might be clarified by investigation.

But when the NYE committee lawyers applied at the Morgan offices, they were told that the documents were the property of the British Government, which must consent before they could be examined. Efforts through the State Department to secure this agreement were unavailing.

However, last week Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons asked openly that such documents be not revealed, and it was disclosed that Sir Ronald Lindsay had made a similar request at the State Department.

It appears, therefore, that as an international courtesy the documents will remain secret. But the Nye committee has not yet said its last word, and considerable agitation in the Senate and the press may be expected.

Robot Office Boy Newest Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cardiff, Wales

A ROBOT office boy, which records the telephone numbers of incoming calls, has been invented by a businessman here.

The appliance is attached to the telephone. If the businessman goes out he switches the machine on and any calls are automatically registered, a small tape emerging from the side with the callers' numbers written on it.

The inventor took five years to perfect the device. It is shortly to be demonstrated to Post Office experts.

Phillips Warns Tourists Of Fiscal Difficulties

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A warning to Americans not to contract for their services in foreign countries until they have fully ascertained all fiscal difficulties was issued today by William Phillips, Undersecretary of State.

He was commenting on the status of four New York girls, known as the "Mangean Four Troop," who went to Soviet Russia as entertainers under a contract calling for 4500 rubles a month.

They discovered upon their arrival the pay was in paper rubles, and could be used for only very limited purchases.

Veterans Plan Reunion For Sydney Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S.—During the week of July 29 to Aug. 4, Sydney will celebrate its 150th anniversary. During the week the Veterans of Sydney, under the sponsorship of Branch No. 12 of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, will stage a reunion for veterans of the maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

On Aug. 4 the people of this historic city will unveil a cenotaph in honor of the sons of Sydney who went forth to the great conflict, and did not return.

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Austria Sentences 21 Socialists On Treason Charges

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 18—Long sentences of imprisonment were pronounced today after three weeks' trial of 21 Socialists accused of high treason in connection with the fighting in February of last year.

The Government's action is interpreted as indicating the present dictatorial Government has no intention of making peace with the Socialist masses, who constitute two fifths of the nation.

The men were not accused of actual violence since all were arrested before the fighting broke out. The charge was planning armed resistance as members and leaders of the Socialist armed defense corps, the "Schutzbund."

The sentences ranged from 18 years down to one year.

The verdict is regarded as a victory for the Heimwehr, which last week crushed at least temporarily the Clerical-Labor movement under Chancellor Dollfuss's friend, Leopold Kunschak.

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Loan by France to Algeria Preceded Curb on Disorders

Minister of the Interior Recently Went From Paris to North Africa for an Important Tour, Bringing New Hope for Quelling Nationalist Tide

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Acting with unusual speed that underlined the gravity of the North African situation, the French Government recently accorded a loan of 550,000,000 francs (about $37,000,000) to relieve economic stress in Algeria.

This preceded the decree of April 5 aimed at curbing the tide of nationalism and racial riotings which have been disturbing the equilibrium of North Africa. The decree provided imprisonment for all who provoke disorders or manifestations against French authority.

Hardly had Marcel Régnier, French Minister of the Interior, returned from his tour of inspection before steps were taken to solve the Algerian problem. Undertaking the trip as a result of riots and unrest in France's North African possessions, M. Régnier traveled nearly 2000 miles in 12 days.

With but minor exceptions, the Minister was well received throughout Algeria, and his tour was thought to have lessened temporarily the existing tension.

The loan just approved by the French Parliament is destined to relieve the farmers, and specially the wine growers, who constitute an important part of the Algerian population. Many of these agriculturalists are heavily in debt, and are being forced to pay interest on these obligations at excessive rates ranging as high as 15 per cent. The Government's loan is expected to be used in large part to refinance agriculture at a reasonable rate of interest. Provision may be made in many cases for an outright moratorium on agricultural debts.

These financial measures should bring relief to those individuals whose need was most urgent. Doubts were expressed, however, both here and in Algeria, as to whether it will provide a permanent remedy or put a lasting check on the political unrest in North Africa. Even if, as is anticipated, similar financial steps were taken with regard to Tunis and Morocco, it was objected that the political and racial elements of the problem are left untouched. The native population demand additional political rights which the central Government feels can only be granted at the end of a necessarily slow evolution. It is pointed out, for example, that in theory nothing prevents the Algerian Moslem from acquiring full French citizenship; but actually he can only do so if he abjures certain social customs of Islam, such as polygamy—and this the vast majority of Moslems are unwilling to do. Hence the decree of April 5 had been expected for some time and had long seemed inevitable.

M. Régnier's Algerian tour, and the financial relief to which it has given rise, thus appear to have resulted in some measure of improvement in the North African situation. Further projects now being studied by the French Government which are understood to include a greater measure of local autonomy wherever this can be arranged without disrupting the unity of France's empire, are expected to consolidate this progress during the coming months.

Irrigation Work At Sarasti Halts By Chinese Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — A bombshell has burst about what was considered one of the greatest rehabilitation projects in China—the Sarasti irrigation scheme in Suiyuan Province—through action of the National Economic Council here in withdrawing its support.

A message from Chen Pen, secretary of the council, to Fu Tso-yi, chairman of Suiyuan Province, says that as result of a hydraulic survey made by the N. E. C. Sarasti Engineering Office the project could water only about 20,000 acres instead of 240,000 acres as originally claimed.

Survey Criticized

"The hydraulic experts who have inspected the project," continues the message, "admitted that water was conducted to the land from the river in a wrong direction; that there was insufficient water for irrigation purposes; and that, if water had to be drawn up by pumps, the construction and maintenance would be enormous and quite contrary to economic principles. Therefore, it was considered not advisable to continue the project.

"As to the Ta Hai Ho and Hatso projects, since, in your opinion, they will confer so much good upon the neighborhood, I will look into them at my earliest opportunity."

Withdrawal of N. E. C. support apparently means suspensions of the entire project, which was expected to open up vast areas of arid land and set a model for similar work throughout China, since provincial funds are not adequate and in any case the weight of N. E. C. opinion as to the merits of the survey must necessarily have great effect.

Under leadership of Maj. Oliver J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, the survey has been under way for about two years, costing about $300,000.

Major Todd's Defense

Major Todd is an American engineer of long experience in China, and the blow dealt both himself and his organization, together with his assisting engineers, is a serious one. He is leaving on home leave toward the end of this month, but meanwhile, declaring the N. E. C. to have acted on a basis of incomplete information, he is presenting his side of the case before the annual meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers in Peiping this month.

It is understood that for months a "whispering campaign" has been on against the Sarasti survey, and those who stand stanchly by the work done thus far are disposed to think that the N. E. C. obtained its information more by hearsay than through any really scientific examination of the situation, on the spot.

Major Todd and his associates are represented as courting the fullest inquiry into the work, as they feel that their professional reputations are at stake and that abandonment of the project at this stage will mean the sacrifice of a highly beneficial undertaking which could turn Suiyuan from a frequent famine area into a very productive section of northwest China.

French Minister Visits North Africa

Acme

Marcel Régnier on Peace Mission

French Minister of the Interior, Who Recently Traveled Nearly 12,000 Miles in 12 Days on a Tour of Inspection and Pacification

English King's Maundy Money Offered as Symbol of Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18—Today 140 poor persons went joyfully away from Westminster Abbey, having played their part in a ceremony that has solemnly been observed year after year since before 400 A. D., symbolizing the English Sovereign's service and homage to his people.

Under the tall spires and buttresses of the Abbey the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord High Almoner to the King, distributed "Maundy Money" to 70 poor men and 70 poor women.

Each person received two purses, a red and a white, one containing 70 Maundy pennies, the number of the King's years, the other containing 50 shillings as an allowance instead of the goods and clothes of previous centuries.

These poor persons, selected from poor over 60 years of age who once knew better times and employed others and paid rates and taxes, left joyfully not only because of the money in their purses but because of their part in history.

The word Maundy is said to be derived from the opening words of the service at which the alms are distributed: "A new Commandment (mandatum) have I given unto you, that ye love one another."

The original service was taken from the Last Supper when Jesus washed the feet of his disciples.

For many years all Christendom continued this custom, the highest washing the feet of the poorest at Eastertide. Most of the Kings, Bisrops and Nobles of Europe held their own ceremonies.

At first the Kings of England washed the poor as well as gave them money. James II was the last monarch to wash the people's feet. William III delegated the rite to his Almoner, and this was the general custom until 1754, when the washing ceremony was performed for the last time.

Since that time the ceremony has been recalled simply by the distribution of Maundy Pennies, first coined in the time of Charles II, pennies which come straight from the mint with their edges unmilled.

Since the time of James II no sovereign took part in the customary ceremony personally until 1932. Then King George, who had wished for many years to see the annual ceremony, came in person to the Abbey to distribute the money and added to the meaning of the function, the dedication of the monarch to the service of his people.

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100 HOURS of operation on ordinary oil did this! Engine valve-chamber left dirty . . . coated with gum formed by impurities in the oil. New Mobiloil helps prevent this.

AFTER 100 hours on New Mobiloil, engine is still clean. This new oil is practically 100% pure . . . the first Summer oil free of elements that break down to form gum.

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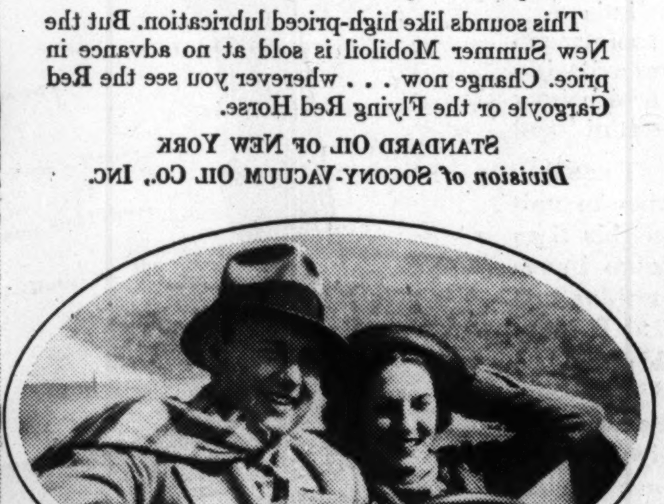

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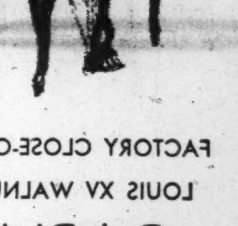

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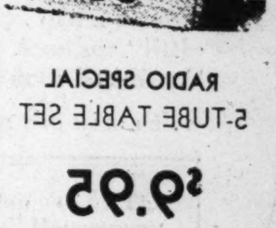

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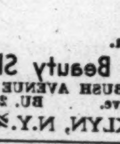

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Compromise Is Found Costly to President

Giving Way to Silver and Bonus Bloc Marks End of Impregnable Position, Critics Say

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—President Roosevelt has made two major compromises in less than a week, with potential effects on the New Deal legislative program of the most far-reaching order.

Following his concession to the powerful silver bloc last week, Mr. Roosevelt has now authorized Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, to make his bond-cash payment offer on the bonus by which it is hoped to placate or nullify efforts of the veterans' lobby.

The effect of these two compromises, and the prospect of more to come, has produced mingled feelings in congressional circles, where it is recognized that the crisis in the New Deal Congress has probably been reached.

Supporters Are Chagrined

On the one hand, liberal supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, who have demanded that he show the "mailed fist," who consider the silver action entirely political in motive, and who hailed with delight the President's earlier assault on the cash bonus payment proponents, are deeply chagrined; the more so since they have just launched a campaign to "support the President" and rally his big majorities in Congress.

On the other hand, political realists insist that compromises are in order at this stage of the session, and declare that the concessions made thus far are shrewdly designed to facilitate the balance of the far-reaching new deal proposals.

Agree on One Point

There is a disposition by both parties to agree on one point, that the Roosevelt compromises already made or offered are only a prelude to others. There is already a question whether a third compromise should not be added to the list: White House consent to splitting the pending omnibus bill into several parts. Conflicting reports have been brought from the White House on this matter, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), of Florida, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee insisting that the President wants the omnibus bill passed entire, and Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia, chairman of a sub-committee of the same body, reporting that the President is not fully committed to the more radical features of the bill which, Senator Glass was told, the President "has never read."

New Compromise in Sight

Still a further "Roosevelt compromise" is in sight: the expectation that the drastic Rayburn public-utility bill will be modified or emasculated in its proposed abolition of holding companies. However, although this develoment in the Administration's legislative maneuvering is expected with a confidence that is almost certainty in some quarters, no word of it has yet come from any official quarter, and it is still insisted that the measure must be passed as written.

The Roosevelt New Deal, it is argued, is at the height of its theoretical power. It can hardly hope again to have such a tremendous congressional majority as it now has and that if Mr. Roosevelt cannot get his way now he will not be able to do it in succeeding years.

Against this view comes the explanation of Roosevelt sympathizers that it is just because of the critical situation in Congress that the President is offering compromises in order to salvage the balance of his program, while there is yet time.

Compromise or not, it is generally felt that the Harrison bonus proposal is an astute political move which greatly strengthens Senator Harrison and Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas in their fight for re-election next year.

Both men are threatened with an invasion of their states by Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana. Their chances of re-election were slim, it was felt, if they had to lead an obstinate last-ditch fight against the bonus in the Senate. Now they have a plausible compromise which throws the bonus for refusal, if it comes, on the leaders of the veterans' lobby themselves.

The terms and costs of the Harrison proposal were further explicated today. There are 3,725,074 adjusted service certificates outstanding with a total maturity value—excluding loans—of $3,677,030,810.

The Veterans Bureau is holding approximately 2,898,000 certificates against loans already made of $1,653,000,000. The present value of certificates to vets is computed at $2,100,000,000, whereas the Harrison plan would provide a surrender value of $2,660,000,000.

Since the Administration now holds about $1,360,000,000 in its redemption fund, there would be a total of $1,300,000,000 still to be raised to meet the Harrison proposal.

Canada Honors King With Silver Dollar

By the Associated Press

Ottawa

CANADA'S first silver dollar was minted recently by Finance Minister Edgar N. Rhodes and preserved for transmission to King George, whose 25 years on the throne it commemorates.

In the presence of J. M. Campbell, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, and other officials, Mr. Rhodes lifted the lever on the huge stamping machine and created the silver piece that is to be known as the "George Dollar."

The first issue will be 100,000 and by May 1 they will be in the hands of banks.

Clean Up NRA, Johnson Urges, But Do Not Destroy the Act

(Continued from Page 1)

offspring vigorously but let us not throw the baby down the drain pipe with the dirty water."

With a humility understandable only in the light of his emotional feelings about the Blue Eagle organization, the General early in his testimony assumed personal responsibility for NRA sins, both of omission and commission. He conceded "serious lapses," "rotten provisions," imperfect personnel, bad code authority organizations.

"But I do contend and I think I can show," he said, "that such faults as arose were due to my bad administration rather than bad law, that many if not most of these errors of mine are in process of effective correction."

Reviews Its Origins

From that point he plunged into an exhaustive analysis of the economic conditions which led to the crash of 1929, the reasoning behind NRA's establishment, its actual accomplishments in terms of consumer, labor and industry interests, a detailed answer to the outstanding criticisms, and finally his own recommendations for its reform.

His testimony took up 88 pages. Prepared in collaboration with NRA's officials, it constituted NRA's final rebuttal of all that has been said against it during the six weeks of the committee's hearings as well as previous attacks.

Made Final Appeal

Significantly, it was the vigorous, colorful, impulsive and yet appealing dethroned NRA chief who was chosen to make this final appeal, and not his first successor, the sphinx-like S. Clay Williams, nor the present NRA chief, the astute and supple Donald R. Richberg.

It was a grand finale, too. Scores of the General's former followers flocked to the great marble Senate caucus room pre-empted for the occasion. The committee turned out in full force for the first time in weeks. Flashlights boomed around the florid-faced General as they have not since those almost legendary days when the country thrilled to the Blue Eagle's shrill call.

Criticising the existing NRA act for "too much language," he recommended a new one which would contain only the following provisions stated in the simplest possible manner:

1. Definitions of labor policy; monopoly or monopolistic practices; unfair trade practice; interstate commerce; authority as between NRA, the labor boards, the Department of Labor and Federal Trade Commission; industrial self-government and federal supervision.

2. The extent to which Congress intends to limit price control; production control; applications to small enterprise.

3. Simple provisions for code organization and administration.

Mother of 'Mother's Day' Hits Commercialization

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Miss Anna Jarvis, who calls herself the "mother of Mother's Day," last night scored organizations and commercial enterprises that use Mother's Day "as an excuse for fund-raising campaigns."

Miss Jarvis, who came from her Philadelphia home "to do something about these racketeers," was indignant about charitable organizations that have turned "a sweet sentiment in to a jamboree." Mother's Day comes on the second Sunday of May, falling this year on May 12.

Flying Boat Crew Tackles Surfboards Pending Return

HONOLULU, April 18 (AP)—A new test over which they seemed far more excited than the "routine" business of a 2400-mile ocean flight faced six crew members from the flying boat Pan American Clipper today—the ordeal of learning to steer Hawaiian surfboards.

Within three hours after their arrival here Wednesday at the end of their record-breaking flight from Alameda, Calif., every member of the Clipper's crew had piled into bed.

Freshly shaven, carefully uniformed, they were reticent about their achievement of cutting exactly seven hours off the previous coast-to-island time record. Capt. Edwin C. Musick, veteran international mail pilot in charge of the flight, said simply:

"This project means the final stretch of overseas pioneering, and is a tribute to the remarkable strides made by aviation in the last three decades."

Almost immediately, Captain Musick announced plans for a series of survey flights over the Hawaiian Islands to familiarize the crew with landing facilities. All this must be done before Tuesday, tentatively set for the start of the return flight to the mainland with Alameda, Los Angeles or San Diego as the destination.

Tennessee Senate Upholds 25-Year-Old Dry Laws

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18 (AP)—Tennessee's Senate voted 21 to 11, April 16 to keep the State's 25-year-old dry laws on the statute books by rejecting a local option liquor legalization bill, the revenue from which was designed for relief.

Hauptmann Lawyer And Reilly in Clash

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Edward J. Reilly, ousted chief counsel for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, and C. Lloyd Fisher, who succeeded him, came into open combat today, following Mr. Reilly's demand for a bar association investigation of defense funds held by Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Reilly, charging that Mr. Fisher had failed to give accounting for defense funds over which he is trustee, was met with an angry attack by Fisher, who declared from his Flemington, N. J., office that Reilly is "disgruntled and disappointed," because he was ousted almost three weeks ago.

Mr. Fisher charged Mr. Reilly with "trying to run the defense into debt" and of seeking to "pay personal obligations" with money raised for the purpose of saving Hauptmann.

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A DIGEST OF THE DIGEST NO. 10

BOOK and SCREEN Reviews

What movie to see? ... What book to read? ... are questions that seem continually to be bobbing up in the average person's mind. Many services cater to those needs ... but none is more compact or considerate, we think, than the review sections of The Literary Digest.

"On the Current Screen" is a constructive analysis of the newest in film fare. Thousands depend upon it as a guide for their movie going. In a box, tucked away in the corner of this page, "Current Film Ratings" has a significance all out of proportion to its size. Here are given The Digest's "four star" and "three star" ratings—prized by producers as a badge of merit ... valued by readers as a helpful service.

A similar service is performed for booklovers by the department "Among the Outstanding Books." Here is an objective review of some significant recent work, often accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author. Another "little box" in the corner contains a list of books "Worth Reading."

Thus The Digest serves all tastes ... aids in the wise selection of cultural pursuits ... as it aids in the formation of sound opinions on all important subjects. You can depend upon The Digest to present no one side of an unsettled question, but to furnish a digest of all sides ... in staff articles, original contributions and always in quotations from reliable sources.

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theaters throughout the country.

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The Literary Digest

Some Features of the April 20th Issue

Dust and the Nation's "Bread-Basket"
News and Comment From the National Capital
"Face-Saving" Stamps
Topics of the Day Abroad
Filipinos to Vote on New Constitution
Public-School Bible Study
America Says "Amen" to Pope's Peace-Plea
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The Home Forum

Jeems, the Carrier

IT WAS through Jeems, the carrier, that I made my first contact with the quiet parish of Invercoothie. My first entry was on Jeems's cart, and—I say it gratefully—it was not far short of being a triumphal entry. Scarcely had we crossed the boundary line of the parish when my introductions began. If Jeems hadn't a parcel to deliver at a wayside cottage or farm, he had always a message of some kind in hand; and, judging by the smiles and interflow of words, the latter was even more welcome than the former. By the time I reached my new home, I knew and was known to not a small part of Invercoothie; thus, when at last I found myself alone, I was spared that cold sensation of being a stranger.

Other carriers than Jeems are now on the road. They stream through our parish, but seldom stop. They pass Rosie, Jeems's old mare, at a speed which, but for her ample blinkers, would make her wince. But Rosie, herself, is incapable of haste; to her there is only one rate of motion, and her master's familiar "tch-tch" is the power that sets it going. In spite of the blandishments of speed and other modern persuasions, the parish, almost to a parcel, has remained loyal to its old carrier.

The Invercoothie view is that the motors may be all very well, but to them a parcel is, after all, only a parcel. Whereas you can aye "lippen" on Jeems; he has a way of taking over your commissions as if he were a devoted trustee and not a mere agent. Yet, if the truth be told, Jeems's hold on his patrons goes much deeper than that of a carrier of goods. Jeems is a carrier of news, the parish news; his daily round is a round of sowing and gathering, so to speak. But he is no gossip nor tale-bearer.

I HAVE BEEN minded to write of the old carrier, because there has lately been a wedding in our midst. Every wedding is significant, of course; but, as in our somewhat exclusive community we have only one schoolmaster and one teacher of music, this marriage was of special significance. All the more so since it afforded yet another proof to Invercoothie that, in the long run, its conclusions are invariably right ones. Long ago, the word had gone round that Mr. Howie and Miss Lawrie were "courting"; and as, in the shrewd estimation of local observers, they were "just made for ilk ither," it was freely foretold that before long the schoolhouse would have a mistress. But the schoolmaster continued his bachelor ways, and the music teacher turned with increased interest to her pupils; and Invercoothie, perplexed and disappointed but discreet, went about its daily business as if there were no such things as lovers' quarrels.

Jeems was known to hold both the schoolmaster and the lady in high regard and to be a frequent caller, in the course of his duties, at their respective doors. But whatever his feelings were regarding the unfortunate turn of events, he stolidly refused to be drawn on them. It was part of his Friday routine to collect from the Aberlaw bookshop two packages, one to be delivered at the schoolhouse, the other at Miss Lawrie's. Outwardly, they were much alike; inwardly — well, thereby hangs my tale.

ONE FRIDAY EVENING the schoolmaster, settling down to some serious reading, picked up the parcel which had been handed in by the carrier. Much to his surprise, the envelop contained, not the usual educational literature, but a magazine truly feminine in its contents. Mr. Howie snorted! For once, the shop or the carrier had slipped, and at his expense. Disdainfully he flicked the glossy leaves under his thumb, his eye vaguely scanning the passing pages.

Jeems gave me the inwards of the story afterwards, and he had them from Miss Lawrie, and she had them from—but that's running ahead too far. The upshot of the situation was that the schoolmaster, led on by the alluring illustrations, soon found himself in the meshes of a thrilling love story.

The following day the schoolmaster was waiting for Jeems, who did not seem at all surprised when his delivery of the previous afternoon was handed back to him.

"AND HERE is your ain parcel, Mr. Howie. I some doot there's been a wee mistake made! Anyhow, Miss Lawrie disna think much of your choice of reading matter. And I've got a message for you, forby! She told me that, as a result of prying into your belongings, she scarcely had a wink o' sleep all night. You see, it was this way: just oot o' womanly curiosity she began looking through your bookies and it seems that she landed on some questions in arithmeetic. She managed the feck o' them no so badly. But there was one that fair licked her! 'Deed, she put it to me, and I wish she hadna, for I've been joggling my wits ower't ever since. Would you believe it, when I stopped at the wright's shop I was that taken up wi' the question that I gi'ed it to him, and when I slippet awa'—for I hadna time to wait—he was busy figgerin' it oot on the panels of a newly-planed door? Outside, wha should I meet but Brodie, the mason, but he only waggit his head, wiselike, and said he was feared he couldna be of any use to me.

"But there! I'm forgetting my message from Miss Lawrie. She returns your property with her compliments, and hopes you'll be good enough to let her know the correct answer as soon as possible. That's her message, Mr. Howie; and, if your friend Jeems might venture to give you one of his ain, it would be that, gin ye were to deliver the young lady's property in your own person, it might well prove to be more than an act o' grace."

THAT SAME EVENING the schoolmaster called on the music teacher. In handing over the wandering magazine, he explained that, having been weak enough to begin a rather frivolous love story, he found himself filled with an intense curiosity as to its ending. Would Miss Lawrie be kind enough to let him have a look at the next number?

Naturally, I am not in a position to know all that transpired during the schoolmaster's visit. I believe that a question and its answer were involved; but it could not have concerned the arithmetic difficulty as, in this particular instance, the answer was supplied by Miss Lawrie. And, by a happy coincidence, when the next issue of her magazine came out, it was found—much to the schoolmaster's satisfaction—that "the fond lovers were married and lived happily together ever after."

W. F.

Our Little Maharajah

THE incoming P. & O. mailboat disgorges its passengers at Bombay at a remorselessly early hour each Friday morning, so if you are going north you have to wait until the Frontier Mail starts in the evening. ("Frontier Mail"—there is a thrill for you, right away!) . . .

Here are Government officials bound for Delhi; here are British officers returning from leave to military stations like Umballa and Amritsar, or distant Frontier stations like Peshawar. There is a special saloon attached for a youthful Maharajah, who has come out from school in England in order to preside at some special function in his own capital. He is attended by his State officials, who have met him in Bombay, and his English guardian, who has brought him out from home. . . .

The next fifty hours I spent in the train. During the first day we passed through Rajputana—flat, brown, and completely dried up at this time of year, for we are almost exactly between two rainy seasons.

The railway stations are, in their small way, a reflection of the complicated social structure of India. There are separate waiting-rooms for Hindu and Muslim passengers; there is even a female ticket-collector whose duty it is to collect the tickets of ladies travelling *purdah*, behind darkened-glass windows. Otherwise railway travel is a sociable business. Everybody gets out at every stop, and the occupants of the Intermediate and Third Classes buy refreshments from itinerant vendors — sticky sweetmeats and mysterious dainties resembling rissoles, kept hot on a portable charcoal stove. The bookstalls are filled with English magazines, a welcome and homely spectacle for which the weary traveller has to thank the energy and enterprise of that remarkable distributing agency, the great house of Wheeler. At the quieter stations friendly monkeys lope about the platforms, chattering and asking for food.

In the afternoon we parted from our little Maharajah. He was greeted at his own station, with full honours, by an assembly of brightly-attired local notables, supported by local riff-raff. A white cloth covered the platform, and there was a military guard of honour—stalwart Jats, with full band, which, rather surprisingly, played Over the Sea to Skye on bagpipes by way of a Royal Salute. His Highness had changed his clothes in the train. He no longer wore the preparatory-school flannel shorts in which he had romped with us on board ship: he was attired in white *jodhpurs*, a light-blue satin tunic, and a pink turban with an osprey plume in it—a very picturesque and a very sedate little figure. Garlands of flowers were piled high round his neck. The procession drove off in a haze of saffron dust as the train moved out. . . .

The national gift for small-talk showed no falling off. In Waterloo Station in London the noise is considerable, but it is furnished in the main by the trains. In Lahore Station, where I breakfasted, it was deafening, but it emanated not from the trains but from the people. It was in Lahore, you will recall, that Kim, sitting astride Zam Zammah, acquired the first rudiments of the art of vernacular back-chat.

Now we began to climb, with the Grand Trunk Road from distant Calcutta running beside us. In the afternoon we reached a wild, eerie country of soft brown rock, like chocolate-cake, all carved up into isolated square blocks, presumably by the action of water. At Attock we crossed the Indus, creeping in the dusk across the lofty bridge which spans the gorge through which the great river flows. Then darkness fell, but not before the Himalayas had shown themselves away on our right. At Rawalpindi I lost my sole remaining white companion on the train—an Engineer on some remote surveying expedition—and ate my solitary evening meal under the oppressive supervision of the entire strength of the white-robed and heavily-bearded dining-car staff.

At last came Peshawar, the terminus of the line, and my friend and host whom I will call Major Kenmar, commanding the North-West Irregulars—which is not their proper name. He had motored a hundred and fifty miles—o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent—to meet me. Having criticized my dazzling white solar topi, which he said reminded him of the second act of a musical comedy, he announced that on the morrow, before departing for his Headquarters, we would visit the Khyber Pass. —From "The Great Wall of India," by IAN HAY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

These Spring Mornings

JOY of a spring morning! There goes my neighbor's white apron, blown out in front of her like a balloon, as she chases her chickens off the peas she planted yesterday. Helter-skelter they scatter, so comical, with their feathers blown every way by that best of jokers, a spring breeze. In sheer exuberance of spirit, her young son gallops round the wood-pile, astride his rake.

Another neighbor spades the rich, chocolate-colored loam while two robins chatter on the fence-post. Billy, the terrier, sprawls luxuriously on his back on the lawn, and waves his four paws ecstatically in the air; then he chases his ball down the driveway, chewing it unmercifully till he forgets the ball for pussy who, stepping daintily out to sun herself, is suddenly aware of a fiercer hurricane than the wind. She leaps to the apple tree, her tail thrashing from side to side with indignation. Foiled, Billy flops with a thud under the tree and gazes up beseechingly, thumping his own tail hopefully; but puss looks down with a fine contempt, delicately extends her sinuous body along a branch, blinks contentedly in the sunshine and ignores him, save for an occasional twitching of the tail.

In the distance a man follows a plow, drawn by two horses, one shining white, the other gleaming brown. They step steadily, rhythmically, up and down the field, leaving behind them in ever-increasing numbers long furrows of fresh-turned earth. They are coming toward me. The brown horse has a white spot on his forehead; the sun glints on the brass studs of their collars; now they have turned, and the bright blue of the man's shirt flashes clear.

Beyond the barn and willows, and an occasional upstanding cedar, rise the friendly mountains, basking in the glory of warm sunshine, tolerant of playful breezes, glad to surrender winter's snows, patiently watching for the bursting of bud and leaf to transform the earth. Spring works apace. A spade, a spade, my typewriter for a spade! There are precious packets of seeds, stored up for just such a moment as this. I, too, will turn the sweet-smelling earth in the fragrant out-of-doors.

G. B. M.

Eager Industry

WHEN day was gone,
And from their occupations out of doors
The Son and Father were come home, even then,
Their labour did not cease; unless when all
Turned to the cleanly supper-board, and there,
Each with a mess of pottage and skimmed milk,
Sat round the basket piled with oaten cakes,
And their plain home-made cheese. Yet when their meal
Was ended, Luke (for so the Son was named)
And his old Father both betook themselves
To such convenient work as might employ
Their hands by the fire-side; perhaps to card
Wool for the Housewife's spindle, or repair
Some injury done to sickle, flail, or scythe,
Or other implement of house or field.

Down from the ceiling, by the chimney's edge,
That in our ancient uncouth country style
With huge and black projection overbrowed
Large space beneath, as duly as the light
Of day grew dim the Housewife hung a lamp;
An aged utensil, which had performed
Service beyond all others of its kind.
Early at evening did it burn—and late,
Surviving comrade of uncounted hours,
Which, going by from year to year, had found,
And left, the couple neither gay perhaps
Nor cheerful, yet with objects and with hopes,
Living a life of eager industry.

—From "Michael," A Pastoral Poem by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. (1800.)

Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A GIRL, by Eugene Speicher

THERE are many ways in which we may look at a portrait. The simplest way is to seek the identity of the model, to be able to name or select the model on the basis of the features transcribed by the artist. Another way is to seek a type rather than an individual, to discern the larger considerations which characterize that type. It may be a French or Chinese type, a heroic or domestic type, poetic or commonplace. A third way is to consider the model a mere excuse for making an agreeable design contrived of colors, lines and mobile masses.

The painter who occupies himself with achieving a mechanical likeness is concerned only with surface material; and, when he has finished matching detail for detail, he may lay down his brush and breathe a sigh of relief. The artist—we differentiate him from the mere painter—goes a step farther. He increases the interest and charm of the model by adding flourishes, enhancing colors, subduing the obvious, and heightening the significant. The painted image is not a representation of the model; it is a magnified depiction. The model is the stimulus which rouses the artist's fancy.

All the portraits by Eugene Speicher contain qualities which he himself has imparted; all his sitters benefit by his concise, simplified visualization. Mr. Speicher portrays American women who seem capable of energetic work or sport; they are unaffected, thoughtful, strong. They are not subject to the minute fussy demands of passing fashion. They are clad simply and with good taste. Mr. Speicher probes their qualities of character; he does not bother to discern too preciously the silkiness or filmy texture of their clothing. Their coiffures are generally simple, framing the face and revealing the softness of the hair. There is rarely a meticulous headdress, with artificial waves and elaborate effects.

Nothing dates a portrait more than abundant details of dress. The artist who wishes his work to look fresh a generation or two hence must avoid dwelling upon passing characteristics; he must seek fundamental traits of beauty. He must select and discard. He must lift the subject out of the literal background and visualize her as a woman of the ages. There are features of beauty which never fade or grow old-fashioned, and such features are discovered by a portraitist with imagination.

D. A.

Bright Mental Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HANG bright pictures in your mind." So ran a line chanced upon by a young woman seemingly lost amid dark shadows of sorrow and disappointment. The advice appealed to her imagination and she sought earnestly to carry it out. Each morning upon waking she made a brave effort immediately to fill her thoughts with a bright outlook, to hang there bright pictures of joy, love, hope, success, fruition. And throughout the day she endeavored to retain them.

The result was a rift in the darkness, revealing her ability to shed about her a degree of joy and comfort, to appear a cheerful companion, to banish partially the enveloping shadows. But soon it became clear that here was nothing basic, nothing upon which to build against the storms of human life. However bravely conjured up, these bright views had no relation to reality. They were fleeting, transitory, illusive. Yet the young woman was grateful for even this ray of light.

Later, the teachings of Christian Science brought to her the revelation of the permanence and goodness of all reality. She found the following words on page 264 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, filled with illumination: "The crude creations of mortal thought must finally give place to the glorious forms which we sometimes behold in the camera of divine Mind, when the mental picture is spiritual and eternal. Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?" Here at last was found a foundation upon which to choose right mental pictures! Here were permanence, lasting joy and peace, unchanging relations, bright, enduring pictures of reality! What a transcendent life purpose—the attainment of such pictures, "spiritual and eternal"!

Many are those today who having "walked in darkness have seen a great light;" who having groped amid the shadows of material sense have learned to walk in the light of spiritual sense through gaining an understanding of Christian Science as discovered by Mrs. Eddy. The pictures drawn by divine Mind are in their degree as perfect and eternal as God, who forms them. They depict the loveliness, freshness, perfection, and permanence of infinite Love, reflected in spiritual creation. They afford a vision of reality, moving in perpetual harmony. However unattractive, however discordant, the view presented by false, material sense, it fades out before the spiritual understanding which looks through the lens of healing truth at "the glorious forms" beheld "in the camera of divine Mind" (Science and Health, p. 264). The remedy for these false concepts Mrs. Eddy gives on page 248 of Science and Health: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

Upon taking up the study of Christian Science most people find that many of their former views of life, of man and of God, as well as many of their habits of thought, must be reversed; that the mental pictures must be brought into the focus of Truth, in line with divine Principle, infinite Mind. This study reveals that all true thought and action begins with God, pure Mind, who is manifested in His spiritual creation, inclusive of the real, spiritual man. They find that in order to make their thoughts and lives conform to the one Mind, it is essential, as Paul wrote in his second epistle to the church at Corinth, to cast "down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God," and bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." Who has not found himself, upon the slightest provocation, rearing in thought pictures of fear, suspicion, retaliation, doubt, discouragement, when he should be laying low everything "that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God" and building his expectations on that sure rock, Christ, Truth?

While the pictures in the thoughts of students of Christian Scientists should be unfailingly bright, these should not portray idle daydreams, ephemeral air castles. Rather should they be resplendent with the fair forms and bright hues of spiritual reality, reflecting everlasting Love. Such pictures never fade, are never erased, for they reflect the permanence of eternal Truth, enduring Mind. They show forth the indestructible relations between God and man, between the all-loving Father and His spiritual offspring, and the consequent indissoluble ties between the children of Spirit. These Mind-pictures banish forever the false claims of pain, sorrow, estrangement, bereavement, disease, sin, and death, and establish in consciousness the perpetual reign of the health, unity, harmony, joy, peace, intelligence, and love of God's universe of Spirit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СВЕТЛЫЕ МЫСЛЕННЫЕ ОБРАЗЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"ПОВЕСЬТЕ у себя в уме светлые изображения"— так гласила одна строка, на которую случайно набрела одна молодая женщина, чувствовавшая себя в то время как-бы заблудившейся среди мрачных теней горя и разочарования. Этот совет подействовал на ее воображение и она стала серьезно пытаться приводить его в исполнение. Просыпаясь утром она всякий раз мужественно силилась немедленно заполнить свои мысли светлыми перспективами, повесить светлые изображения радости, любви, надежды, успеха и удовлетворения. И в течении дня она старалась удержать их при себе.

В результате этого в темноте образовалась щель, благодаря чему она увидела, что может распространять вокруг себя хоть-бы в небольшой доле радость и утешение, может казаться веселой в обществе и изгонять хоть-бы частично заволакивающие тени. Но очень скоро выяснилось, что в этом не было ничего солидного, ничего такого на чем можно было-бы основаться и защититься от житейских бурь. Как бы мужественно она ни призывала эти блестящие перспективы, они ничего не имели общего с действительностью. Все это было скоротечно, преходяще и иллюзорно.

Позднее, в учении Христианской Науки она раскрыла неизменность и благость всего реального. Она нашла следующие слова на странице 264 книги текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бекер Эдди: "Грубые творения смертной мысли должны будут окончательно уступить место тем прекрасным формам, которые мы иногда видим в камере-обскуре божественного Разума, когда мысленные образы духовны и вечны. Смертные должны смотреть по ту сторону блекнущих, конечных форм, если они хотят проникнуть в истинный смысл всего. Где-же покоится взор как не в неисповедимом царстве Разума?" Здесь было найдено то, чем можно руководствоваться при выборе верных мысленных образов! Здесь было постоянство, длящиеся радость и мир, неизменные отношения, светлые, прочные образы реальности. Приобретение этих образов "духовных и вечных"—какая возвышенная цель жизни.

Много есть на свете людей в наши дни, ходивших "во тьме" и увидевших "свет великий," бродивших ощупью среди теней материальных ощущений, людей, которые теперь научились ходить в свете духовных чувств, научившись этому, благодаря приобретенному пониманию Христианской Науки, открытой Мэри Бекер Эдди. Образы созданные божественным Разумом в известной степени так-же совершенны и вечны, как и Бог, их создавший. Они рисуют нам прелесть, свежесть, совершенство и неизменность бесконечной Любви, отраженной в духовной вселенной. Они дают нам видение реальности, двигаясь в беспрестанной гармонии. Каким-бы ни казалось нам непривлекательным или искаженным то, что нам представляется через ложное материальное чувство, все это блекнет и выцветает в соприкосновении с духовным пониманием, которое смотрит сквозь объектив исцеляющей истины на "прекрасные формы," узреваемые "в камере-обскуре божественного Разума" (Science and Health стр. 264). Мрс. Эдди указывает средство от этих ложных представлений на странице 248 Science and Health: "Мы должны мысленно создавать совершенные образцы и смотреть на них беспрестанно, иначе мы никогда не сможем изваять по ним великие и благородные жизни. Пусть бескорыстие, доброта, милосердие, справедливость, здоровье, святость и любовь—царство небесное—царит внутри нас, тогда грех, болезни и смерть пойдут на убыль, пока не исчезнут окончательно."

Большинство людей, взявшись за изучение Христианской Науки, видят, что им приходится опрокидывать немало прежних взглядов на жизнь, на Бога и на людей, и немало закоренелых привычек мышления. Они видят, что мысленные образы должны быть водворены в фокус Истины, в согласии с божественным Принципом, бесконечным Разумом. Это учение раскрывает нам, что все верные мысли и действия начинаются с Бога, чистого Разума, который проявляется в Его духовном создании, включая истинного духовного человека. Они видят, что для того, чтобы мысли и жизни соответствовали единому Разуму, самое важное—это ниспровергнуть, как писал Павел в своем втором послании к Коринфянам, ". . . всякое превозношение, восстающее против познания Божия" и привести ". . . всякое помышление в послушание Христу." Кому не доводилось увидеть себя, по первому вызову, питающим в своих мыслях страх, подозрение, чувство мести, сомнения, уныние, вместо того, чтобы принижать "всякое превозношение, восстающее против познания Божия" и построить свои ожидания на верном камне, на Христе, Истине?

В то время, как мысли изучающих Христианскую Науку должны быть всегда ясны, они однако не должны отражать тщетные сны на яву, эфемерные воздушные замки. Они должны сиять прекрасными формами и лучезарными красками духовной реальности, отражая вечную Любовь. Такие образы никогда не выцветают, никогда не исчезают, ибо они отражают неизменность вечной Истины, непреходящего Разума. Они показывают ненарушимые отношения между Богом и человеком, между все-любящим Отцом и Его духовным отпрыском, а следовательно и неразрывную связь между детьми Духа. Эти образы Разума изгоняют навсегда ложные притязания страданий, горя, отчуждения, лишения, болезни, греха и смерти и устанавливают в сознании постоянное царство здоровья, единства, гармонии, радости, мира, разумения и любви Божьей вселенной Духа.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Japanese Cherry Tree

Covet my neighbor's house?
Ah, no,
I do not want his house.
But, oh,
The tree against his garden wall!

An elfin tree,
Absurdly small,
That always
At the touch of Spring
Sighs fragrantly,
Remembering
A far celestial garden spot
Whose bridges,
Delicately wrought,
Span silver pools
Where mirrored lie
The cherry blooms
Against the sky.

And there—
While April hours are tolled,
The Orientals
Young and old
Pay homage to the cherry trees
From whose resplendent canopies
The petals flutter over all.

And here—
Against a barren wall
A tree forlornly sheds its flowers
Unsung except by April showers;
No blossom-feast,
No worshiping,
Only a lonely bit of Spring.

Covet my neighbor's house?
Ah, no,
I could not want his house.
But, oh,
That lovely little alien tree—
It, bough and bloom, belongs to me!

W.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Lean Horse for Long Race Idea Applies to Marathon

Boston Athletic Association's 39th Distance Run Has Six Former Winners Striving to Repeat—Present Conditions Better Than Past

"A lean horse for a long race" aptly applies to Marathoning. Tomorrow the thirty-ninth Boston Athletic Association run will present an odd collection of humans. No veteran Marathoner ever would be eligible for the fat man's race at the church picnic. Excess avoirdupois is requisite number one to an early fade-out since there are few barrel-chested or muscularly Herculean distance runners. In fact, the most nondescript type of build for an athlete is the rule rather than the exception for distance plodding.

The race itself unfolds only a detail of the drama of this traditional endurance test. Many of the most interesting angles are revealed to a limited few. An unequaled sight that portrays human emotion to extreme is the morning scene at Hopkinton (Mass.). A serene bit of countryside is suddenly transformed into the bustle of a county fair. Athletes and friends mill around expectantly, some faces wreathed in smiles and confidence, some calm and cool, and others clouded with anxiety and tenseness.

Lucky Rock Manor, a little hostelry in Hopkinton, is the headquarter station for runners and officials the morning of the race. A quiet, peaceful inn on other days, becomes a confusion of activity every April 19. Some 200 runners crowd into cramped quarters to don their so-called uniforms. So-called, because uniform is a flattering term for the scant covering of the average Marathoner.

Approaching 12 o'clock noon the heartbeats quicken, voices sharpen and general excitement increases. The usual group photograph is taken and with the checking completed, all assemble at the Tebeau Farm, the starting line, to await the signal bark of George V. Brown's pistol. Here is an individual who has become a part of the race as much as the runners. He has fired that pistol to start every race beginning with 1906, and then consistently greeted the winner at the finish.

The route, as usual, will run from the starting line, some 200 yards beyond Lucky Rock Manor, to Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, uphill and bear left on Washington Street to Commonwealth Avenue, turn right, up and down Newton Hills to Chestnut Hill Avenue, sharp right, follow car tracks to further side of Beacon Street to Kenmore Square, bear right and follow Commonwealth Avenue to Exeter Street. Sharp right to finish line at B. A. A. clubhouse.

No pre-Marathon story is complete without mention of the former winners regardless of whether they are favorites or not. Six such distinguished individuals are in this year, Clarence H. De Mar leading in popularity. The Keene (N. H.) Normal School teacher has crossed the finish line first on seven different occasions, 1911, 1922-23-24-27-28 and 1930, a remarkable record. This of course makes no mention of the numerous times he has run the race and finished in various other positions.

The record-holder of the present course, Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., is next in prominence. He covered the course two years ago in 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s. Dave Komonen, Finnish-Canadian, winner last year; Paul De Bruyn, German-American A. C. of New York, 1932 winner; James P. Henigan, Medford (Mass.), 1931 winner, and the veteran William J. Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., who romped home victor 18 years ago.

While De Mar, Komonen, Pawson and De Bruyn are classed with the favorites, there are others in that classification. The rapid progress of young Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., entitles him to early recognition. Mel Porter, club mate of De Bruyn, from New York, is also a possibility.

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Twenty-six Miles for Honor and Glory

By Staff Photographer

Favorites in Boston A. A. Marathon

Upper Left—Paul De Bruyn, Germany, 1932 Winner. Center—Clarence H. De Mar, Keene, N. H., Winner Seven Times. Right—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., 1933 Winner and Record Holder. Lower Left—Dave Komonen, Sudbury, Ont., 1934 Winner. Right—Johnny Kelley, Arlington, Mass., Young Challenger

Entries for B. A. A. Marathon Tomorrow

1 Dave Komonen, Sudbury, Ont.
2 J. A. Kelley, Arlington.
3 C. H. De Mar, Keene, N. H.
4 Alex Burnside, Toronto, Ont.
5 W. J. Kennedy, New York.
6 L. S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
7 W. F. McMahon, Worcester.
8 J. P. Henigan, Medford.
9 Pat Dengis, Baltimore, Md.
10 Paul DeBruyn, New York.
11 Mel Porter, New York.
12 Edward Weslowski, New York.
13 C. B. Timpany, Medford.
14 Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
15 C. G. Bolekos, Osterville.
16 Martin Silver, Waltham.
17 William Carrigan, Norwood.
18 Fred Ward, New York.
19 F. A. Webster, Cambridge.
20 U. A. Gardner, Farmington, N. H.
21 R. E. Kimball, Beverly.
22 E. S. Moore, West Peabody.
23 S. E. Pearson, So. Braintree.
24 George Rolland, New York.
25 J. P. Ellsbree, Brighton.
26 Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge.
27 Robert F. Pinkul, Jamaica Plain.
28 Joseph Cummins, Dorchester.
29 R. E. Cahill, Framingham.
30 T. R. Maynard, New Bedford.
31 G. R. Pope, Lowell.
32 P. R. Casano, Medford.
33 W. G. Hoetsmit, Boston.
34 A. W. Snyder Jr., New Castle, Penna.
35 Alfred Baldelli, Fayville.
36 C. H. Rabeni, Fayville.
37 C. P. Lackey, Albany, N. Y.
38 Nick Bandos, Manchester, N. H.
39 Perley Waters, Keene, N. H.
40 N. A. Schultz, Oakdale, Conn.
41 C. F. Maroney, Roxbury.
42 W. H. Potter, Watertown.
43 Arvo Blom, Quincy.
44 A. J. Paskell, Revere.
45 P. J. Martin, Medford.
46 E. L. Collins, Medford.
47 Oliver Rankin, Ohio.
48 C. V. Sweetser, Lynnfield Center.
49 M. D. Bardsley, Pawtucket, R. I.
50 J. A. Roughan, Pawtucket, R. I.
51 W. T. Simons, Needham Heights.
52 James Terris, Lowell.
53 W. W. Hackett, Boston.
54 Oliver Beaumont, Toronto.
55 G. L. Andrian, Boston.
56 Con Olson, Cape Breton, N. S.
57 Anthony Medeiros, Lowell.
58 Fred Mowbray, Mt. Dennis, Ont.
59 W. J. Reilly, Rutland, Vt.
60 J. H. Montague, Washington.
61 F. E. Van Buren, Norwich, Conn.
62 W. E. Kimball, Franklin, N. H.
63 Richard Wilding, Mt. Dennis, Ont.
64 Alf Roberts, Mt. Dennis, Ont.
65 Frank Vasil, Fort Wright, N. Y.
66 N. E. Quindley, Middleboro.
67 Arthur Barney Jr., Cranston, R. I.
68 F. J. Mazzoni, Boston.
69 John Connors, Roxbury.
70 Frank Scimone, N. Medford.
71 Willie Enos, Waltham.
72 G. L. Durgin, Beverly.
73 Leo Hickey, Waltham.
74 Percy Lewis MacPherson, Nova Scotia.
75 C. R. Hill, Beverly.
76 Eddie Richardson, Roxbury.
77 J. C. Riley, Roxbury.
78 Leo Lermond, Brooklyn, N. Y.
79 V. A. Cappuccio, E. Boston.
80 Arthur Havey, Kingston.
81 E. L. Brodie, Melrose.
82 Ralph Myers, So. Boston.
83 P. J. Licciardi, N. Medford.
84 F. L. Butler, Saugus.
85 Charlie Welch, N. Medford.
86 Manuel Souza Jr., New Bedford.
87 Thomas Nevala, Maynard.
88 W. K. Ray, Beverly.
89 Theodore Blake, Fort Devens.
90 J. J. Limoli, Revere.
91 Daniel Hofmann, New York.
92 Russell Jekel, New York.
93 Huga Kauppinen, New York.
94 Honore St. Jean, Beverly.
95 J. A. Kula, Beverly.
96 H. F. Sherman, Cumberland, R. I.
97 B. J. Sherman, Cumberland, R. I.
98 Frederick Bristow, Mont Dennis, Ont.
99 R. T. Breed, Amherst.
100 F. H. Lucas, Cambridge.
101 J. F. Lucas, Cambridge.
102 D. W. Kiely, Cambridge.
103 B. E. Alberico, Cambridge.
104 Frank Jerry, New Castle, Penna.
105 C. E. Marsh, South Framingham.
106 Roy Bell, Medford.
107 S. J. Stasiak, Medford.
108 S. J. Wencek, Dorchester.
109 Ellison Brown, Rhode Island.
110 Joseph Kelley, Roxbury.
111 W. J. Donahue, Willimantic, Conn.
112 J. M. Robinson, New Haven, Conn.
113 R. W. Tarbox, Malden.
114 D. F. O'Connell Jr., Cambridge.
115 T. F. McGinnis, Boston.
116 R. H. Thomas, Boston.
117 J. P. Carleton, East Sandwich.
118 Archie Neilson, Medford.
119 Russell George, Nedrow, N. Y.
120 L. F. White, Medway, Mass.
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122 Jack Swartz, New York.
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124 G. K. Abrams, Haddam, Conn.
125 W. H. Balben, Waltham.
126 C. E. McCormick, St. John, N. B.
127 R. E. McCullough, Louisiana.
128 R. L. Lowell, Reading.
129 T. P. Jackewicz, Cambridge.
130 M. W. Ryder, Amherst, N. H.
131 F. T. Byrne, Boston.
132 E. J. Chamberlain, Arlington.
133 W. M. Nowak, South Boston.
134 Bruno Mazzeo, Rockland, Maine.
135 Joseph Bonoveto, Worcester.
136 Rob Shepard, Gardner.
137 Samuel Waldron, Pelham, N. Y.
138 J. J. Maloney, Boston.
139 R. A. Lunn, Beverly.
140 A. Barsamian, Whitinsville.
141 S. F. Gordon, Beverly.
142 A. J. Brand, Franklin.
143 Harry Nye, New York.
144 N. K. Warren, New York.
145 K. B. Greenwood, Medford.
146 T. S. Gaul, Boston.
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148 James Clements, Somerville.
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197 Arthur Hall, New York.
198 Arthur Ladley, New York.
199 A. D. Hall, Brookline.
200 J. B. DeCosta, Somerville.
201 W. T. Richardson, Brookline.
202 James Shaw, Toronto.
203 Vic Callard, Toronto.
204 Alex Galbraith, Toronto.
205 Ted Butler, Toronto.
206 Grant Hackley, Toronto.
207 Louis Carcerano, Boston.
208 Frederick Lyons Jr., Belmont.
209 Aulis Maminen, Gardener.
210 G. A. Carey, Providence.
211 K. Y. Koski, New York.
212 John S. Haley, Boston.

Sporting Around the Hub

COMMODORE GERARD B. LAMBERT of the Eastern Yacht Club, owner of the cutter, Yankee, announces with regret that his yacht will sail for England out of Boston Harbor instead of from Marblehead, as previously announced. The date of departure has also been changed from this coming Sunday to Thursday, April 25. Yankee, escorted by the three-masted schooner Atlantic, will get under way from the Boston Light vessel at 10 a. m., a week from today. The shift in the plans was necessitated by the fact that loading Yankee with stores for the 3000-mile voyage at Marblehead was found impractical. Meanwhile, Yankee will test her rigging and load at the Army Base, probably over the week end. Atlantic will leave City Island today, proceeding directly to the Army Base for fuel, water and necessary stores.

✓ ✓ ✓

Bill McKechnie's Boston Braves are scheduled to play two games tomorrow with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The first game is in the morning, starting at 10:30 o'clock. The afternoon game begins at 3:30, thereby giving the fans plenty of time to witness the Boston A. A. Marathon. Brooklyn's most recent claim to fame is its "Grapefruit League" championship. The Dodgers are much stronger this year than they were last. Brooklyn plays four games here, two tomorrow, and singles Saturday and Sunday. Next Tuesday the Red Sox stage their home opening and their opponents will be none other than the New York Yankees.

✓ ✓ ✓

The informal regatta between crews of Harvard and Manhattan College to be rowed in the Charles River on Saturday will start at 2 p. m. There will be four races. The opening race will be between the Harvard varsity and Harvard freshman crews and will be over the new mile and three quarters course with the finish off the Union Boat Club. The other three races will be contested at the Henley distance of 1 5-16 miles. The Manhattan freshman crew will row the Harvard second freshman crew at 2:30 p. m. The Manhattan junior varsity crew will row the Harvard third varsity crew at 3 p. m., and the Manhattan varsity crew will row the Harvard junior varsity crew at 3:30 p. m.

✓ ✓ ✓

The visit of Manhattan to Boston is most interesting because the youngest rowing college in the country is meeting for the first time crews representing one of the oldest rowing colleges. The Manhattan crews will row in Harvard shells and undoubtedly will return to New York with one of the present Harvard shells.

✓ ✓ ✓

At least 100 "H" men listened to enthusiastic speeches following a luncheon yesterday at the Harvard Varsity Club in Cambridge. The speakers were coaches of Harvard football, baseball, track and crew. Coach Dick Harlow, new football mentor, left no doubt that the setup pleases him and that the Crimson will do better on the gridiron next fall. Coach Fred Mitchell of the baseball team gave the impression that his squad is promising. Coach Charles Whiteside, the rowing coach, showed that he was delighted with the last-time trial last week, and Coach Eddie Farrell, after a few gloomy remarks about the weather and an epidemic, brightened the day when he returned to his usual optimism and had doubts only as to the outcome of the Harvard-Yale meet.

✓ ✓ ✓

Chester H. Brown Jr. '37 won one of three field event finals yesterday in the Harvard spring handicap meet. Brown, with a handicap of 32 feet, attained a mark of 170ft. 3in. in winning the hammer throw. Emmons H. Turner Jr., a freshman, captured the shotput event with a toss of 43ft. 11¾in. His handicap was 11ft. 6in. The discus contest for the "Pooch" Donovan Trophy resulted in a tie between Malcolm Millard '36 and Thomas W. Hardy Jr. '37 at 142 feet. Millard tossed from scratch and Hardy had a handicap of 33 feet. Brown won the Von Kersburg Trophy and Turner holds the Edward L. Farrell Cup.

✓ ✓ ✓

Joe Cronin, popular new shortstop-manager of the Boston Red Sox, will be given a testimonial dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday evening, May 20. The announcement was made yesterday by Arthur Crowley, a close friend of Cronin's, who is in charge of arrangements. It is expected that more than 1000 baseball fans will attend.

✓ ✓ ✓

The Boston Y. M. C. A. opens its tennis season tomorrow. The courts have been put into shape for the long season.

✓ ✓ ✓

The baseball game scheduled for Braves Field this afternoon between the New York Giants and the home team was called off.

North and South Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 18—J. Gilbert Hall, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Hal Surface and Archibald Henderson Jr. reached the semifinal round in the North and South tennis championship here yesterday. Hall defeated Marcel Rainville of Canada, 7—5, 7—5, while Surface defeated another Canadian, M. Laird Watt, also at 7—5, 7—5. Henderson, a North Carolina undergraduate, beat Barney Welsh, national public parks champion, 6—3, 6—3, while Allison eliminated Ramsey D. Potts Jr., North Carolina student, 6—3, 6—2. Eleanor Jane Sharp of California dropped a set in defeating Margaret Anderson of Richmond, Va., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Helene Mayer Retains Title

NEW YORK, April 18—Helene Mayer, of Los Angeles Athletic Club, retained her United States foils championship yesterday evening at The Fencers Club of New York, when she came through without losing a single bout, either in the preliminaries or the finals.

Ousted Veterans May Return

BERKELEY, Calif., April 18 (AP)—Defeat by two-fifths of a second may result in ousted veterans regaining their seats in the University of California shell which will defend the intercollegiate rowing championship at Poughkeepsie June 18.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
New York	0	2	.000

Results April 17

Boston 4, New York 3. (10 innings)
Washington 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Detroit 6.
Other game postponed.

College Baseball Results

Brooklyn 2, Savage 1.
Columbia 11, Pennsylvania 4.
Dayton 8, Miami 5.
Fordham 14, St. John's 0.
Indiana Central 9, Butler 8.
Luther 3, Nebraska 1.
Penn State 4, Annapolis 0.
Princeton 4, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Providence 5, East Stroudsburg 1.
Purdue 9, Notre Dame 5.
Stevens Tech 14, Panzer 8.
Toledo 7, Defiance 3.
Villanova 9, Lehigh 2.
West Point 15, Swarthmore 0.
Yale 7, Manhattan 0.

Title to American Yachtsmen

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 18 (AP)—A team of four American yachtsmen today held the first annual spring star class international yacht championship. The combined performances of Adrian Iselin of New York, Sampson Smith of Lake Otsego, N. Y., Walter Pilser of Greenwood Lake, N. Y., and Tom Whittelsey of Great South Bay, Long Island, routed a Bermuda side 36 points to 4 in a nine-mile sail over a triangular course. Only one of the four native craft completed the course. Two others were disqualified and the last withdrew.

Terry Says Giants Best Team in League

Take Bill Terry's word for it—the New York Giants are the best team in the National League. Despite this statement, however, the manager-first baseman refuses to predict a pennant for his club, on the grounds that it is unwise for a big league pilot to make such a prediction at this early stage of the season.

Terry said yesterday: "This year's Giants team is the best one I have managed, and that includes the 1933 outfit that won the pennant and world championship. Bartell, in my opinion, is the finest shortstop in the National League. He has played even better ball than I expected he would. Jackson has solved our third base problem and should have one of his greatest seasons. Our pitching staff is in excellent shape. If we can steer clear of injuries, we will be hard to beat."

The 1935 Giants are a strong defensive team. Their pitching staff, composed mainly of Hal Schumacher, Carl Hubbell, Fred Fitzsimmons and Roy Parmelee, is unquestionably the most powerful in the circuit. Their infield of Terry, Critz, Bartell and Jackson is also the best the league can offer. Their outfield, when Davis is playing center field between Joe Moore and Mel Ott, need bow to none as a defensive trio. Terry's only problem at the moment is to produce enough runs to back up this defensive.

The return of the Big Four pitching staff to form; the addition of Bartell at shortstop, and the moving of Jackson to third base, are the reasons most of the baseball writers are picking the Giants to win the pennant. The Cardinals of course are always dangerous, but it seems they are placing too much responsibility on the shoulders of the two Deans. At least that is the general belief.

The Giants lost their season's opener to the Braves on Tuesday, when Babe Ruth hit his first National League home run; but in the New York clubhouse after this game Terry said to his boys, "You played a great game out there today fellows. Keep it up and we will win the pennant. We can't lose."

✓ ✓ ✓

In the American League yesterday, the Boston Red Sox won their second straight game from the New York Yankees, 4 to 3, in 10 innings, taking possession of first place in the standing. Bing Miller's pinch single in the tenth drove in two runs after Max Bishop's homer had tied the score in the ninth. Detroit, champions of the league, opened their season against Chicago by dropping a 7-to-6 decision. Schoolboy Rowe pitched the full game for the Tigers, but yielded 10 hits, four of them for extra bases.

Guy Bush made his debut with Pittsburgh yesterday at Forbes Field. He did very well for five innings, but after that his opponents, the Cincinnati Reds, pushed across seven runs and won the game.

Hockey Player Drafted

CALGARY, Alta., April 18 (AP)—Les Cunningham, with the Buffalo Bisons of the International Hockey League last season, has been drafted by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, it was announced here yesterday.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Ex-President Speaks Wisely

Associated Press
John A. Heydler

WHILE it may not have attracted the attention which attended some of the other features of the opening baseball games of the National and American Leagues Tuesday, the statement of John A. Heydler, ex-president of the National League and now the chairman of its board of directors, favoring a later opening for the two major leagues, was one of the most important made in connection with the day's baseball happenings. For years the writer has advocated a later opening, but with no success. The number of games which have to be postponed each spring has been large; and, while there is no doubt but what there would still be postponements if the start of the season was moved ahead a week or two, there would not be nearly so many. While it is true that only two of the opening-day games had to be postponed this year, those games which were played suffered in attendance because of weather conditions. The fact that 22,000 turned out in Boston and 28,000 were present in the Yankee Stadium, New York, is a wonderful tribute to the game; but we venture to say that many of the fans who attended those games will not be present for some days to come unless there is a decided change in weather conditions. Had the games started a week later, as Heydler suggests, there would undoubtedly have been more spectators present.

Would Not Lose Money

So far as losing the money taken in at these early games is concerned, we believe that this would be more than offset by starting spring practice as much later as the season is to start. The baseball fan is undoubtedly a bear for punishment; but we do not believe that the professional game is helping itself any, either from a financial or popular point of view, in taking advantage of the fans' willingness to turn out in real football weather to see his favorites on the diamond. With such a keen baseball man as Heydler advocating a later start, we would not be at all surprised to see a change made in the near future. Our only difference with Heydler on this subject would be that he should make it two weeks later instead of one. We believe that a season starting May 1, with the closing at a date which would permit the disposal of the World Series before football starts, would be the ideal one, and that the clubs would make more money than they are now making over the longer season.

✓ ✓ ✓

How They Do Like Their Soccer

When those good old days were here, and you couldn't get a ticket to a Harvard-Yale, Army-Navy, or a lot of other college football games, Uncle Sam's sports devotees used to think that they couldn't get a stadium big enough to satisfy the demand for tickets. Crowds of 70,000 and even 100,000 were talked about as showing how popular American college football was; but of recent years things have been different, and now the college athletic authorities are finding that their stadia will easily accommodate all who are willing to part with their money, even with all restrictions regarding tickets removed. How different it is in Scotland, and how the Britisher does like his soccer. When Scotland played England in their international match at Hampden Park, Glasgow, they managed to squeeze in 130,000 spectators, and even then there were 50,000 outside unable to gain admittance. Now steps are being taken by the Scottish Football Association to obtain a stadium that will accommodate 200,000 persons, which ought to be evidence enough to prove that the British like their soccer better than the Americans like their type of football.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000

Results April 17

Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 4.
All other games postponed.

College Lacrosse Results

Springfield 10, Yale 8.
West Point 19, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Pennsylvania 5, Lafayette 4.
Harvard 11, Tufts 1.

College Tennis Results

Stevens Tech 5, Fordham 4.
Swarthmore 5, Pennsylvania 4.

St. Louis Franchise for Sale

ST. LOUIS, April 18 (AP)—Redmond C. Quain, Ottawa, Canada, said he would sell the St. Louis National Hockey League Club before next season. In an announcement made public yesterday, the Ottawa owner declared if efforts to sell the franchise and players failed, the franchise would be held in abeyance and the players would be sold or rented to other clubs in the circuit.

Allan Cup to Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18 (AP)—The Halifax Wolverines won the Allan Cup, emblem of the Canadian senior amateur hockey championship, by defeating the Port Arthur Bearcats, 4 to 2, last night for their second straight victory of the final playoff series. They won the opener Monday, 4 to 3. The victory earned the Wolverines the right to represent Canada in the Olympic hockey competition in Germany next winter.

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Dances by Albertina Rasch
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Matinees Wed. and Sat., 85c-$2.20
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[LAST WEEK!!]
"The world needs this play at this time."—Richard B. Harrison.
The Green Pastures
PRICES all perf's: 55c to $2.20. Tax included.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:40.
44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way LAc. 4-1135

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Alhambra—a Moorish Palace

Masterpieces in Art Series—6

By Anna Curtis Chandler

For Fourteen Years Instructor and Story Teller, Metropolitan Museum of Art

BEAUTY, romance and mystery hang about the Alhambra, in the old city of Granada, Spain. Up the hill we must go to visit it, until we reach its rocky height of several thousand feet, guarding the ancient city — the snowy Sierra Nevada mountains forming a fitting background.

The Alhambra is now before us. Its name means "the Red Palace," so-called because of the orange-red color of the rock on which it stands, and the red stone, shading to orange, of which it is built. We enter through the horseshoe arch — an invention of the Moors—in the Gate of Justice.

It looks like a fortress. It is very plain on the outside, like a strong walled castle with thick walls and towers. But, oh! the inside! There, it blossoms into beauty. It is "as if light itself had crystallized into color and substance."

As we compare the Alhambra with the cathedrals of that early time, we decide that it has more decoration than structure. It lacks their beauty of plan and proportion—the strength of great architecture—yet it is unsurpassed in charm, lightness, in delicate grace and beauty of ornament. Its decoration is so light, so graceful, with colorful patterns on every part of the floors, walls and ceilings, that we do not wonder a Moorish poet called it a "pearl set in emeralds." Might it not also be called because of the color of its stone and gardens, a ruby set in emeralds?

A "Pearl Set in Emeralds"

How it glows when the sunlight peers through the delicately carved lattices of the windows, calling forth the beauty of red, blue, green, and golden yellow. How mysterious it appears in the cool silver of the moonlight, when sometimes the windows seem to embroider the evening sky beyond, weaving laces of moonbeams upon the marble pavement. "It is not architecture, but pure enchantment," an admirer said.

While we sit by one of these windows, let us recall who the Moors were, these eastern people who built and loved the Alhambra Palace, over 600 years ago. The Saracens, followers of Mohammed who settled in Spain were made up of different tribes, the term "Moor" having been given to those who invaded the country many centuries ago because they came from Morocco. Gradually, all the victorious followers of Mohammed in Spain came t be known as Moors.

The last of the Moorish kings, Boabdil, was living in the Alhambra Palace when Christopher Columbus was trying to persuade King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to give him aid with his westward voyage. Not until they had forced Boabdil to surrender, in 1492, did the King and Queen pay attention to Columbus's request. He sailed westward, triumphant, and Boabdil, the last of the Moors in Spain, mourning, departed from his magnificent Alhambra Palace.

Brocade-Like Decorations

In the Court of the Myrtles, the azure of the sky and the graceful arches are reflected in a sparkling basin of clearest water. The pure white of marble columns contrasts with the warm tones of the wall patterns—blue, red, and golden yellow—so delicate that we marvel they have been preserved.

Arabic tellers from the Eastern Holy Book, the Koran, fantastic decorations of plants, fruits, foliage and flat decorations of lines carved into brocade-like designs, decorate the walls, giving great richness of effect.

Rich tracery upon the capitals which crown the columns; tiles of beautiful colors, covered with a softly brilliant glaze, or coating; beautiful scroll work of exquisite harmonies blending like threads of an Eastern carpet—thus the Alhambra delights all visitors in spite of the many changes and the dimming of the colors which time has brought.

The great Hall of the Abencerrages was once the audience chamber of the Moorish rulers, and our eyes still find traces of its magnificence. It won its name from the gallant cavaliers of the Abencerrages family, who were said to have been slain there by order of a Moorish king.

The Hall of the Two Sisters, where Washington Irving had a room is connected with many a tale of dark-eyed Moorish princesses, and chivalrous knights. Through the window's screen we catch a glimpse of the turquoise of the sky, looking like blue mosaic patterns.

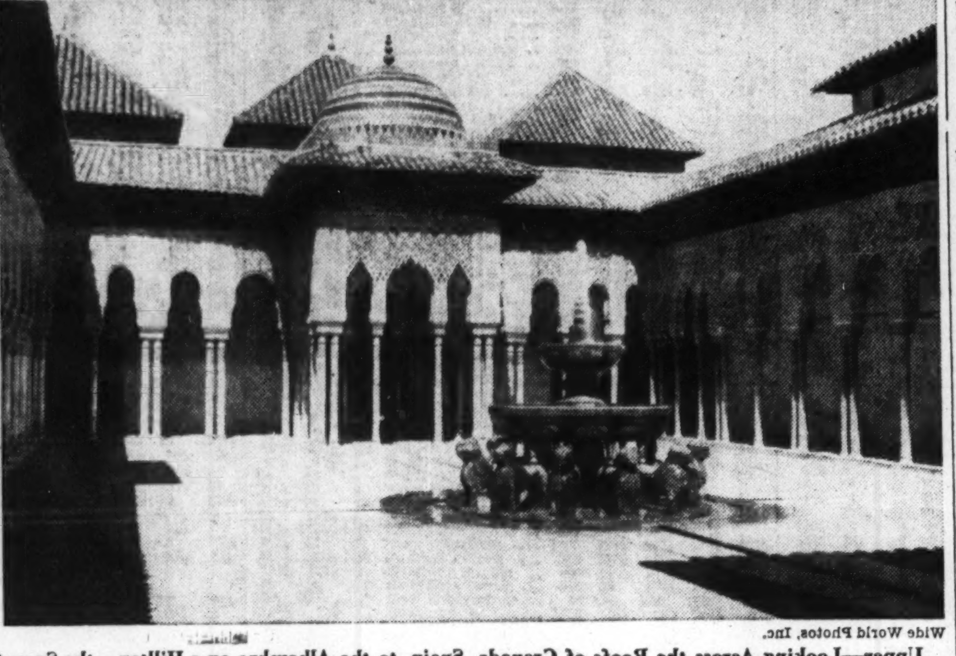
The Arab poet once wrote, "My pillars were brought from Eden, my garden is the Paradise. Jewels are my walls, and my ceilings are dyed with the hues of the wings of angels. I was pawed with petrified flowers, and those who see me laugh and sing. My columns are blocks of pearls by night, by day perpetual sunshine turns my fountains to gold."

No visit to the Alhambra would be complete without a glimpse of the Court of Lions, with its forest of slender columns, made of precious marbles of many colors; its graceful arches, its patterns like rich embroideries—a "great pavilion of marble and alabaster lace."

Do not be frightened by the 12 lions upholding the basin in the center of the court. "Lions?" you ask. "We are glad you named them for we never should have recognized them!"

Patterns of lions they are, thus carved because the Koran forbade the making of any true likeness of people or animals. "O thou who examinest these lions fixed in their places," says the inscription on the fountain, "fear not, Life is wanting to enable them to show their fury."

Publishers Photo Service



Wide World Photos, Inc.

Upper—Looking Across the Roofs of Granada, Spain, to the Alhambra on a Hilltop—the Snow-Covered Sierra Nevada in the Distance. Lower Left—Court of Lions. Lower Right—The Queen's Boudoir Seen Through a Pair of Moorish Windows

A Scout Climber Camp in the Welsh Mountains

By N. Woodhead

Assistant County Commissioner, Scouts, for North Caernarvonshire

ALL boys enjoy the prospect of the free, open-air life of a summer camp, but when there is added the spice of adventure and exploration, enthusiasm needs no further stimulus.

The Climber Camp, organized for Scouts by a small group of Scoutmasters in North Wales, offered a fortnight's exploration of Snowdonia last summer. The camp was placed in a beautiful site at the head of a picturesque valley with a charming lake within a few score yards of the boundary of the field. In the bounds stood a famous practice climb, the face and cracks of which were scratched by the nail marks of experts.

The excursions were carefully selected and arranged so that average boys of 14 could begin by taking interesting walks to train them for the strenuous climbs ahead. From the first day boyish appetite for adventure was whetted by the camp leader who scrambled over easy rocks instead of following simpler routes.

The Value of Balance

Each boy learned the value of balance, and of rhythmical walking that enables even a slender stripling to cover many miles without weariness. He learned how to conserve his energy, and how to make the most of the halts for meals, or the enjoyment of widespread views. He learned, too, without realizing that he was being taught, the value of handhold and foothold, and soon became accustomed to the art of poising his body on steep slopes that he knew to be practicable and safe because he had climbed them. This, in turn, helped him to counteract any tendency to dizziness. Crags and screes that had looked impossible to conquer when viewed from the front became simple scrambles when tackled at astonishingly easy angles.

Although the boys had to readjust their ideas of climbing difficulties, they were prevented from disparaging the dangers of mountains by being introduced to precipices with great "boiler-plates" of slabs, long buttresses and gullies, and by examining at close quarters, both from below and also from the crests, the great climbing-faces of Y Lliwedd and Crib Goch on the Snowdon group.

Within a few days the boys were thoroughly tuned to the up-hill and down-dale work, and the journeys became more enterprising. Each Scout kept his own logbook in which he wrote an account of his experiences, illustrating his routes by sketch maps and drawings. The camp staff gave short talks on these subjects on days when there were no climbs. Later, these diaries were elaborated by the addition of photographs.

Bit by bit an area of 25 square miles was covered, and experience was gained of all types of ground and cracks, though the party usually kept off pathways and became real "pathfinders." The climbing of grassy slopes was not popular, since they were found to be fatiguing and monotonous, yet every boy agreed it was good to discipline one's likes and dislikes, and the mountainous slopes tended to make other routes all the more enjoyable.

Outings involving thrilling scrambles up bare rocks and jagged edges, or the lusty swinging over short-cropped moors, were always enjoyed, even when they led to peaty bogs where each step meant ankle-deep thrusts into saturated bog-moss; while heather or bilberry-clad mountains, broken by rocky outcrops, and the exploring of newly found lakes, gave untold enoyment.

The weather scarcely troubled activities at all. Some of the younger Scouts had their first experience of a thorough soaking in a severe storm that burst on them almost as soon as they had left the sharply pointed cone of Cynicht. In five minutes they were wet to the skin, despite protecting macintoshes; and for two hours their downward plunge continued through bog and stream and wood, to the accompaniment of the fierce onslaught of rain. Thanks to the lightness of their attire, and the final passing of the storm, they were almost dry when they reached their tents at the end of the six-mile walk.

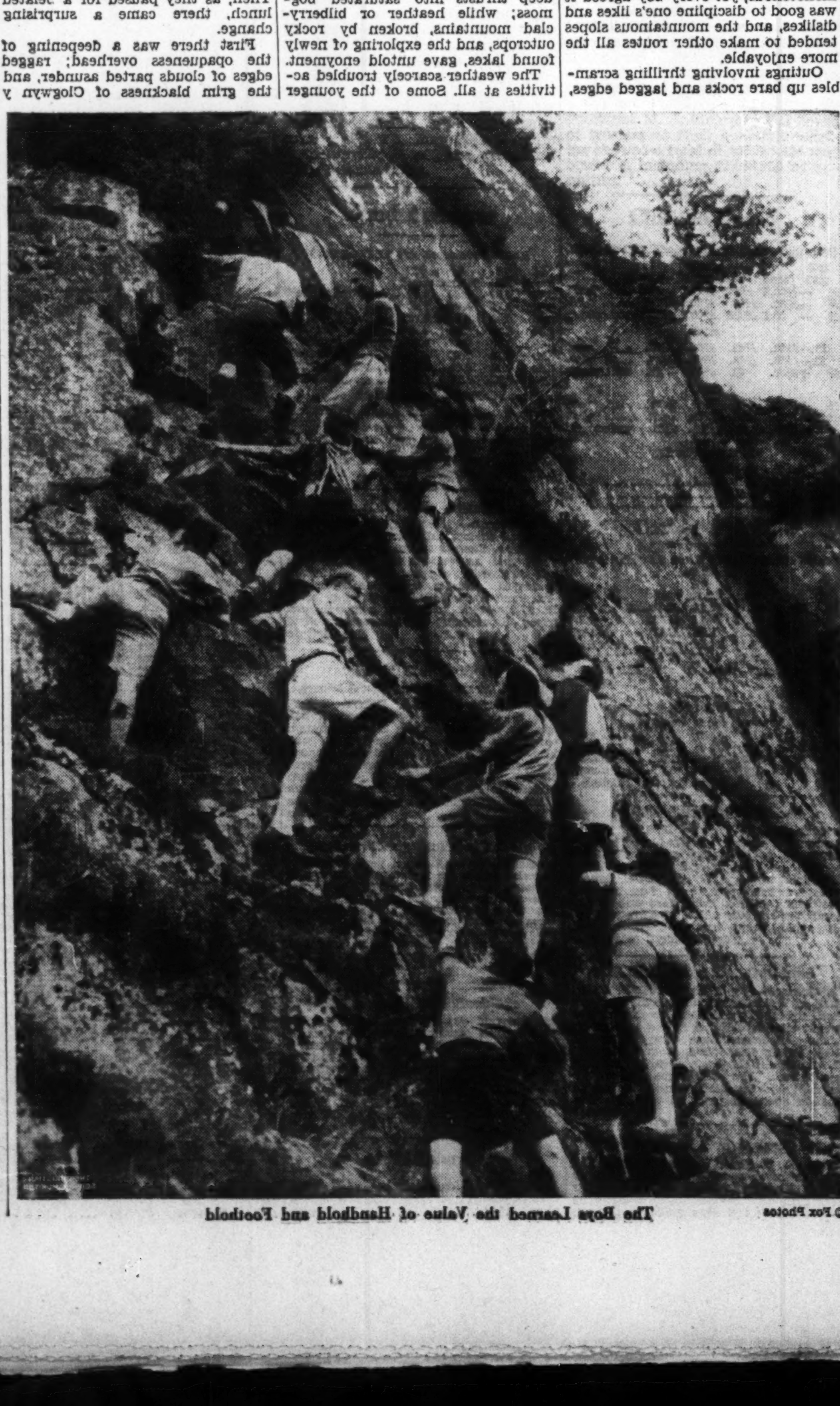
The Specter of the Brocken

On another day they marched into a lonely Snowdon cwm (recess) in thick mist that blotted out everything. Only the leader's intimate knowledge of the district kept the long file of bare-kneed, brown-skinned boys comfortable in a sense of safety amid a jumble of glacier-polished slabs and rushing streams. Then, as they paused for a belated lunch, there came a surprising change.

First there was a deepening of the opaqueness overhead; ragged edges of clouds parted asunder, and the grim blackness of Clogwyn y Person thrust its nose above a thousand feet of vivid rock. On either side appeared pinnacle, tower and ridge, until the whole warm red grandeur of Crib Goch's crags burst on their view. Cwm Glas, the loveliest of Snowdon's hidden recesses, claimed many new hearts that day, and the enchantment was not dispelled later when the rare phenomenon of "The Spectre of the Brocken" was witnessed, and each boy saw his own shadow, grotesquely huge and halo-surrounded, on the fleecy mists gathering below from the crest of the ridge.

The excursions were not confined to Snowdon and its four satellite peaks. The tourist-ridden summit cairn (Y Wyddfa) was reached five times by different routes, while the remaining summits, Crib Goch, Y Lliwedd, Yr Aran and Garnedd Ugain were visited at least once.

Southward, over Nant Gwynant stretch miles of mountains that are hardly known even by name, and here, in this welter of isolated country, many days of real exploration were spent, observing the beauty of wild plant and bird life, discovering tarns and bathing pools which lithe boyhood will never forget, and enjoying cheery talks that ripened into the finer degrees of friendship under the open canopy of the sky.



© Fox Photos

The Boys Learned the Value of Handhold and Foothold

Letters Correct Wrong Views

Our Mail Bag

Brisbane, Australia

Dear Editor:

This pen-friend hobby of mine is becoming really interesting. It is a splendid idea, comparing our different modes of living.

Friends of mine have recently returned from America, and they cannot speak too highly of your country. The information they have given me, coupled with that of my various American correspondents, has made America seem a very different country indeed. Before I had only the vaguest ideas about your country—and I find some of my correspondents have equally vague ideas about Australians—so we are having quite an amusing time correcting wrong impressions on both sides.

Summer is with us now, and we are enjoying some gloriously hot days. The nights are cool, and just at present are moonlit. There is a slight breeze, faintly perfumed with the scent of the tuberoses, tonight, and the paw-paw, palms and mango trees are outlined against a cloudless, moonlit sky. Somewhere some children laugh happily, and the melodious bells of a neighboring church can be heard very faintly, chiming the hour.

Jean P.

Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Monitor ever since I can remember and I enjoy it very much. I am a Girl Guide and I enjoy their work and going to the meetings.

I am 14 years of age and am interested in all kinds of sports and music.

In our winter season we play hockey, skate, ski, toboggan and curl. We do not have a long severe winter as one might think when we are so near the Arctic Circle.

It is 50 years ago this week since Edmonton's first school was started and we are celebrating the anniversary by having concerts in the various schools.

Edmonton is the capital of Alberta, and is called the "Gateway to the North." We have lovely grounds around the Legislature Buildings which are situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River.

Hoping that I will receive letters from all parts of the world,

With best wishes,

Dorothy M.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. This does not apply to the "over twenties.")

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Mary L. S. (12) Palo Alto, California. From Germany, England, or France. Interested in Girl Scouts, tennis and a few other sports.

Doris H. (12) Guerneville, California. From anywhere. Interested in all outdoor sports, also dancing, and pets.

Thelma C. (12) Whittier, California. From China. Interested in drawing.

Anna S. (14) Phillipsburg, N. J. From English-speaking, German-Speaking, or French-speaking countries, especially Switzerland. Interested in sports, dramatics and stamp collecting.

Althea P. (14) Fairhope, Alabama. From anywhere, especially France. Interested in sports, reading and dancing.

Decima E. (15) Johannesburg, South Africa. From any country in Europe. Interested in photos of film-stars, and stamps, also tennis.

Dimples C. (15) Toronto, Canada. From anywhere. Can write slightly in German and French.

Esther L. W. (13), Hartford, Conn. Interested in reading and sports.

Betty A. W. (14), Newport News, Virginia.

Florence W. (15), Smithtown, N. Y. Interested in literature, sports and music.

Cristine H (15), Jersey City, N. J. From anywhere, especially western United States. Interested in hiking and collecting pictures of animals.

Ruth S. (16), Hurley, South Dakota. Interested in reading, journalism, Latin and sports.

Betty T. (17), Minneapolis, Minnesota. Wishes to hear from Spain and to correspond in Spanish.

Renee K. (17), Christchurch, New Zealand. Interested in travel, music and all arts and professions.

Joyce M (18), Coolum Creek, via Yandina, Australia. Interested in stamps, pressed flowers, riding, arts and crafts.

Lillian R. (19), North Hollywood, California. Interested in post cards, music, literature, drama, sports and furthering of friendship.

Frances M. (12), South Gate, California. From France, Ireland, Alaska, Holland, Egypt, China and Australia. Interested in history and every-day life, pets and sports.

Eileen M. B. (12), Wallington, England. From Holland or America. Interested in rug-making, nature study and music.

Boys

Carl W (12), St. Louis, Missouri. From the Philippines. Interested in Boy Scouts, stamps and making of airplanes.

Bob T. Toronto, Ontario. From Boy Scout in foreign country.

Wayne W. B. (16), Winterton, South Africa. From foreign countries. Interested in clarinet, stamps, old coins, post cards.

Jay M. (18), Seattle, Washington. Interested in aviation.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

What Is the Value of Time?

A GOOD opportunity to do a piece of creative writing and to consider sympathetically the administrative problems of schools is offered in a contest for the best essay on "The Value of Time in Education," open to pupils in all of the 22,237 high schools in the United States.

The contest, which commemorates the 300th anniversary of high school education in America, is sponsored by International Business Machines Corporation. A four-year university scholarship will be awarded to the writer of the best essay submitted in the competition. For the best essay submitted from each state, suitably inscribed wrist watches will be awarded. The schools attended by the successful contestants will be awarded international athletic event timers for automatically keeping spectators informed of elapsed time at games and contests.

A jury of nationally known educators will choose the national and state prize winners from a selection of the best entered in the contest and passed on by local juries representing the school and the company, the announcement said.

"A minute has no negative qualities, it can be made to yield something, but not nothing," Thomas J. Watson, president of the company, said in announcing the contest. "Its yield is something beneficial or something detrimental. To those whose mature years will be spent in this new and fuller life, the best utilization of their time is essential to an existence of achievement and happiness."

A little poem which Thomas Carlyle wrote many years ago contains some appropriate thoughts on the subject.

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of Eternity
This new day is born
Into Eternity
A night doth return.

Behold it aforetime
No eyes ever did;
So soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

An 'Ex' Puzzle

(Hint to Puzzlers: An Illustrating ex .... Example)

1. A thrilling ex
2. A rapid ex
3. An outward ex
4. A further ex
5. A costly ex
6. An elevated ex
7. A very good ex
8. A wide ex
9. An added ex
10. A testing ex
11. A shutting-out ex
12. A loud ex
13. A digging ex
14. A superfluous ex
15. A bartered ex
16. A trial ex
17. A displayed ex
18. A searching ex

CAMPS FOR BOYS

WINNECOOK
Lake Winnecook, Unity, Maine. In beautiful, high on-shore grove. Activities that delight every boy—sailing, riflery, water sports. Manual arts. Counselor for five boys. 33rd year. Three-day horseback trip. Booklet. Herbert L. Rand, 8 Hemenway Road, Salem, Mass.

MOUNTAIN TRAILS CAMP
For boys, 10 to 17. In Adirondack Mts. Near Wells, N. Y., on Sacandaga River. 300 acres surrounded by State Forests.
A real backwoods vacation. All sports, swimming, canoeing, fishing, mountain climbing, forestry, geological excursions.
Season $165.00. Booklet.
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339 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois

MOWGLIS
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Thirty-Third Year
Mountain Trips—Riding. All Sports—35 Buildings—Constructive Leadership.
BOYS—The Cubs: 7 thru 9 years. The Pack: 10 thru 14 years
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL, Director, EAST HEBRON, N. H.

CAMP PINNACLE
For boys 6-18. 13th year. Teaches good sportsmanship. Right living. Modern equipment. All sports. Special Out-Post in Maine for older boys. Literature.
A. D. Thayer
Bears Trail Lyme, N. H.

KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vt. For Boys 6-19. 40 miles from Albany, N. Y. Provides a place where boys are kept busy doing the things a boy naturally likes to do. All land and water sports. Riding. Trips. Trained counselors. Modern equipment. Catalog. $15.50 per week. 14th Season. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. Camp Woodland for Girls, Londonderry, Vt., affiliated.

POCONO PINES CAMP
FOR BOYS. Pocono Pines, Pa. High in invigorating mountains. Three hours N. Y. and Phila. Golf and tennis special features. All sports. 13th year. Catalog.
MR. and MRS. J. E. CALHOUN
5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Passaconaway
For boys 6 to 16. Established 1909. Waterford, Maine. Eight glorious weeks in the woods of Maine with happy counselors. Highest state rating, excellent food, all activities, mountain, canoe and horseback trips, woodcraft, sailing, speed boat, private golf course. Fee reduced. MR. and MRS. A. G. CARLSON, Box S-367, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FOREST LAKE CAMP
for BOYS 6 to 18
Warrensburg, N. Y., Near Lake George
Elevation, 2000 Feet
Adventure, romance, freedom in the heart of the Adirondacks! Boys become skilled in a variety of activities. Horseback riding—all land and water sports. 4 distinct age groups, each with a separate program. Selected adult counselors.
HAROLD T. CONFER, Director
200 East Dean Street Freeport, N. Y.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

Leelanau For Boys
15th season
An individual Boy building camp. Unique location and equipment. All land and water sports including regulation size gymnasium, football and baseball fields. Thirty-two foot motor boat. Sailboats. Horseback riding. Tutoring optional. Boys may earn part of tuition. Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
Reflection of Perfection Is Our Aim
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SUMMER SCHOOLS BOYS

THORN MOUNTAIN SUMMER SCHOOL
Jackson, N. H., Alt. 1600 Feet. Prepares boys thoroughly for fall examinations while experienced tutors inspire self-confidence and create interest in studies. Individual instruction in ideal mountain camp environment. Camp sports. Illustrated booklet.
George Bushee, 9 Richardson Ave.
Arlington, Mass. ARLington 5927

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

WINNWOOD
Offers a happy summer vacation to boys and girls of all ages in an atmosphere of right thinking. All the activities of a camp, including basketry, music, art, dancing, archery, hiking, riding, baseball, swimming and tennis. July 1-Aug. 30.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, INC.
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

CHIKOPI for Boys
AK-O-MAK for Girls
Muskoka Lakes district, Ontario, Canada
Directors, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Mann
Distinctively separate camps. All true camping activities, including sailing. Unexcelled swimming supervision. Individual attention. Further information, Coach Matt Mann, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

WALDEMAR
KERRVILLE, TEXAS—An outstanding summer camp for girls in the South. Nationally recognized for its string of fine Arabian paint horses, beautiful rock buildings and expert instruction in all land and water sports, music, art, dramatics and dancing. Girls accepted for six weeks ($200.00), or twelve weeks ($350.00).
Literature upon request. DORIS C. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 806, San Antonio, Texas.

Camp Wah-Wah-Taysee
For Girls 6-16 West Dennis, Mass.
Varied program includes all land and water sports, crafts and dramatics. A fine, safe beach and the warm Cape Cod water make bathing especially enjoyable. Modernly equipped. Trained staff. Happy, carefree atmosphere. $150 season.
Mrs. Florence B. Harnden
Miss Marjorie H. Buckle
185 Summer Avenue Reading, Mass.

CAMP COTUIT
On Cape Cod. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every 3 girls. Sailing, swimming, tennis, dancing. Canoe trips. Music. Arts, crafts. Riding included in fee. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher (Physical Director, Miss Beard's School, 1912-1930), 170 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SARGENT SUMMER CAMP
AT PETERBORO, N. H.
Outstanding camp for girls on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Intermediates, 10-13; Juniors, 5-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog. E. Frances Sanborn, Secretary Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orr's Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Horsemanship. Deep-Sea Fishing. Aquaplaning. All Camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-RACK — Separate camp for brothers. Booklets: Mrs N. B. Knott, Box 845, Orr's Island, Maine.

LAKE LURE CAMP
for Girls
In the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina.
A well-equipped camp in one of the most beautiful sections of Eastern America. The best in camp life is available here. Training in all sports including horseback riding. Interesting social contacts. A camp with no extras.
Mrs. Mary Barrow Giesen, Director
1949 Union Avenue Memphis, Tenn.

SEA PINES
FOR GIRLS
CAPE COD
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box E, Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and Water Sports, Riding, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing. Modern equipment.
12th year. BOOKLET.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Route 3—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

TEELA-WOOKET

FOR GIRLS, Roxbury, Vt. The Horseback Camps in the heart of The Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding every day, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. Water sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance.
No Extras. Payments may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Camp Idlewild for Boys. Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 21st season.
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W.K. HORTON, WESTBURY, N. Y.

Listed Stock Quotations • **Selective Buying Characterizes New York Stock Market Today** • Commodity and Money Markets

Most Stocks Seem Once More to Be On Upward Bent

Trading Largely Specialty Affair With Pre-Holiday Appearance

By Forrest Price

Selectivity describes the buying operations in today's stock market. Habitual traders just had to do something.

So they purchased the specialties and preferred stocks.

And left the old-time standard issues alone. But even these had a following that gave them a firm tone.

It was somewhat of a preholiday market.

A total of 800,000 shares changed hands.

Gains and losses were somewhat mixed but the trend seemed to be mostly upward.

Eastman Kodak romped up 8½ points to a new high for the year. Some of the oil stocks showed their appreciation of the improvements in the petroleum industry by rising smartly. Louisiana Oil preferred advanced more than 4 points. Pure Oil preferred also was wanted at higher prices.

Prominent in the advance with gains of two to three points or more were du Pont, Remington Rand, Great Western Sugar preferred, Midland Steel preferred, North American preferred, Allied Chemical, American Metal, American Agricultural Chemical, American Can and Congoleum.

Gains also were recorded by Union Pacific, Timken, Penick & Ford and McIntyre Porcupine.

Moderate losses were registered by Cluett Peabody, Penn Dixie C. Bt, Fairbanks Morse preferred, Houdaille Hershey, Louisville & Nashville, Budd Manufacturing and Procter & Gamble preferred.

Some of the secondary low-priced the carrier group were again lower. Higher grade corporate issues slightly up. The U. S. Government were firm. Some of the foreigners showed substantial gains.

Sales of wheat against buying of corn featured the Chicago grain market in the late trading. Wheat closed easy while corn was higher. Cotton was slightly higher.

When the market has a setback such as occurred in yesterday's late trading, out comes a crop of pessimistic views. Conversely, when the market has a rise, optimistic observations are made.

But for a long time past the popular discussion carries with it a deep-dyed pessimism. That, no doubt, is why stocks have made no better progress than they have done.

When it is all summed up fears of what the Administration and Congress are going to do are responsible for the down-the-mouth talk.

Through all the clouds of fear a bright business sun is shining. It is bound to melt the fog away sooner or later.

The weekly report of electric power production of the Edison Electric Institute is one of the most significant indicators of business activity. This week's report shows a gain of more than 5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934.

Holiday Friday In America and Abroad

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Customary observance of Good Friday will be marked by a general suspension of business on security and commodity exchanges in the United States and abroad on that day. In this country, the banks will remain open. While the New York Stock Exchange and other security markets will be open on Saturday, the leading commodity exchanges here will remain closed until Tuesday. The local foreign exchange market will function on Friday and Saturday but small dealings are expected in view of the general suspension of business abroad.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; strength of specialties aids list.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments steady.

Curb: Improved; metals and oils higher.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; sterling easy.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; selling against corn.

Corn: Higher; immediate supplies meager.

Cattle: Slow, steady to weak; quality low.

Hogs: Slow to weak; top $9.15.

Foreign

LONDON—Dealings on the Stock Exchange were of holiday dimensions today, and the price tendency was irregular. Profit-taking caused gilt-edged securities and industrials to ease, while Dunlop Rubber shares weakened on the disappointing dividend declaration. Home rails were cheerful, and Argentine rails moved with support on the favorable committee report. The market closed irregular.

The London, Paris and Berlin markets will be closed until April 23 for Easter holidays.

Paris—Prices were steadier on the Bourse today on optimism of the Geneva results. Electric, oil and rubber shares were strong. The closing tone was steady.

Berlin—Led by mining and shipping shares, business on the Boerse improved generally today, and prices closed firm.

Scrap Steel Index

NEW YORK, April 18—Scrap steel markets are quiescent, says this week's Iron Age. The publication's price composite for scrap is unchanged at $10.42 a gross ton. The pig iron and finished steel composites are likewise unchanged at $17.90 a ton and 2.124 cents a pound, respectively.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Wheat Values Sag After Early Rise

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—In a typical pre-holiday market, wheat values today averaged higher, but sagged at the last.

A feature of late trading was sales of wheat against purchases of corn. On the other hand, reports from the Canadian as well as the American northwest indicated that wheat seeding was somewhat later than usual.

Wheat closed easy ⅝ under yesterday's finish, May 1.00-1.00¼, corn ¼-1⅛ up, May 90⅛-¼, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions 10 to 12 cents down.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	78.8	95.3	90.7	67.7
Month ago	78.7	92.4	87.4	66.4
1935 high	87.8	95.9	90.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday			109.6
Month ago			109.8
Year ago			105.7
1935 high	110.3	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Weston Electric Operations

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Operations of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company are being conducted at a small profit, but not quite as satisfactory as last year, officials of the company stated at the annual stockholders' meeting. Increased costs under the NRA code are more evident now than in the past, they said. E. R. Mellen, treasurer, was added to the board of directors.

Textile Mill Activity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Textile mill activity, gauged by consumption of raw material, was 5 per cent greater for the first quarter of 1935 than for the corresponding period of 1934, Textile World says in its April issue. "It was about 2 per cent below the activity of the 1924-31 average, roughly assumed as 'normal,'" according to the publication's preliminary estimates.

Associated System Output Up

For the week ended April 6, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 54,372,631 units (kwh), which is an increase of 4.9 per cent over the same week last year. This is the highest output ever reported by the System for the comparable week of any previous year. For the four weeks to date the increase was 4.5 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago.

Fabricated Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—March bookings of fabricated structural steel showed a marked upturn according to preliminary reports to the American Institute of Steel Construction from shops representing 68 per cent of the total industry. The volume of bookings was slightly under the volume for the like month last year, but were 34 per cent ahead of February bookings.

Hide Futures

	Open	Last
June	10.13	10.20
September	10.48	10.63
December	10.79	10.95

Nation-Wide Growth In Business Revealed

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Substantial increases in new life insurance sold by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company throughout the country during the first quarter of 1935 indicate further improvement in the buying attitude.

This company's new paid business increased 10.51 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934, and was a 27.82 per cent increase over the first quarter of 1933.

Encouraging figures submitted by President M. J. Cleary to the board of trustees at their quarterly meeting showed a total of $65,865,424 new business, including $2,688,950 of annuities.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.01	1.01¼	1.00	1.00⅛—	⅝
July	.99¾	1.00⅛	.99¼	.99⅜—	¼
September	1.00¾	1.00⅝	.99⅝	1.00 —	⅛

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.89⅜	.90⅝	.89⅛	.90⅛	+.01
July	.82¾	.83⅞	.82⅝	.83⅞	+.01
September	.78	.78⅜	.87	.78⅜	+⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.48⅜	.49⅜	.48⅜	.49⅝	+⅛
July	.42¾	.43¼	.42⅜	.42⅞—	⅛
September	.40⅝	.40⅞	.40¼	.40½—	⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.89¼	.88⅞	.88⅞
July	.90¼	.89⅝	.89⅝

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.39	11.55	11.38	11.53	+.11
July	11.48	11.65	11.35	11.64	+.12
October	11.15	11.31	11.05	11.30	+.04
December	11.20	11.38	11.09	11.38	+.08
January	11.21	11.42	11.12	11.42	+.11

Spots 11.90, up 15 points. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.42	6.42	6.32	6.38	—.06
July	6.35	6.35	6.29	6.31	—.07
October	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.08	—.08
January	6.08	6.08	6.02	6.05	—.08

Tone at close steady.

Cotton Slightly Higher

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Cotton steadied today after early heaviness. Some stop orders were uncovered on the forenoon decline, after which the market showed indications of a better technical position, and prices responded to trade buying and preholiday covering. July sold up from 11.35 to 11.55, with the midafternoon market quiet and steady, about unchanged to 3 points higher.

U. S. Rubber Co. Outlook

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Business of the U. S. Rubber Company during the first two months of this year was better than in the like period in 1934, but the subsequent tire price unsettlement has made the outlook more unfavorable at the present time, William de Kraft, chairman of the finance committee, told stockholders at the annual meeting. Samuel E. Howard and William M. Stevens were elected directors.

Standard Gas Output

Electric output of Standard Gas and Electric Company for the week ended April 13, 1935, totaled 90,835,182 kilowatt hours, an increase of 2.1 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last year.

N. Y. Central May Obtain RFC Loan

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—It was reported in Wall Street today that Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, was holding conferences with the banking interests in the financial district relative to the bank loans of the New York Central Railroad Company.

It was understood the RFC head proposed a reduction in the interest rate and the placing of the obligations on a fixed maturity basis. The road's bank debt is believed to amount of around $63,000,000.

The creditor banks were said to be not unfriendly to the idea of a reduction in the interest rate to 4 per cent from 4½ per cent, but were represented as opposed to any change in the payable on demand terms under which the loans were negotiated.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Asso Dry Gds 1st pf	.83	June 1	May 7
Bridgeport Mach pf	.$1	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Increased			
Selby Shoe	50c Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Regular			
Am & Gen Sec A	.7½c Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf	.75c Q	June 1	May 15
Bckye SC 6% pp	$1.62½ Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Domin Bridge, Ltd	.30c Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Elec B&S $6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Elgin Nat Watch	.15c Q	June 15	June 1
Hale Bros Stores	.15c Q	June 1	May 15
Life Savers	.40c Q	June 1	May 1
Loblaw Groc Ltd, A	.25c Q	June 1	May 10
Loew's Bost Thea	.15c Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Macy (RH) & Co	.50c Q	June 1	May 10
Owens-Ill Glass	$1 Q	May 15	Apr. 29
Royal Bk of Canada	.$2 Q	June 1	Apr. 30
Shawinigan W&P	.12c Q	May 15	Apr. 25

Oil Refunding Likely

NEW YORK, April 18—The names of several large units in the oil industry have been mentioned in Wall Street financial circles as likely to engage in refunding operations to scale down fixed charges. Ohio Oil Company figures prominently in the current gossip. The company is said to be negotiating for the sale of an issue of bonds to retire its 6 per cent preferred stock. Texas Corporation and Consolidated Oil recently were reported considering new bond issues for refunding purposes.

Food Index Lower

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Reversing the trend of the preceding four weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet food index last week declined 3 cents to $2.71. The recession was due wholly to the sharp drop in the price of butter. At the current level the index is 5 cents below this year's peak, but well above the figure for the corresponding period a year ago.

Reynolds Metals Co.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Reynolds Metals Company has sold to a group of Wall Street investment firms 50,000 shares of $100 par convertible 5½ per cent preferred stock at $100 a share. Issuance of the shares was approved by stockholders at a special meeting. Application for registration of the issue was filed in Washington two weeks ago.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, 30 lower to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
September	73.1	73.1	72.6b
October	73.4	73.4	73.0b

b—Bid.

Soft Drink Sales Show Good Upturn During Past Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Sales of soft drinks during the last year or so have registered marked gains and are expected to stabilize at about current levels, according to Standard Statistics.

Moreover, earnings growth will probably be relatively more moderate, as rising costs of ingredients will tend to narrow profit margins.

In the months immediately following prohibition repeal, the large producers of carbonated beverages enjoyed an unusual rush of buying and large supplies of low-cost inventories permitted very satisfactory profit margins. Subsequently, however, demand subsided to normal consumptive needs and profit margins were narrowed by higher raw material, labor and distributing costs. Moreover, extremely keen competition developed from small producers offering acceptable but cheaper products, and loss of business to these cheaper products by the large concerns is believed to have been considerable.

To combat this competition, some of the large companies have brought out cheaper products and lowered prices on their regular lines, although others have maintained quotations.

A number of soft-drink manufacturers, in an effort to bolster earnings from their old established lines, have undertaken the distribution of beer, wines and liquors. These supplementary activities have thus far contributed little, if anything, to profits, because of introductory and advertising expenses. Competition in the beverage field promises to remain extremely keen, although further recovery of purchasing power may tend to bring about some alleviation and to stimulate demand for higher grade products.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Bar silver	67⅜c	67c	32¼c
Time loans— 60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅞@1

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compared:

	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 13
High	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.4
Low	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.2
Last	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.4

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.[illegible] Apr. 21, 19[illegible]

The President's proclamation of Ja[nuary] 1934, fixed the domestic gold price [of the] dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.42 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 1[illegible]: Receipts, $14,700,834; expenditures, [illegible]195,631; balance, $2,256,430,689; [illegible] receipts for the month, $18,141,[illegible]; receipts for the fiscal year (since [illegible]) $3,012,733,560; expenditures, $5,42[illegible] (including $2,755,231,337 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures $2,408,256,620; gold assets, $8,624,0[illegible]

Vanadium Corp. of America

Vanadium Corporation of America shipments for the first quarter of 1935 were higher than in the like period of [1934] because of higher costs earnings [for the] period likely were about on a level with those of a year ago, which probably was a slight net loss.

Maine Central Earnings

PORTLAND, Maine, April 18 (AP)—President E. S. French of the Maine Central Railroad told stockholders at the annual meeting that the road probably would earn its fixed charges during 1935 should business continue at the 1934 level.

Weekly Earnings Of Woolen Goods Workers Decline

Bureau of Labor Statistics Says Sharp Shrinkage in Pay Rolls

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A sharp decline in weekly earnings of woolen and worsted goods workers after a boom in the spring and summer of 1933 is reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the months just before and just after their code was approved, the size of the woolen workers' weekly pay rolls was larger than it had been for several years, the bureau said in its third report on wages and hours in the textile industry.

But the average shrank from $17.50 during August and September, 1933, to $15.13 in August, 1934. This was about $1 a week less than the average during the depression year of 1932, $4.75 less than in 1928.

The Bureau reports were ordered by President Roosevelt when he approved the general textile strike settlement last September. They are being considered by NRA and the Textile Labor Board.

Workers making the least per hour suffered most by the decrease in weekly earnings from the summer of '33 to last summer, the report said.

Nearly 20 per cent of the male workers and nearly 40 per cent of the women were earning less than $10 a week last August.

In that connection, the report pointed out that the woolen workers were the best paid in the whole textile industry.

The decreases, the report noted, were for the wool and worsted industry as a whole. Average weekly earnings in the South rose during the year covered.

Employment, the report said, had been on the down-grade for years. The number of wage earners in recent years:

1923	184,200
1925	165,000
1932	110,200
1933 (August)	163,000
1934 (August)	110,200

In the first three months of the New Deal, while codes were being drafted, the number employed in the industry jumped 82 per cent, hourly earnings increased 10 per cent, and weekly earnings 32 per cent.

Adoption of the code brought a slack in the amount of work, but the cut in maximum hours from about 50 to 40 resulted in an immediate increase of 3 per cent in the number of employed workers between July and August, 1933. The code also resulted in an increase of 25 per cent in the hourly wages of those employees earning more than 28 cents an hour.

Women suffered more than men in the post-code wage declines, the report said.

"The heavier loss by female workers was chiefly due to the fact that their hours of work were cut more severely than the hours for males," it continued.

The losses, also, were "especially sharp" in northern New England.

"In August, 1934," the report said, "some groups of female workers as, for example, yarn winders, twister tenders and burlers, were actually earning less per week in northern New England than in the South."

Week's Business Failures Are Slightly Increased

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—There was a rise in the number of business failures in the United States for the week ended April 11. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 271, compared with 251 for the week previous and 251 a year ago.

The retail, wholesale, and manufacturing groups rose above last week's levels, while in the other commercial classification a falling off of four failures appeared.

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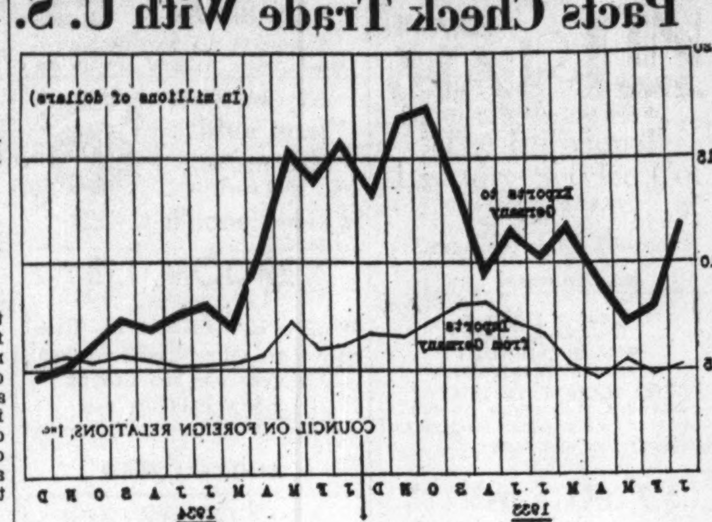
PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Germany's Bilateral Clearing Pacts Check Trade With U. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Informal Boycott Another Factor—Britain Also Loses German Business While Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland Gain From the Agreements

Trade between the United States and Germany in 1934 was substantially less than in the preceding year. As is shown in the accompanying chart, prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., the decrease in our exports to Germany was especially marked near the middle of 1934. While an informal boycott of German goods has tended to curb their import into the United States, an even more potent influence has been curtailing our export trade with Germany.

This sharp decline in our exports is due in part to the bilateral clearing agreements which Germany negotiated with a number of countries during the summer of 1934. These agreements provide that funds in a clearing country due to import surpluses from Germany shall be definitely assigned to Germany's creditors in that country.

It was expected that the clearing arrangements would stimulate German exports; instead, they were immediately followed by a heavy increase of imports into Germany from the signatory countries. At the same time there was a decline of imports from countries which had not entered into clearing agreements. In this group are the United States and Great Britain.

While their exports to Germany were decreasing, those of Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland were increasing and those of France were practically holding their own. Germany has been buying more heavily from these clearing countries because they have given her a form of credit which she has not been able to obtain elsewhere. But the arrangement has not helped to promote a favorable balance of trade or to facilitate the payment of external debts.

Germany's unfavorable trade balance of 284,000,000 reichsmarks in 1934 is in contrast with a favorable balance of 668,000,000 in 1933.

The World's Business

Balancing Up the New Deal

Excerpts from an address given before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, by H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, April 9, 1935.—Continued from yesterday.

ILLOGICALITY is only one difficulty in the way of simplified explanation—of balance sheet explanation. Another is the tremendous ramifications of the New Deal. The New Deal is trying to make over the social and economic face of America. Many aspects of it must be incidental in our search for a simplified balance sheet.

CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), for instance: This is a tremendous enterprise in itself. It settled at one stroke the problem created by the presence in the population of a youth adrift. If you ever saw what were called the *besprizorni* in post-revolutionary Russia, you will know what I mean. Boys without jobs, without homes, without hope, preyed on the countryside. I don't wish to imply that the same situation existed in the United States. But it was a similar condition in a milder form. It was a real problem. The CCC gave those drifting lads jobs in forest camps — a splendid achievement, a tribute to the New Deal.

So is the success of the anti-crime campaign, a success which was inspired by President Roosevelt's drive for an extension of police power to the federal authority. That is a tribute to the New Deal.

So is the conservation policy. Mr. Roosevelt has just been endowed with five billion dollars for work relief. A quarter of that huge sum will be devoted to the prevention of soil erosion, the return of plowed-up prairie back to grazing, the settlement of stranded farmers on more productive lands. All gigantic projects! That is New Deal, too. The New Deal stands for conservation—of American resources as well as of American society, as we have known it.

Conservation! For a century past the United States has devoted itself to productive enterprise. The magic result of this system of free enterprise is one of the wonders of the world. But in the task of exploiting a continent there has been a frightful wastage. Millions of tons of rich topsoil have been blown or washed into the sea. And unnumbered thousands of the men who tilled that soil are now hanging on the ragged edge of destitution. From the Dakotas to the Texas Panhandle an impoverished and wornout empire may be in course of degeneration, like ancient Lebanon. I don't know. Perhaps we are in for a drought cycle. But what man in his collectivity can do to improve conditions, the New Deal is trying to do. It is those intangibles—and there are many others—that, I am afraid, we cannot assess in balance sheet form.

What we are most interested in, I suppose, is an appraisement of the New Deal in terms of recovery. Has the New Deal delivered the goods? The question is being eagerly debated in the United States today. In reply to critics, some of the more partisan of whom call attention to the fearfully mounting relief rolls that are now helping care for one in six of the population, Walter Lippmann denies that there is any single index to answer our question. Possibly. But there is one that has more validity than any other single index. That is the literal answer to the question—has it delivered the goods? Has it filled in that hole in the national income produced—the collective purse? You will recall that no less than 40 per cent had been taken out of it by the depression.

Well, that hole, I am afraid, is still there. The first year of the New Deal witnessed a filtering back of income into the general pool. The increment reached 8 per cent. Last year's figure is not yet available. But it is doubtful whether there was any increase in the national income at all. Enough evidence is present to show that. Incomes, of course, arise out of production of goods and services. The chief index of production is factory output. This went up only about three-quarters of 1 per cent. What happened to agricultural production, is of course, well known. Crops were reduced by 25 per cent. Nature and man co-operated in pulling agriculture down to the smallest crop volume in 40 years. It is estimated that, after two years of the New Deal the increase in national income is only 5 per cent.

This year started off well, but the business indexes have lately been slipping, and it would be surprising to the general run of forecasters if, at the end of the year the total contribution to the filling in of the collective pocket of the American people were more than that 5 per cent—toward the 40 per cent lost in the depression.

Disappointing? Yes, if we interpret results against the background of promises. Yes, if we think only of the New Deal as an agent of recovery. But it was much more than that, as I have said. There are two balance sheets of the New Deal not one. The other is the balance sheet of New Deal reform. Except for some of the intangibles I have already mentioned, we can reduce reform to a balance sheet. For, if the first object was to increase the general income, the second was to redistribute it.

Listen: "Without State regulation of business a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret agreements; the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; the unregulated banking of a century ago could be restored; fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked . . . The old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more. The people of the United States will not restore that ancient order."

President Roosevelt, reformer, speaking. Reform, the greater of the twins. The present New Deal calendar affords the proof. An omnibus scheme of social insurance, utility regulation, a new banking scheme putting credit control, to all intents and purposes, in the Executive's hands—they are all reformist. Don't be misled into believing that laggard recovery has persuaded the President to abandon reform. Nothing of the sort! He is a bold empiricist. But he also is pragmatic—if a device doesn't work, he abandons it—though the undoing is becoming more and more difficult, NRA, for instance.

[To Be Continued]

Orthodox Federal Financing Seen As Bar to Inflation

Dr. Marcus Nadler Says U. S. Can Maintain Confidence in Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The continuance of an orthodox policy of financing the deficits of the Government will maintain confidence in currency and government securities and eliminate the danger of inflation in commodities and securities, declared Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University and research director of the Institute of International Finance.

Addressing the New York University Men in Finance at a luncheon, Dr. Nadler discussed the general topic of inflation.

He emphasized that it was to the Federal Government's advantage to keep the country's confidence in the currency in order to obtain new funds through the sale of bonds and also to be able to refund the billions of floating debt outstanding. If it should issue fiat money or tinker with the currency, "the psychological reaction to such measures plus the huge credit base already in existence will undoubtedly create inflation," he added.

Confidence in Dollar

So long as the Administration adheres to orthodox means of financing, Dr. Nadler said, there will be confidence in the dollar and the Administration will be in a position to sell bonds at rates probably unprecedented in the history of the country.

"Inflation means a sharp rise in prices of commodities and is possible only when there is spending power in the country," Dr. Nadler said. "With over one-sixth of the population on the relief rolls and with their purchasing power greatly reduced, a material rise in commodity prices is very unlikely. The only possible development would be a sharp rise based on a temporary flight from the currency, which would soon collapse when speculators in commodities endeavored to liquidate their holdings in order to realize a profit.

"Furthermore, the productive capacity of the country is so great that any increase in demand for manufactured goods could instantly be met, and this too would prevent a sharp rise in prices. In this respect the present situation in the United States differs materially from that of 1917-18, when the purchasing power of the population as a whole was very large and when the demand for commodities outran the supply.

Inflation Not Expected

"That the people as a whole have not taken the talk of inflation seriously is best evidenced by the fact that high-grade bonds are continuing to rise, that refunding operations have been highly successful, and that securities and commodities, with certain exceptions, have not shown any indication of speculative purchases because of possible inflation.

"It may be argued that, while a sharp increase in the price of commodities under present conditions is not likely if the Government continues its present orthodox policy of financing its deficit, inflation may nevertheless take place in the security markets.

"This undoubtedly is a possibility, but the fact should not be overlooked that the Federal Reserve now has complete control over the use of bank credit for the purpose of carrying securities on margin, and that the attitude of the present Administration toward Wall Street is entirely different from that of the two previous Administrations."

Agitation for Lower Telephone Rates

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told more than 300 stockholders at the annual meeting the number of telephones in use is increasing and that business looks somewhat encouraging.

In answer to a question about agitation for lower rates, Mr. Gifford said, "I have been in the business 31 years and I cannot remember a time when there wasn't agitation pretty nearly everywhere for reduction of telephone rates. I would hardly say it is abnormal today."

When asked by a stockholder about his salary, President Gifford replied, "It is $206,250." He added that no bonuses were paid.

Repayments on Insurance Policies Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18—Repayments made by borrowers on insurance policy loans for the quarter ended March 31 showed a gain of 45 per cent over the first quarter a year ago and 73 per cent over the first three months of 1933 according to the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

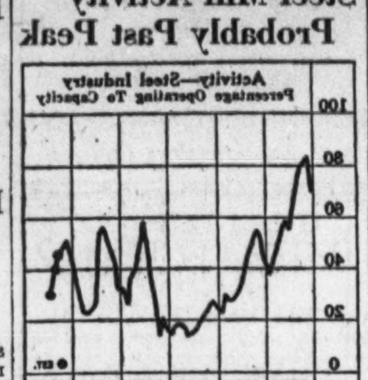
The company's statement shows that repayments total $110,728 for the first quarter of 1935, as compared with $76,448 for the first quarter of 1934 and $63,911 for the like period in 1933.

For the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1935, total repayments on policy loans of the company were $406,688, a gain of 60 per cent over the preceding 12 months' total of $254,335.

Both the total amount outstanding and the number of individual loans showed a steady reduction. Policy loans as of March 31, 1935, total $9,373,385.40, compared with $9,821,685.48 a year ago and $10,805,167.89 at this like date two years ago. Meanwhile the number of individual loans stood at a new low point, 30,470 as of March 31, 1935, compared with 32,381 loans outstanding a year ago and 33,653 as of March 31, 1933.

The average amount borrowed on each loan was $307 as of March 31, 1935, showing a gradual reduction from the average figure of $321 on March 31, 1933.

Steel Mill Activity Probably Past Peak



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS STEEL mill activity continues to take its cue largely from demands of the automobile and miscellaneous consumers of "light" steels, it is probable that the operating rate is well past its spring peak, and probably its peak for the year.

The decline to date has been gradual, and for the early future the recession will probably still be confined within relatively narrow limits.

Britain's Exports £2,881,000 Higher In Month of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18 — Great Britain's exports during the month of March increased £2,881,000 over the like worth in 1934. The month's import excess is lower by £3,190,000.

Board of Trade figures are as follows:

Total imports, £60,500,000; exports of Britain products, £35,950,000; re-exports, £4,470,000; total exports, £40,420,000; excess of imports, £20,080,000.

Compared with March, 1934, changes were as follows:

Exports, Brit. goods	increased	£2,881,000
Re-exports, for. goods	decreased	1,161,000
Total exports	increased	1,720,000
Total imports	decreased	1,470,000
Excess of imports	decreased	3,190,000

Trade for March, 1935, compared as follows with March, 1934 and March, 1933:

	1935	1934
Exports, British gds	£35,950,000	£33,089,000
Re-exports, forn gds	4,470,000	5,631,000
Total exports	£40,420,000	£38,700,000
Total imports	60,500,000	61,970,000
Excess of imports	£20,080,000	£23,270,000

Trade for the first three months of the calendar year compares with the corresponding period of 1934:

	1935	1934
Exports, Brit. goods	£105,521,000	£94,718,000
Re-expts, forn. goods	13,904,000	14,906,000
Total exports	£119,425,000	£109,625,000
Imports	178,731,000	183,845,000
Excess of imports	£59,306,000	£74,220,000

Imports show the following comparisons with other months:

	1935	1934
March	£60,500,000	£61,970,000
February	56,302,000	57,364,000
January	61,931,000	64,700,000
	1934	1933
December	£63,260,000	£63,160,000

Borrowing Nil Even At Low Money Rate

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The official rate for call money today remained at its record low of ¼ of 1 per cent posted yesterday. But despite this rate, the lowest in history, and the vast supply of available money in the market, borrowing is practically nil.

The general feeling in Wall Street is that no matter what the money rate is, there will be no extensive demand for this money until investors are more assured of the future and business expands.

One broker expressed the view that the reduced rate should make it easier for the Government to refinance at a lower rate and should have a beneficial effect on present high-grade federal and municipal bonds.

The market is awaiting with interest the outcome of the weekly meeting of the Federal Reserve Bank here this afternoon, at which it expects a cut to be made in its present rediscount rate of 1½ per cent, in effect for more than a year.

Canadian Farm Equipment Imports Show Sharp Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 18—Canada imported 88 per cent more farm equipment in February of this year than in January and 94 per cent more than in the like month of 1934, according to the United States Commercial Attaché here. United States accounted for 89 per cent of the total. Official Dominion statistics show that receipts of items under this classification were valued at $388,883 in February, 1935, as compared with $165,645 in January and $168,412 in February, 1934.

The February gain in farm equipment imports resulted mainly from increased purchases of tractors and tractor parts for farm use, it is pointed out. During the month under review 87 farm tractors valued at $67,710 were imported, as compared with only 15 valued at $10,744 in February of last year. Imports of cream separators, drill, cultivators, sprayers and farm implement repair parts also showed substantial increases.

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Material Decline In Manufacturing Plants Since 1929

Drop of 68,000 in Four Years of Depression—Midwest Drop Heavy

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A sharp decrease in the number of manufacturing establishments operating in the nation was shown today in figures on file at the Bureau of the Census.

After four years of depression, there were 68,083 fewer of such businesses in operation in 1933.

The census of Massachusetts, conducted biennially, showed that in 1929, there were 209,862 establishments employing 8,821,757 wage-earners. Their products that year were valued at $69,960,906,712.

In 1931, the number of establishments dropped to 174,255; wage-earners to 6,506,701, and value of products to $41,038,402,307.

But in 1933, despite a further decline in the number of establishments to 141,769, and a drop in the value of products to $31,358,840,338, the number of wage-earners employed showed only a relatively small decrease to 6,055,736.

Wages paid by these manufacturing plants dropped from $11,607,287,154 in 1929 to $7,173,231,655 in 1931, and to $5,261,576,029 in 1933.

In the most recent two-year period, the census showed the greatest decrease in number of manufacturing establishments in the Middle Atlantic States, where there were 43,831 plants in 1933, compared with 56,356 in 1931. States in this group are New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

By industries, the number of establishments manufacturing food and kindred products dropped from 47,767 in 1931 to 40,285 in 1933, while textiles and their products dropped from 23,750 to 19,266. Printing, publishing and allied industries dropped from 24,918 to 19,395.

Other industries, all showing decreases: Forest products, 16,016 to 12,295; paper and allied products, 2697 to 1883; chemicals and allied products, 7444 to 6257; products of petroleum and coal, 1317 to 1211; rubber products, 453 to 408; leather and its manufactures, 3702 to 3265; stone, clay and glass products, 6408 to 4528; iron and steel and their products, not including machinery, 5965 to 5133; nonferrous metals and their products, 6310 to 4919; machinery, not including transportation equipment, 11,339 to 9713; transportation equipment, air, land and water, 2568 to 1551; railroad repair shops, 2167 to 1901, and miscellaneous, 11,758 to 8882.

Cuban Bondholders Await $40,000,000 Default Decision

HAVANA, April 18 (AP)—Hope of settlement of the controversy between holders of $40,000,000 worth of public works bonds and the Cuban Treasury was seen here in guarded statements given to newspapermen by Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury.

Most of the bondholders are Americans and the $40,000,000 issue was handled through Chase National Bank. The bankers' credit was handled by the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, and the Continental Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

Senor Despaigne, after declaring that he believed it imprudent to discuss the matter publicly at this time, said that he had been designated "to continue conferences with representatives of the bondholders." His admission that there had been conferences was considered important.

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Spring Business Is Best in Last Five Years, Says Babson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18 (AP)—Roger W. Babson, statistician of Wellesley Hills, Mass., told the executive council of the American Bankers Association at a dinner meeting here last night that business conditions are better this spring than in any spring during the last five years.

Mr. Babson expressed the opinion that the new business caused by Government expenditures about offset the business lost, due to the undermining of confidence brought about by the expenditures.

He gave the following 10 facts to support his statement that conditions are better:

1. Bad situations are continually being cleaned up with a reduction in private, corporate and municipal debt.
2. Inventories are gradually but constantly declining.
3. Retail sales are increasing, both in dollars and volume.
4. Dividend disbursements are constantly increasing.
5. Collections are better and are continually improving.
6. Failures are at a very low figure and foreclosures are constantly declining.
7. Farm income is increasing irrespective of Government aid.
8. Electric power production is running higher than it has for several years.
9. Railroad carloadings are holding up very well.
10. The Supreme Court decisions and the general attitude of the Administration are becoming more conservative.

Mr. Babson also said the splendid condition of the nation's banks is one of the reasons for optimism and said he is "bullish" on both the banking business and the price of bank stock.

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Oil Protest to Japan Renewed

'Ding' Sounds Bird Refuge Call

D. A. R. Pleads for Fair Press

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Along with the defeat of the Townsend plan in the House, came a grist of news in the foreign field today.

Senator Borah's resolution against loans or credits to countries outside the American continent carries one step further the new neutrality campaign. The Nye committee and President Roosevelt grappled with the question of probing the British Government's wartime activities in the United States through J. P. Morgan and company, the United States protested again to Tokyo against the Manchoukuo oil monopoly.

Altogether it was a busy day in a scattered sort of way, and to cap the climax, two United States Senators were stuck in the Senate elevator.

Protest to Tokyo: The United States has reiterated to the Japanese Government its firm protest against the action of the Manchoukuo Government in establishing oil monopoly.

Instructions have been sent to the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, in Tokyo to make clear once more to the Japanese Government that the United States regards the Manchoukuo action as entirely illegal, and reserving all American rights in the territory.

The monopoly goes into effect this month, following an exchange of strong protests and replies between the Japanese government on the one hand, and the British and American governments on the other. The protesting governments pointed to Manchoukuo's pledge of the open door, and attempted to maintain the right of their nationals to sell oil in the area—a business which constitutes the preponderance of British or American trade in the area.

The protests were unavailing, Tokyo replying that governments could not complain of the actions of a government they did not recognize, and declaring that the open-door pledge was conditional upon recognition. Today's action is for purposes of keeping the record clear, following the receipt of Tokyo's reply. No results are expected at any visible date.

Ding Speaks Out: J. N. Darling (otherwise known as Ding) can wield a forceful tongue as well as a clever cartoonist's pen in behalf of the wild life of America.

Today he let loose his wrath on the neglect with which Congress, influenced by gunmakers and sportsmen, has treated the birds and wild life of the country. He was disappointed chiefly because the Work Relief Act contains no provision for the purchase of marshes or other acquisitions necessary for game refuges.

"Ding" who gave up cartooning to come to Washington as chief of the biological survey, has been threatening for several months to take up his hat and go home unless he can make himself heard above the lobbyists about the very serious state of waterfowl and other migratory birds. He issued warning today that he will resign unless he is given funds and power to carry out his plans. Congress, he said, has "ignored everything in the appropriations bills that we thought needed."

"I do not intend to stay here unless we can achieve our purpose," declared Mr. Darling. "I've got lots to do besides sit here with a tin cup asking people to do something for game."

D. A. R. and the Press: Newspaper reporters have several ways of "covering" the annual D. A. R. congress here, all depending on what paper they work for. Some give it a straightforward factual account; the local papers print several pages on each session as a circulation builder; reporters for liberal papers seek out the foibles and inner scraps of the organization and play them up.

This year, being election year, with a "red hot" campaign in progress, the various ways of "covering" the meetings are especially pronounced.

The press chairman makes continual pleas to the reporters to be "fair." She will allow neither of the candidates to use the press room facilities to give out their campaign news. Yesterday when Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine's friends brought to the press room a campaign statement, she evicted them, but reporters followed them into the street to get their statement.

Today, a Washington reporter burst into the press room and announced that she had been "pushed" by a woman who objected to her leading photographers into the room when the election was taking place. "You have done nothing but ridicule the D. A. R. from the start," the "pusher" told the reporter. As it happened, the reporter was from one of the papers which has given a factual account of the meetings.

In her report as publicity chairman for the society, Mrs. William Louis Dunne transferred the blame for any unfavorable stories back to the delegates who create situations which give rise to the stories. "The only antidote," she said, "is to eliminate people who have a flair for making sensational news."

Newspaper Editors Meeting in Capital

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Editors and managing editors are arriving in the capital for the eleventh annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The convention opens today with reports of officers and a discussion on "the conflict between the important and the interesting in newspapers," in which Wallace Odell of Westchester Newspapers, Inc., William Allen White of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, and Tom Wallace of the Louisville Times will participate.

Tonight, the editors will have an informal, off-the-record interview with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Donald Richberg, chairman of the Emergency Council, will speak off the record Friday. The convention will close with a banquet Saturday night, at which Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Frank H. Simons, writer on world affairs, will speak.

Other editors on the program include L. R. Blanchard of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle; J. M. Patterson of the New York Daily News; Roy W. Howard of Scripps-Howard newspapers; J. Roscoe Drummond of The Christian Science Monitor; Raymond Gram Swing of the Nation; Sir Wilmott Lewis of The Times of London; Marlen E. Pew of Editor and Publisher; Arthur Krock of the New York Times, and David Lawrence of the United States News.

What's Going On in the Arts

Caricatures

THE lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street is hung with portraits by Martha Powell Setchell. The subjects in the main are musical high lights who make Boston their stronghold. Many of them have been depicted by other artists in serious or lighter vein, but Mrs. Setchell treats us to some of the most amusing characterizations we have seen within memory. The heads and figures are small and concisely portrayed. Mrs. Setchell plays almost relentlessly upon the idiosyncrasies of movement, the asymmetries of feature.

In full figure are the sinuous Fabien Sevitsky flourishing a baton, the concentrated Ludwig Juht plying the doublebass, the aesthetical Bernard Zighera sweeping the strings of his harp. Albert Ritter, hair on end, booms away at the tympani.

Some characters are expressed through movements of the form, while others reveal in the facial features the intense absorption in art. Georges Laurent's eyelids droop exotically under arched canopies of eyebrow. Joseph Malkin's serious Monogolian features are crowned with a wealth of curly black hair. Ruth Posselt is a flaxen-haired, serious Betty Boop. Alfred Zighera's mustache and eyebrows are brush and bristle, his skull elongated like those of the African head binders. Jesús Sanromá looks like a Sicilian magician. Serge Koussevitsky is all nose; Richard Burgin all chin. Arthur Fielder's symmetrical visage does not lend itself to caricature. Gimlet-eyed Nicholas Slonimsky is unrelaxed.

Mrs. Setchell should continue. Her best caricatures show careful study. She relies upon certain agreeable conventions when she has somehow failed to distill from her model just the trait that establishes his individuality. She does better with men than with women. The heads are by far the more incisive.

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GREENWICH (Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

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NORGE Rollator Refrigeration. Judd & Dunlop. 50 Main Street. Phone 4531

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The Thread & Needle Shop. EASTER GIFTS. New Costume Jewelry. Purses—Gloves. Silk Undies and Hosiery. NEW CANAAN, CONN. 44 Railroad Avenue

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc. Quality Laundry and Rug Shampooing. HILLSIDE AVENUE. Phone 34

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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Emerson-Elwood Co. Shoes and Hosiery. 43 NORTH MAIN STREET. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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MARYLAND

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GRACE & MERIT. 21 NORTH PEARL ST. MILLINERY. Style—Thrift. Prices from $1 to $10

West Gate Corporation. 589 CENTRAL AVENUE. American Oil Co. Fuel Oil. Orange "Amoco" American

Cotrell and Leonard. 472 BROADWAY. PRE-EASTER SALE. COATS and SUITS $15 and $23. Regular $19.95. Regular $29.75

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Sunday Dinner Is Not Complete Without BEERS' French Ice Cream

Beers Ice Cream and Candy Co.
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DIAL 4-3481

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Chenango St. BINGHAMTON—Phone 2-4045 | 205 E. Jefferson St. SYRACUSE Phone 2-8389

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CORRECT CLOTHES

are here for every occasion.

at McLEAN'S

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RESTAURANT
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(Continued)

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Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

The Children's Shop
1537 Hertel Avenue Corner Wellington Road
Attractive
Easter Coats, Hats, Dresses
BOYS' SUITS
Soft Toys, Novelties

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries with Flowers
198 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekind L. 5410

Easter Chocolates
Perfumes—Toilet Supplies
Makers of Cydonium Cream
BARNES PHARMACY
JEFFERSON AVE., COR. E. UTICA

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

Easter Footwear
The Easter parade will call for new Footwear and we are prepared to serve you best with many new styles.
Stylecrest Shoes at $5 and $6
Wood's Boot Shop

The Chocolate Shop
An Ideal Place for Luncheon
Special EASTER Confections and Ice Creams

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Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats, $25.00 and Up
Ladies' Coats Made to Order
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at Economy Prices
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All Prices
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The Crance Shop
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Dresses, $8.75 to $15.00
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Give Her
Phoenix Pure
Silk Stockings
$1—3 Pairs $2.85
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT

JAMESTOWN

Easter Complements
for Your Easter Costume
Fashion Right Accessories—Perfect for Gifts, too!
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
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2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

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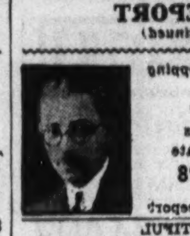

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